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Part One
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M'KINLEY FOR PRESIDENT

Plans of the Anti-Platt Men for the National Campaign.

THE NEW SCHEME WELL DEVELOPED

How the Opponents of Platt in the Republican Party Have Laid Their Plans to Overwhelm Him Next Year.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—The boodle skirmish line of the campaign of 1896 has been formed and extended for the contest. It belongs to the high-tariff protection army, which expects to nominate for President William McKinley, Jr., of Ohio. The process of "frying the fat" out of the manufacturers is under way, and the country from this time forward will have abundant opportunities to note that, so far as at present contemplated, the Republican nomination for President in 1896 will be put up to the highest bidder.

From information that comes to the correspondent of The New-York Times from the straightest and most trustworthy sources, from men who speak by the card and from personal experience and knowledge, it may be said that a careful, systematic, and thorough organization is now in process of formation in this State, with the ulterior purpose of electing a majority of the delegates from the Empire State to the National Republican Convention next year in favor of Major McKinley.

The organization was carefully started and systematically conducted last year, when a list of all the delegates to the Saratoga Convention who were hostile to Mr. Platt or to Mr. Morton was first secured. Nearly all of these gentlemen have been waited upon by McKinley agents or summoned to New-York in conference; the work has been thoroughly done in that in every county where a sorehead is to be found—and there are numbers of them, disappointed candidates or office seekers—a general invitation has been issued to join the procession that has started forth to destroy a hateful boss and to aid in the restoration of the good old times that prevailed when the Republicans ruled the roost. These are samples of the arguments that have been effectively used up to date to arouse the torpid liver of the independent voters of the Republican Party, but, according to a well-known Republican, who is a tower of strength to his party in his county, other arguments of a fat-frying character are available when the time comes.

This evening this gentleman, who was a delegate to the Saratoga Convention, instructed for a candidate other than Mr. Morton or Mr. Saxton, said to the correspondent of The New-York Times:

"A month ago I was invited to New-York City to meet a couple of well-known Republicans. I accepted the invitation. In the course of a rather prolonged conversation I was asked what the prospects of overturning the Platt organization in my Congressional district were.

"I replied that there was one serious obstacle in the way, Gov. Morton; that, while I believed it was possible to overthrow Platt, the attempt would be fruitless if Gov. Morton stood by him. One of these gentlemen thereupon said Mr. Platt had practically conceded the delegates from this State to the National Convention to Thomas B. Reed; that the Republicans would inevitably elect their candidate in 1896, and that the logical candidate was Major McKinley. He stated further that Gen. Harrison was not to be considered as a candidate, that Gov. Morton would be elected to the United States Senate to succeed ex-Gov. Hill in 1896, and that the strongest candidates before the convention unquestionably would be Major McKinley and Speaker Reed. He also said that McKinley could only carry the delegates from this State by the overthrow of the Platt machine.

"In speaking of the money end of it, he declared the McKinley people had plenty of money, and were willing to spend it; that the manufacturers who had profited by the McKinley tariff were willing to contribute generously to aid the cause that would put him in the road to the White House.

"I asked him if he had any idea how much money would be required for the purpose.

"He replied, no, but that $500,000 could be raised if it were necessary."

One of the best-known Republicans of Erie County said subsequently to The New-York Times's correspondent: "While I do not believe that this local fight in New-York was ever intended to have the slightest effect on State or National politics, the opportunity has been grasped by the friends of the candidates for the Presidency, and what at the outset only seemed to be a Summer squall, is developing into a regular political simoon that threatens the political power of Thomas C. Platt, and of the Republican State organization with destruction. I know that Major McKinley's friends have been at work in Erie County. Some of them have been shouting for Gov. Morton for President next year, while really working for McKinley. So long as Mr. Platt controls the canal patronage these men whose political life depends upon that sort of thing cannot afford openly to come out against the Governor. So it is with Republicans in other counties of the State who need patronage and legislation. They do not fear Mr. Platt half so much as they do the Governor. To-day Gov. Morton is the only link that holds Platt to power in this State. Let that link once break and Platt's doom is sealed. Mr. Platt is too intelligent not to appreciate keenly his position.

"In those counties close to the Pennsylvania line, where there are manufactories that have benefited by protection in the past I know that the missionary work now being done by McKinley emissaries has carried demoralization to the Platt men. What originally began as a mere speck in the political sky, is rapidly taking the proportions of a battle for the Presidency, and, what is more to the purpose, all these agents of the McKinley forces are provided liberally with funds in the face of the hard times."

No one so keen and shrewd as Mr. Platt can have failed in being informed of the operations of his opponents in the resurrection of political opponents whom he buried years ago, all now carrying gleaming knives ready to carve him at the first opportunity. He has seen anti-Plattism start in New-York City, until it now reaches to nearly every county in the State, more systematic, better organized, and more formidable than any he ever encountered before. The news comes here through private sources that his illness of Sunday was more serious than the public has been informed of, that he is threatened with nervous prostration, that his doctor has ordered him to take a vacation, but that he has refused to profit by this advice, because of the apprehension that his enemies would attribute it to cowardice, or, worse, to an acknowledgment of defeat.

To a friend who called on him on Tuesday, and alluded to his health, the ex-Senator said: "I shall stay in New-York until I see the end of this thing."

In the meantime, a series of conferences are to take place in New-York between Friday evening and Monday morning on the part of the anti-Platt people. Fifty per cent. of the Republican members of the Legislature will leave for New-York during the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock Saturday morning. The only out-an-out anti-Platt leader, so acknowledged and recognized in the Legislature, is ex-Speaker George R. Malby. All this talk of Senator Higgins making speeches in the Senate as the anti-Platt leader in the upper House is nonsense. Higgins is opposed to Platt, and is accredited properly to the anti-Platt contingent. But his most devoted friend never charged him with the ability to make a speech on the floor, or the readiness or versatility requisite in a leader. But for the bugaboo of canal patronage three or four Senators now charged to Platt would break away from him.

Less than nine days ago Mr. Platt left Albany, calm and satisfied in the assurance that, while the Assembly could not absolutely be trusted, the Senate was safe, secure, and loyal. To-day the evidences of disintegration in the Senate are seen on every hand, and were it not for the patronage of the canals, as wielded by George W. Aldridge, and the power of veto, as wielded by Gov. Morton, open rebellion would have taken place in the upper house long before this.

As The New-York Times outlined ten days ago, the key of the position is held by Gov. Morton, and no legislation, whether for New-York City or the State, will be passed unless the Governor gives the word. From a source that can be trusted implicitly, information came this evening that at Saturday's conference in New-York the shadowy ideas that have prevailed up to the present will be whipped into tangible shape. One of the first steps in the programme is to determine how many members of the Legislature can be absolutely relied upon. So far all attempts to make a poll have proved futile, because of the unwillingness of members to jump before they knew whether they would land upon an easy cushion or drop into the abyss of obscurity. But the strong and marked increase of anti-Platt sentiment and the unexpected development in the anti-Platt organization, it is expected, have pumped courage into the hearts of the doubtful.

Then the subject of passing the Police Reorganization and the Police Justices' bills will be carefully considered, and action determined as to whether the opponents of Platt are strong enough to pass them over the head of the machine, and take the risk of the Governor's action.

TRAIN ROBBER MORGAN CONVICTED

He Is Sentenced to Eighteen Years Imprisonment in the Virginia State Prison—The Story of His Crime.

STAFFORD COURT HOUSE, Va., Feb. 28.—The Prosecuting Attorney closed his two hours' argument in winding up the Acquia Creek train robbery case at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and ten minutes later the jury returned with a verdict. It was as follows:

We, the jury, find the prisoner, Charles Morgan, alias Charles Augustus Morganfield, guilty as charged in the indictment, and fix his term of confinement in the penitentiary at enghteen years.

The Judge then asked Morgan if he had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced. Half raising himself, Morgan said:

I was not ready for trial, and had no idea I would be tried at this term of court. I was not physically or mentally in condition to be tried, and did not want to be tried in this condition.

Judge Ashton then said:

The Court sees no reason in that for not passing sentence. You have had a fair trial. The jury is one of the best. You have had able counsel. In view of the very strong evidence in the case, you are very fortunate in not suffering the extreme penalty of the law. The judgment of the court is that you be taken to the penitentiary of this State and there confined for a period of eighteen years, but the execution of the sentence will be suspended until the 5th day of April next to enable your counsel to apply for an appeal.

The prisoner's counsel at once moved for a new trial on the ground that the verdict was contrary to the law and the evidence and that the jury did not understand the evidence. This motion was overruled and counsel excepted.

A motion in arrest of judgment was then made, and this was also overruled and excepted to.

The prosecution then moved for a continuance of the other four cases against Morgan. This motion was opposed by Morgan's counsel, who insisted that he was ready for trial. The court, however, continued the cases.

The Commonwealth then announced that it was ready to try Charles J. Searcey, Morgan's accomplice in the robbery. Searcey was brought into court, and, through his counsel, asked for a continuance. No objection being raised, it was so ordered.

There are four other indictments pending against Morgan.

Upon being advised of the verdict, Gov. O'Ferrall telegraphed his congratulations to Prosecuting Attorney White, saying:

Train robbers will seek some other State for their nefarious work. Virginia juries will uphold the law.

Morgan and Searcey robbed an express car on the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad at Acquia Creek on the night of Nov. 12 last. Searcey intimidated the train crew, while Morgan robbed the express car, securing $25,000. Then they compelled the engineer to run his engine, bearing them, five miles down the road, where they disappeared in the woods. Searcey was arrested at Cumberland a few days after the robbery. Morgan was captured a day later at Cincinnati in a hospital. He had jumped from a train in the suburbs of the city and broken a leg. Searcey confessed and piloted the officers to a spot in the woods where they found the stolen money.

Changes in the Carnegie Company.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 28.—Braddock furnishes a sensational report that the Carnegie Steel Company is about to be dissolved. The absurdity of the rumor is affirmed by President John G. A. Leishman. A number of important changes in management, however, will date from to-morrow. James Galley of the Edgar Thomson Works, Braddock, will enter the general offices, Pittsburg, as assistant to President Leishman. Thomas Morrison, Superintendent of the company's plant at Duquesne, will succeed Mr. Galley at Braddock, and H. B. Miller, now master mechanic at Duquesne, will hereafter fill Mr. Morrison's position. The changes are due to the retirement of Chairman H. C. Frick from attending to the details of the Carnegie Company's business.

Will Have United Press Service.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 28.—With to-day's issue The Daily Advertiser passed out of the control of John F. Dryden and Leslie D. Ward into the hands of a syndicate represented by D. H. McAlpin, Jr., of New-York and A. L. Dennis and Frederick Evans, Jr., of Newark. Mr. Evans will be the editor in chief.

The full United Press service will be used.

HE ACCUSES MR. ADDICKS

George A. Smith's Complaint About Some Gas Securities.

BONDS MANIPULATED HE ALLEGES

Would-Be-Senator He Declares Responsible for a Juggling Process Involving Millions of Dollars.

The alleged business methods of J. Edward Addicks, who wants to represent the State of Delaware in the United States Senate, are interestingly exploited in a suit begun by George A. Smith in the Supreme Court in this city.

The details will make good reading for the citizens of Delaware, on whom the Republican friends of Mr. Addicks are trying to foist that eminent financier as their representative in the upper house of Congress.

Mr. Smith, through his counsel, John H. Judge, has obtained from Justice Andrews an order to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed for the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware, of which Mr. Addicks is President and in which Mr. Smith says he owns $10,000 worth of stock and $16,000 of bonds.

A temporary injunction has also been obtained by Mr. Smith from Justice Andrews to restrain the Mercantile Trust Company of this city, as Trustee, voting on certain Boston gas stocks, as directed by Mr. Addicks. This injunction Mr. Smith asks to have made permanent, and a hearing on this motion, as well as on the motion to appoint a receiver, will be had on March 8.

In one paragraph of the complaint it is set forth that "one J. Edward Addicks, some time in the year 1893, unlawfully and without right, took, or caused to be taken, from the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware bonds of the value of $4,500,000, issued by the Bay State Gas Company of Boston, and wrongfully and unjustifiably, without any right or authority, and without permission of the stock or bond holders of the said Bay State Gas Company of Delaware, delivered the same, without any consideration or value whatsoever, to the Bay State Gas Company of New-Jersey, (of which Mr. Addicks is also President and practical owner,) and said Bay State Gas Company of New-Jersey, without consideration, and as part of the scheme and device to illegally and wrongfully deprive the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware of the same, delivered the $4,500,000 worth of bonds to the Mercantile Trust Company."

The Mercantile Trust Company, it is then alleged, passed the bonds along to the Bay State Gas Company of Boston without consideration, and as soon as the Boston company, which is owned and controlled by Addicks, got hold of the bonds it canceled them, wiping out the entire obligation.

This system of financiering, Mr. Smith says, destroyed the chief asset of the Delaware Company.

The defendants to the action brought by Mr. Smith are the Mercantile Trust Company and all the gas companies controlled by Mr. Addicks, as follows: The Boston Gas Light Company, the Roxbury Gas Light Company, South Boston Gas Light Company, the Bay State Gas Company of Boston, the Bay State Gas Company of Massachusetts, the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware, and the Bay State Gas Company of New-Jersey.

Mr. Smith declares that he was one of the organizers of the Bay State companies of Boston and Delaware, which were formed by Mr. Addicks to secure control of the gas interests in the two places. In order to fund the Delaware scheme the $4,500,000 of bonds of the Boston company, which were withdrawn and canceled after the Delaware stockholders and bond owners had turned in their holdings, were turned into the treasury of the Delaware concern, under a deed which, Mr. Smith alleges, guaranteed the Delaware company 90 per cent. of the earnings of the Boston company for ninety-nine years. Under this agreement the Boston company paid the Delaware company about $450,000 a year in dividends until the bonds were taken away from the Delaware company, as alleged.

In pursuance of the agreement made on Jan. 1, 1889, between Addicks and William E. L. Dillaway, the complaint continues, the Mercantile Trust Company and the New-Jersey Company, the Trust Company became holders of the stock of the several gas companies of Massachusetts, and the Jersey company, and they issued a series of bonds, called Boston United Gas Bonds, the aggregate of which was $12,000,000, and which bore interest at 5 per cent.

The fifth division of the trust agreement declares that the trustee shall at the elections of the various companies, vote for the Directors of the companies and for the officers, such as shall be designated for election. It is alleged that Addicks and Dillaway assigned their rights to nominate officers and Directors of the Massachusetts company to the Delaware company, that Addicks, an officer of the Delaware company, and the company itself, nominated for election as officers of the defendant companies himself and Frederick P. Addicks, and the election was to take place yesterday in Boston.

In the next paragraph of the complaint it is alleged that "the election of Frederick P. and J. Edward Addicks" and others, as officers "would perpetuate and continue the illegal and fraudulent actions that have deprived the Delaware company of its assets."

The election of Addicks, it is declared, "will cause irreparable damage to the plaintiff and other holders of the bonds and stocks of the Delaware company."

Charges are also made that there have been illegal overissues of stock amounting to $2,500,000, and that all this was part and parcel of a scheme to rob the bondholders.

Frederick W. Whitridge of Cary & Whitridge, Mr. Addicks's counsel, when visited yesterday at his office, 59 Wall Street, by a reporter for The New-York Times, was inclined to treat the suit very lightly.

"I had just a glance at the complaint," he said, "and about all I see is that Mr. Addicks and the Boston gas companies are charged with doing what the Legislature of the State of Massachusetts required they should do. I guess they acted very wisely in complying with the law, and when the case comes up, the temporary injunction will no doubt be dissolved. Under the circumstances, I guess there will be no election in Boston, the Mercantile Company having been enjoined, and, if they had their way, there never would be. I don't know anything about Mr. Smith. Never heard of him or of his lawyer, Mr. Judge.

"The stocks of the companies mentioned in the suit were deposited with the Mercantile Trust Company, as trustee, to secure an issue of I think $7,000,000 of Boston United Gas Company bonds. This company represents the consolidation of the others."

Alexander & Green, counsel for the Mercantile Trust Company, said that they would oppose the continuance of the injunction when the case came up.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28.—President Judge Finletter and Judge Reed, in the Common Pleas Court, this afternoon, dismissed a bill of complaint filed on Feb. 15 by Camille Weidenfeld against the Breckton Construction Company, Limited, J. Edward Addicks, and others, and upon which a preliminary injunction was granted restraining the defendants from making certain disposition of shares and securities.

The allegation was that the defendant company made agreement with Henry H. Rogers for the purchase by the syndicate of the stock of certain gas light companies situated in Brooklyn, N. Y., and owned by the defendant company, at less than the market value, &c., and the court was asked to decree the contract to be illegal and void.

To this the Breckton Company filed an answer, giving a detailed statement of the transactions involved, and denying all the material allegations of the complaint. A large amount of money was involved.

DEMOCRATS REMOVED AT ALBANY

Nearly Fifty State Employes Discharged Without Notice so that Republicans May Have Their Jobs.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—With the close of the month of February the services of nearly fifty persons who have been in the State's employ for periods ranging from a few months to ten years are dispensed with. The only fault with these men is that they are Democrats, and their places are wanted by a hungry horde of Republicans.

When the men employed in the maintenance department of the Capitol were paid their monthly wages to-night, more than forty of them were notified that they need not report in the morning. The men denounce Superintendent of Public Buildings Easton bitterly, saying that they should have been given the customary two week's notice. Among the discharged employes are elevator men, orderlies, porters, and laborers.

James A. Fahey, the keeper of the State House, which is under Mr. Easton's control, was told to-night that a new man would report to him to-morrow to be instructed in the duties of the position he now holds, and that his services would not be required after March 31. The new man is Charles Turner of Orange County, and his salary will be $70 a month and house rent.

Mr. Turner was backed by Benjamin Odell, Jr., the Republican Executive State Committeeman.

George Hildebrandt, the keeper of the Geological Hall, expected to get a notification similar to that of Mr. Fahey, but did not. It is known, however, that the position has been given to Lieut. Gov. Saxton as a balm for his injured feelings in regard to the action of the Public Building Commissioners in retiring his man Davis, who wanted the place Mr. Easton got. Mr. Saxton has selected a Wayne County man for the position.

Albany expected to get both of these places, and Committeeman Barnes made a strenuous fight to that end, but the fact that Albany had more than its share of the plums thus far gathered estopped his little plan.

Superintendent of Public Works Aldridge removed two of the clerks in his office today. He appointed J. Nelson Tubbs of Rochester to the position of General Inspector on the Erie Canal. The hardest task of the person filling this position is to draw his salary. The office was created by Superintendent Hannan as a berth for Martin Schenck, who, as candidate for State Engineer, met the fate of the Democratic ticket in 1893. Mr. Schenck drew $5 a day, and it was known to but few persons that the office he held existed.

REJECTED THE STATUE OF GENERAL GRANT

The Congressional Committee Said It Was Not a Good Representation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The Joint Library Committee of the House and Senate to-day decided, by a unanimous vote, to reject the statue of Gen. Grant presented some weeks ago to the Government by the Grand Army of the Republic. It was charged that the statue was not a correct representation of Gen. Grant.

The statue was chiseled by Franklin Simmons, who modeled the statue of Roger Sherman, which has stood for some years in Statuary Hall as the gift of the State of Rhode Island.

It was proposed to place the Grant statue in the main hall of the Capitol Building, and this intention would doubtless have been carried out, but for the decision of the committee not to accept it.

The committee acted with great deliberation. It consulted a number of public men who enjoyed for years a personal acquaintance with Gen. Grant, as well as others who had served under him during the war. Among those whose opinions were asked were Representatives Henderson and Hopkins of Illinois, Hepburn of Iowa, and Senator Morrill of Vermont, all of whom agreed that the statue was not satisfactory from an artistic point of view.

Found Five Illicit Distilleries.

ANNISTON, Ala., Feb. 28.—Revenue officers have just returned from a raid on the boundary between Randolph and Cleburne Counties. Within a radius of four miles five illicit distilleries were found. One had a capacity of 150 gallons and was run by steam. A running fight was had between the operatives of the last one and the officials, but no officer was hurt. It is thought that two of the moonshiners were wounded. A great deal of beer, whisky, and mash was destroyed.

The Delaware Senatorship.

DOVER, Del., Feb. 28.—Rumors to the effect that a United States Senator would be elected to-day proved untrue, though there seemed to be good grounds for it. All sides were firm, and the one ballot taken to-day resulted: Higgins, (Rep.,) 9; Massey, (Rep.,) 4; Addicks, (Rep.,) 6; Wolcott, (Dem.,) 6; Bayard, (Dem.,) 4; absent, 1.

Five Years for a Councilman.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Feb. 28.—The application for a new trial by Desforges, Councilman of the Seventh Ward, who was recently convicted of intimidating a witness, was this morning overruled by Judge Ferguson, and Desforges was sentenced to five years at hard labor in the State penitentiary and to pay the cost of the prosecution.

Maine Stands by Prohibition.

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 28.—In the House to-day Mr. Patten of Bath, speaking in favor of the resubmission of the prohibitory amendment to the Constitution, stated that liquor was sold as freely in Maine as anywhere. On a yea and nay vote, 13 voted for resubmission and 114 against.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day for New-York offices as follows: H. L. Hawley, Half Moon; D. M. Angell, North Greenfield; James Christian, Ohio.

LIKENED UNTO THE HYENA

Mr. Hill Pays His Respects to Senator Chandler.

ALSO CHARACTERIZED AS A BUZZARD

The New-Hampshire Man Makes a Partisan Speech and Brings Down Upon His Head Vigorous Denunciation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—At to-night's session of the Senate Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) interrupted the consideration of the legislative bill and called up the resolution heretofore offered by him declaring that there was no lawful election by the Legislature of Kansas of a United States Senator when Senator Martin was declared to be elected. He said that if the seats of Senator Martin of Kansas and Senator Roach of North Dakota were to be vacated, the Legislatures of those two State, now in session, would elect Republicans; and the Democrats in the Senate, even if they retained the votes of Senators Kyle of South Dakota and Allen of Nebraska, (Populists,) would lose control of the Senate, and there would be a majority of 2 against them. It had been always his judgment that those two seats should be vacated, and his resolution would certainly be adopted if the Senate would properly act upon indisputable facts.

When Mr. Chandler took his seat, Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.,) rose and said, in serious tones:

"I will now speak on the Appropriation bill. [Laughter.] We have witnessed this evening a most extraordinary spectacle. I agree with the Senator from Alabama, [Mr. Morgan,] that the Senator from New-Hampshire was speaking simply by courtesy of the Senate. The resolution was not properly before the Senate. But the Senator had suggested that he had something on his stomach which he wanted to get off to-night. [Laughter.] And because of that, it was conceded that he might have an opportunity to work off his bile. He wanted to get up a partisan controversy, of no practical avail, to accomplish nothing except to stir up some prejudice against this side of the chamber. His insinuations against brother Senators were entirely uncalled for and will do him no good and his party no good. I regret that he has taken occasion of the courteous privilege afforded to him to assail some of his brother Senators. The controversy is a useless one. There was no good purpose to be subserved by it. His party had won on the great questions of the tariff and other questions involved in the recent election."

"I hope," Mr. Cockrell broke in, "that the Senator from New-York will not treat the remarks of the Senator from New-Hampshire as anything more than a jest." [Laughter.]

"There are two ways of treating that speech—if it is to be dignified as a speech," Mr. Hill remarked. "One way is to treat it as a joke, with no sincerity in it, no honesty in it, no candor in it; to pass it by and let it go. Perhaps that would be the wiser way. But, Mr. President, so unusual in its character, so unjustifiable in its nature, so poor in practical results as it is, I still think it wise to notice a few of his suggestions."

Mr. Hill, then taking up an allusion of Mr. Chandler to the election of Senator Murphy of New-York, went into some details to show the fairness and justice of that election. From that subject he passed to the consideration of Mr. Martin's case, arguing that he was fairly elected. Referring to a suggestion which Mr. Chadler had made to the discredit of the National Democratic Committee, Mr. Hill spoke of that suggestion as "the meanest sort of a way in sneaking a charge before the public, without having the courage to make it."

Mr. Hill went on to say that he accepted the responsibility of putting his party in power in the State of New-York, (while he was Governor,) because the party was entitled to power there, regardless of the flimsy technicalities put in its way, and of which it had been robbed for many long years.

Coming back to the Kansas matter, Mr. Hill said that Mr. Chandler had to say something to make Mr. Martin feel uncomfortable in the last days of his Senatorial term. He did not believe that that would help the Senator from New-Hampshire in the Senate Chamber. He did not believe that it would help his party. He did not believe that the Senator had helped an honest cause by the spectacle he had made of himself to-night.

"But," said Mr. Hill, with great earnestness and passion, "I could forgive him what he said about the Senator from New-York (Mr. Murphy) and for what he said about the Senator from Kansas, (Mr. Martin,) but I cannot forgive him for the cruel, mean, contemptible, malicious attack which he made on the Senator from North Dakota, (Mr. Roach.) [Applause.] The Senator said that he had no pleasure in attacking Mr. Roach, but I do not believe that a single Senator who heard him say that believed a single word of it. A hyena that was seeking to tear a woman limb from limb might just as well turn round and say that it took no pleasure in the attack, and I would believe the hyena just as quickly as I would the Senator from New-Hampshire. [Laughter.] What is there against Mr. Roach? Is his election contested? No. He came here duly elected by the Legislature of his State. Is there any flaw on his title? No. It is charged that some Republicans in the Legislature voted for him. That shows that in his own home he was regarded well by his neighbors and by his political opponents.

"The Senator from New-Hampshire spoke of a charge against Mr. Roach—a charge outlawed by the statute of limitations; a charge of which he never was convicted; a charge of which there is no record against him worthy of the name of record. The Senator from New-Hampshire to-night spews out to this Senate this old charge. Like an honest man, as he is, and always has been, Mr. Roach demanded an investigation. But there was no necessity for an investigation. He is as square and honest a man as sits in the Chamber, and it does not lie in the right of any Senator to throw stones at him. There was no excuse for this miserable and contemptible attack upon him. It was a useless, cruel thing to do. Hyenalike, the Senator from New-Hampshire drags this charge to the front in order to injure this honest man. The attempt will fail—ignominiously fail, as is ought to fail.

"And who makes this charge? Have you forgotten what took place in 1876? Have you forgotten what party it was that cheated Samuel J. Tilden out of the Presidency to which he was elected by a popular majority? Do you recollect the conduct of our friend Chandler when he went to Florida to steal that State from the Democracy and give it to the Republican Party? [Some applause in the gallery.] He is the last man in the world to make charges against the Democratic Party. I hate a hypocrite beyond all other men. I do not like the man who stands up and says 'I am holier than thou.' The Senator from New-Hampshire need not deceive himself. His party has not come here to stay. The Democratic Party is the party of the people, the party of the Constitution, the party which believes in equal rights and equal privileges, in honest elections and in fair play. That party, though now temporarily in the minority, will certainly rise again, and probably much quicker than the Senator from New-Hampshire imagines. [Applause in the galleries.]

Mr. Martin (Dem., Kan.,) rose to reply to Mr. Chandler, but was advised by Mr. Cockrell to pay no attention to Mr. Chandler's "paper pellets." He declined, however, to act on that advice, and proceeded to speak in the bitterest tones and harshest words of Mr. Chandler. If the statements which he had heard of that Senator were true, or half true, "instead of representing the magnificent Commonwealth of New-Hampshire in the Senate of the United States, he should be in the penitentiary," he said.

Mr. Martin also spoke of the political contest in 1876, and of Mr. Chandler's connection with what he called the attempt to steal and plunder the vote of every doubtful State in the Union. New-Hampshire, Mr. Martin continued, used to be represented in the Senate by men of splendid intellect, but "the eagle had been driven from its nest, and a buzzard had taken the eagle's place and vomited forth its filth on every occasion."

Mr. Martin was not permitted to continue. He was called to order, and for some time there was much confusion and disorder, but finally Mr. Martin withdrew his objectionable words, "out of respect to the Senate," but he still retained his own opinion respecting the subject. [Laughter.]

The controversy was kept up for another half hour, Mr. Chandler making sarcastic allusions to Mr. Hill's recent restoration to favor at the White House, to his dining there, and to his having had one Presidential Post Office (Elmira) granted on his recommendation; and Mr. Hill retorted that while Mr. Chandler might be bought with a dinner at the White House, he, (Mr. Hill,) could not be, and declaring that he had not received a single office for a friend of his since Mr. Cleveland came into power, and that the Post Office at Elmira had been given to the man recommended by the regular Democratic organization, but not by him.

It was nearly midnight when the personalities came to a close.

THE GOOD WOMEN OF DELAWARE JUBILANT

They Sing the Doxology on the Passage of an Anti-Tippling Act.

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 28.—In the House of Representatives this afternoon a bill was passed to repeal the act which permits saloon keepers to sell liquor in quantities less than one quart to be drunk off the premises.

When the result was announced, Mrs. James L. Wolcott, wife of Chancellor Wolcott, began to sing the Doxology, which was taken up by about fifty women present. The members were taken by surprise at this action, and no attempt to rebuke the violation of the rules of the House was made.

The scene created much interest, owing to its unusual character. The bill now goes to the Senate.

Employment for Nearly 500 Men.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 28.—The Baugh steam forge department of the Michigan-Peninsular Car Works, which has been employing a limited number of men for many months, to-night started work at its fullest capacity, giving employment to nearly 500 men. The prospects are that the forge will be kept going steadily.

Dr. Webb's Case Closed.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—The case for the claimant in the matter of the Dr. Seward Webb claim for $184,000 damages to Adirondack lands was closed in the State Board of Claims to-day. The witnesses to-day included Paul Smith of Paul Smith's, Saranac Lake, and Major Burns, manager for Dr. Webb.

Nominated for Congressman.

GALVA, Ill., Feb. 28.—George W. Prince of Galesburg was to-day nominated on the one thousand four hundred and seventy-sixth ballot by the Tenth District Republican Convention, to succeed Gen. Post, deceased, in Congress.

Nebraska's Governor Ill.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 28.—Gov. Holcomb is confined to his room by an attack of grip, which at first was not considered serious by him. His condition, however, was such that Mrs. Holcomb was telegraphed for this morning.

The Squadron Sails for Trinidad.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Admiral Meade's squadron sailed from Barbadoes for Trinidad to-day.

The Chicago sailed from Gibraltar for New-York this morning.

WILSON IN THE CABINET

He Is Selected for the Office of Postmaster General.

THE PRESIDENT'S CHOICE APPROVED

Members of the House Pleased that the Honor Has Been Bestowed Upon the Ways and Means Chairman.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Representative William L. Wilson was greeted to-day in the House and all about the Capitol with heartiest of congratulations upon his nomination to be Postmaster General. His appointment by the President was not unexpected. From the moment it was understood that there would be a vacancy in the office the name of Mr. Wilson has been mentioned as that most likely to be selected by the President for the advice and consent of the Senate. Report has sent him to the bench and to a diplomatic position of honor, but the President seems to have entertained the popular opinion that the Cabinet office should go to Mr. Wilson. The executive announcement in a measure simply expresses the judgment of the associates of the candidate.

William L. Wilson.
Nominated to be Postmaster General.

Before taking the position of Postmaster General Mr. Wilson, who has not fully recovered the energy and strength he enjoyed before the tariff fight began, will rest for a month. A part of this time he will spend in New-York with his intimate friend, Mr. Isidor Straus, and early in April he will return to Washington to take up the business where it is dropped by his predecessor.

The Post Office Department is one in which a man of active business habits may easily wear himself out after he has once become engrossed in the affairs of the service, but it is also one in which there are many capable officers who may relieve a good executive head of much drugery, and give the chief of the service opportunity to mature plans for the improvement of the department. If hearty good-will can help a Postmaster General, Mr. Wilson will enter upon his career as a Cabinet officer under the most promising auspices. He is not likely to be irritated by the applications of politicians, as he has been many years in political life and knows how to deal with them. The management of a Government department will be new work to him, but he has long been familiar with the different branches of the service, has studied the needs of the Postal Service as a member of Congress and as a public man, and he will bring to the prosecution of his work a degree of intelligence not often found in the highest officers of the Government.

Should the office of Postmaster General prove to be comfortable to Mr. Wilson, it will last at least long enough to enable the people of West Virginia to get over the revolution of last Fall and select him again in 1896 to represent the Second District in Congress. Should the Democrats be successful in the next Presidential election, his successful conduct of the Post Office Department might indicate him as his own successor. For two years, at least, if his health continues good, his retention in public life is assured.

The office seeker was on Mr. Wilson's trail early. At 10 o'clock last night he was visited at his home in this city by the first applicant, who had heard on the street that he was to be appointed to-day, and desired to file an early application with him for appointment to office.

WHY CONFIRMATION IS DELAYED

Executive Business Blocked by a Petty Post Office Case.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The nomination of Mr. Wilson was to-day compelled to take the ordinary course in the Senate, and went over, under one objection, until to-morrow. It was thought that confirmation would immediately follow, especially as Mr. Vilas, Chairman of the Post Office Committee, had meanwhile seen all the members of the committee and had been directed to make a favorable report. Accordingly, when the doors were closed, Mr. Faulkner (Dem., West Va.,) made an appeal to the Senate for the case to be taken up and acted upon by unanimous consent, but this was denied him. Mr. Wilson's nomination will, however, be confirmed at to-morrow's session.

The fact that a disputed Post Office case stands at the head of the executive calendar, and that there has been no quorum present at the last two sessions, has been the means of blocking all executive business. During the recess of Congress the President appointed Alfred D. Tinsley to be Postmaster at Sioux Falls, S. D., which is the home of Senator Pettigrew. This nomination was offensive to Mr. Pettigrew, and as Senatorial courtesy requires that the nominee for the home town of a Senator

shall be satisfactory to that Senator, Mr. Pettigrew had little trouble in getting a unanimous report from the committee rejecting Mr. Tinsley. Mr. Kyle, Mr. Pettigrew's colleague, has, however, championed the nomination of Mr. Tinsley. The nomination came to the Senate on the 5th of last December, and has been pending since. Yesterday this case reached the head of the calendar, and Mr. Pettigrew demanded action. The point of no quorum was made, and nothing could be done. To-day there was likewise no quorum, and as Mr. Pettigrew insisted that this case should be first disposed of no business could be transacted save the making of reports.

There are more than 100 nominations pending in the Senate, and the hour of dissolution is fast approaching. It was agreed to-day that the Senate should go into executive session to-morrow about noon, when there would be a quorum present, and clean up the calendar as much as possible. This programme will probably be carried out.

In addition to reporting George M. Hanson, nominated to be Collector of the Passamaquoddy District, Maine, without recommendation, the Committee on Commerce this afternoon made an adverse report on the nomination of Henry P. Kitfield, nominated to be Collector of Customs for the District of Gloucester, Mass. The objection made to Mr. Kitfield was that he was not a resident of the City of Gloucester, although he did reside in the district. This appointment has from time immemorial gone to a citizen of Gloucester, and Republicans and Democrats alike joined in the protest against the confirmation of the nominee. There were no charges of any other character, but the committee was convinced that the claims of the citizens of Gloucester, coming with such unanimity, were entitled to recognition, and directed an adverse report to be made.

There is also on the executive calendar quite a batch of New-York Post Office nominations, many of them being recess appointments that reached the Senate on the 6th of December last. All of them are more or less objectionable to Mr. Hill, and he has succeeded in holding them up. He has consented that some of them shall receive action, and it is probable that the bulk of these nominations will go through to-morrow.

MR. WILSON'S PUBLIC LIFE.

Distinguished Service Rendered as Scholar, Soldier, and Statesman.

William Lyne Wilson, scholar, linguist, statesman, and political economist, was born May 3, 1843, in Middleway, Jefferson County, West Va., when it was a part of Virginia. His father died when he, an only child, was four years old. As a boy he attended the Charlestown Academy, and in 1860 was graduated from the Columbian College, Washington, D. C. He entered the University of Virginia in 1861 and left it to join the Confederate service. He served as a private in the Twelfth Virginia Cavalry until the war was ended. He then became a Professor of Ancient Languages at Columbian College, and studied law. He was admitted to the bar two years later.

For four years, and until 1871, he held the Chairs of Latin Language and Literature. During those four years he studied political economy and politics.

He was a delegate to the Cincinnati Democratic National Convention from West Virginia in 1880, and was elected as Elector at Large for his State on the Hancock ticket.

He became President of the West Virginia State University in 1882, and was elected to Congress that same year. He has served in every Congress from that time to the present, but was defeated last Fall in his campaign for re-election. In the session of the Forty-eighth Congress he supported John G. Carlisle for Speaker against Mr. Randall.

He always has been an ardent tariff reformer, and his attitude on the Mills and McKinley bills is a matter of history.

He was chosen permanent Chairman of the Democratic National Convention at Chicago on June 22, 1892.

As a Congressman Mr. Wilson rapidly acquired respect and influence. The battle of Mr. Wilson's life, his campaign against protection, took place last year, when, as Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, he prepared what is known as the Wilson Tariff bill. The fight on the measure was begun in the House Jan. 8, 1894, and lasted until the following 1st of February. It was passed by a vote of 204 to 140, and was sent to the Senate the following day.

Mr. Wilson was not satisfied with the measure as it went to the Senate, and did not approve of it in all respects. The discussion of the Wilson bill taxed his constitution severely, and it became necessary for him to abandon his public duties for a time and rest. He and his wife went to Mexico, where he was ill with typhoid fever, and his life was despaired of several times.

WILL BE GLAD TO GET HIM BACK

Mr. Bissell's Law Partners Talk About His Return to Practice.

BUFFALO, Feb. 28.—A Washington dispatch to a New-York morning paper, setting forth that Postmaster General Bissell had been influenced to resign and return to his law practice because of the loss of railroad patronage, was shown to members of Mr. Bissell's firm to-day. They gave a general denial to the statements.

They said that neither the Lehigh Valley nor any other railroad nor client of the firm had transferred patronage to other counsel since Mr. Bissell's entry into the Cabinet. On the contrary, the business of the firm had increased.

The members of the firm were delighted at the prospect of Mr. Bissell's return.

THE NEW APPOINTEES.

Several Long and Bitter Contests Ended by the President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The President settled the controversy over the question of Patent Office Judges of the Board of Examiners to-day by sending to the Senate two new names, one in place of Rufus S. B. Clarke of Iowa, who declined to resign, though requested to do so, and who is, therefore, removed, and Judge H. H. Bates of New-York, who tendered his resignation in accordance with Secretary Hoke Smith's request, but subsequently expressed a willingness to withdraw it. Ineffectual efforts were made by Patent Office attorneys to secure the retention of these old officials. The record of the new appointees is as follows:

John L. Brickenstein of Pennsylvania is thirty-three years old, was appointed in the Patent Office as a fourth assistant examiner on Sept. 1, 1886, upon the certification of the Civil Service Commission; has been promoted through the successive grades upon competitive examinations until he received his appointment as a principal examiner on Nov. 8, 1893, which position he now holds. He has had experience in divisions where inventions relating to metallurgy, electricity, plastics, paper making, paving, glass, fuel, &c., are examined. Mr. Brickenstein is a graduate of the Moravian College, at which he took the degree of B. A.; of Princeton College in the class of '85, taking the degree of M. S. of the Law Department; of Georgetown University in 1892, taking the degree of B. L.; of Columbian University in 1893, taking the degree of M. L. He was admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia in 1893.

Arthur P. Greeley of New-Hampshire is also thirty-three years of age, was appointed in the Patent Office as a Fourth Assistant Examiner on July 28, 1884, upon the certification of the Civil Service Commission and has been promoted through the successive grades upon competitive examinations until he received his appointment as a Principal Examiner on July 21, 1891, which position he now holds. He has had experience in divisions where inventions relating to metal working, electricity, aeration and bottling, advertising, baggage, packing and storing vessels, acoustics, horology, measuring instruments, drafting trade marks and labels are examined. Mr. Greeley is a graduate of Dartmouth College in the class of '83, is a graduate of the Law School of Columbia College in the class of '85, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and took a post graduate course in law the following year, with the degree of Master of Laws. He was admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia in 1887.

D. R. Spagnoli, nominated to be Consul at Milan, Italy, is a resident of Amador County, Cal., and is spoken of by Senator White as a gentleman of culture and refinement, and in every way capable of filling the place to which he has been appointed. He was born in Italy, and speaks his native tongue fluently, although he was brought to California by his parents when he was a little more than one year old. He is a man about forty-two years of age, and has been honored by his fellow-citizens by election to county offices, he having held the office of County Clerk for something like five or six terms.

The nomination of Louis M. Buford of Rock Island, Ill., to be Consul at Paso del Norte, Mexico, was a surprise to Senator Palmer of Illinois, who had recommended another man. The Senator, however, speaks of the nominee as a man in every way fitted for the place. He is a little more than fifty years of age, and served with distinction in the army as senior aide de camp on Gen. Crittenden's staff in the Army of the Cumberland, when Senator Palmer commanded a brigade of that army. Major Buford has been engaged in the agricultural implement business, and is familiar with business conditions in Mexico, having spent much time there in connection with his own business affairs.

His appointment ends a contest for the office which has been waged for some weeks His principal opponent was Thomas M. Thornton of Shelbyville, whose candidacy was indorsed by Representative Hunter. Mr. Buford's appointment was made, it is understood, upon the solicitation of ex-Congressman Cable, whose home i s also at Rock Island.

CASHMERE BOUQUET

Delightfully Perfumed.

The Best of all Toilet Soaps.

AMERICAN SYMPHONY CONCERT

Creditable Work of the Orchestra with Arnold's "Plantation Dances"—Some Defects of the Organization.

The American Symphony Orchestra gave its second concert of the present series at Chickering Hall yesterday afternoon in the presence of an audience of fair size.

If the orchestra required any identification, it furnished it in the last number of the programme—M. Arnold's "American Plantation Dances." In this selection, the defects of the orchestra were well hidden. Not but what there is some good material in the organization, but there is much lacking to make the patriot enthusiastic over its achievements. The first violins are uniformly good, but the second violins, violas, and violoncellos are too weak for the combination. Some of the wood wind is extremely rough, while the brass section of the orchestra is uneven. In the forte passages, there is nothing between the piano, violin, and the double bass, excepting the cornet and a harsh clarinet.

Sam Franko proved, as early as in the first movement of the Beethoven Symphony No. 1, that it requires more than a good musician to be a good symphony conductor. The tempi were entirely original with himself, and the shadings were conspicuous by their absence. A good conductor, who is a good drillmaster, would be of considerable advantage to the orchestra, even though he be an alien.

The band needs the roughness polished off, and a more general equalization of combination. This was clearly demonstrated in the accompaniment to the Mozart D Minor Piano Concerto. The brass and reed instruments were pitched differently than the piano, and frequently gave a violent shock to the ear. Richard Hoffman gave a truly artistic rendition of the concerto, and, if the work of the orchestra had been as meritorious as his, it would have been an exemplary performance.

In the Bach "Sicilienne," the crudeness of the bassoon was plainly brought out. The "Rigaudon" of Rameau was well played, while the "American Plantation Dances," the work of M. Arnold, a pupil of Dvorák, were given with a verve that was creditable to both conductor and orchestra. These dances were heard in public only once prior to this time, at a concert of the National Conservatory of Music. The composer tells plainly in the introduction that he is a pupil of Dr. Dvorák, for his composition begins with that boldness of attack so characteristic of the great Bohemian composer. These dances possess all the elements of popularity, and are full of catchy melodies, suggestive of Southern plantation life. The second dance is a weird Spanish dance, made out of negro melodies. Mr. Arnold has done some extremely creditable instrumentation in his composition. The third concert of the series will be given on the afternoon of March 28.

AN INDIGNANT PEOPLE PROTESTS

Citizens of Orange Rebuke Their Assemblyman Charles B. Storrs for His Course at Trenton.

ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 28.—Assemblyman Charles B. Storrs was pretty severely handled by citizens and Aldermen at a public hearing on legislation affecting the city, held this evening in the Orange Common Council Chamber. The measures discussed provided for a reduction in the number of Aldermen from each ward for a bi-partisan Police Commission and for two assessors for the entire city, to be appointed by the Mayor.

Although the Common Council had previously considered a resolution asking Mr. Storrs not to introduce these bills, he presented them to the Legislature. On Tuesday evening the citizens present at the hearing to-night strongly condemned all the proposed measures. When a motion was made to send to Mr. Storrs a copy of the resolutions approving the passage of the bill reducing the Aldermanic representation, Alderman Dexheimer, a Republican, said he would like to add that copies be sent to all the Assemblymen from the county.

"I haven't confidence enough in Mr. Storrs," he said, "to think that he would pay any attention to this opinion." The citizens expressed their feelings by applauding.

Alderman Parkinson, also a Republican, said that the request had been made of Mr. Storrs not to press the passage of these bills, and he had said he would do as he pleased, whether the Common Council favored his course or not.

A Pathetic Request.

From The Chicago Tribune.

A bow of crape was tied to a saloon door-knob on Wabash Avenue. The blinds were drawn, and on the door was a card, on which was written: "Please go to the Side Entrance Until after the Funeral."

IT WAS A DAY OF MUSIC

Two Concerts and a Performance of Opera Given Yesterday.

ALVARY AS SIEGFRIED ONCE MORE

Concert of Original Works by an American — Plenty of Applause at the Metropolitan.

At the Metropolitan Opera House last night Wagner's "Siegfried" was given for the first time since March, 1891. It must have seemed a little awkward to some of the auditors who might not have taken the trouble to look over their scores to be thus plunged in medias res. As a matter of art, "Siegfried" should be approached by degrees, as the scherzo of a symphony is, for in the scheme of the Nibelung tetralogy, this drama is the scherzando movement. But what a scherzo! It can be regarded as such only because of its enormous and vital embodiment of youth. And, perhaps, because of this it can be accepted alone. Indeed, even in its story it bears separation from its companion dramas better than any of the other works of the trilogy. It is a love story, and when Siegfried has passed the fire and found Brünnhilde, a complete drama may be said to have been presented.

Still it must be confessed that the work would have had a greater aesthetic value last night if it had been reached in its regular place in the series, especially after the long interregnum of grand opera in French and Italian. It is something of a shock to be plunged unprepared into the middle of so vast and complicated a tragedy as that of the Nibelung's Ring. Perhaps if Mr. Damrosch had been able to sacrifice practical considerations to those of art, he would have approached "Siegfried" in the proper manner; but he can hardly be blamed for his course, for he has not been able to free himself from all the evils of the star system, even in a season of Wagner opera in German.

Personal desires no doubt had a good deal to do with the offering of "Tristan und Isolde" as the initial work of the current series. Frau Rosa Sucher was probably unwilling to make her American début in a part which brings her on the stage before a tolerably well seated audience at an hour close to midnight. But it would certainly have been greatly to the advantage of Herr Max Alvary if he could have returned to us in the rôle in which he earned his fame here. The impression which he made last night was far deeper and more satisfactory than that of Monday evening.

It would be going too far to say that Herr Alvary is an ideal Siegfried, for reasons which were given in these columns on the occasion of his début in the part. In the first place he lacks the physical appearance for the part. He is pleasing to the eye, indeed, for he has the front and carriage of high and generous youth, but Siegfried should be a large and muscular man, whereas Alvary is smooth-limbed and sweet-faced. In the second place he fails to sing the tenderer passages of the music with grace and with beauty of tone.

But against these shortcomings Herr Alvary places striking advantages. He is buoyant, picturesque, plastic in pose and in action, and he sings the broader and more declamatory passages, in which the part abounds, with fine vigor and with far better tonal quality than he displayed on Monday night. As a matter of fact, Herr Alvary's vocal method is such that he is only happy when he can sing at full voice. He has no certain mastery of his tones when he tries to moderate them. He sang he forging of the sword superbly last night, and the result was a generous outpour of enthusiasm at the close of the first act. But in the forest scene he achieved more by his graceful acting than by his singing.

Paul Lange, who made his first appearance in America as Mime, proved to be a well-trained Wagnerian performer. He has no striking merits, nor has he any striking defects. There are passages in the rôle which would gain much by good singing, but no one ever has sung them, and we suppose no one ever will. In the meantime it seems a pity that Stuart Robson has never played Mime. His squeak would fit the traditions of the rôle.

It is not possible to speak with enthusiasm of Franz Schwarz's Wotan. It was both histrionically and vocally hard, rigid, and cold, except when it was explosive. Rudolph Oberhauser was acceptable as Alberich, and Marcella Lindh, an American singer, acquitted herself with great credit as the forest bird. The Erda was Marie Maurer, another local singer, and Fafner was our old friend Conrad Behrens, who is less sonorous than of yore. Owing to the lateness of the hour at which Frau Rosa Sucher appeared as Brünnhilde, consideration of her work must be deferred.

The scenic attire of the drama was good and the Wurm was a most imposing reptile. Of Mr. Damrosch's conducting not much can be said at present, except that it was not all that could have been asked as to flexibility. But he kept the orchestra down better than he did on Monday night, when it was too loud.

MR. E. A. MACDOWELL'S RECITALS

An American Composer and Pianist Who Ranks Among the Best.

E. A. MacDowell, an American composer, who is well, but ought to be better, known, gave the first of two piano recitals yesterday afternoon in the Madison Square Garden Concert Hall. Mr. MacDowell's principal purpose was to make known some of his own compositions, but, in order to give variety to his programme, and probably also to show that he had some claims to recognition as an interpreter of other men's works, he played numbers from the familiar repertory of pianists. Assistance was given to the pianist by Mrs. J. L. Wyman, who sang three songs by Templeton Strong and four by Mr. MacDowell.

The original compositions on the programme were the songs, "Deserted," Opus 9, No. 1; "The Robin Sings in the Apple Tree," "The Sea," and "Idyll," Opus 33, No. 3, and the piano pieces, "Poem," Opus 31, No. 2; "Czardas," Opus 24, No. 4; prelude, Opus 10, No. 1; "Idyll," Opus 39, No. 7; "Witches' Dance," Opus 17, No. 2, and "Idyll," Opus 28, No. 5.

It is not necessary at this time to announce that Mr. MacDowell is among our foremost native writers, for that fact is generally conceded. But it may not be so widely known that he enjoys as high a reputation in Europe, and that he thoroughly deserves it. His compositions are all rich and vital with the truest romantic spirit, and they are plentifully supplied with fruitful musical ideas. In structure they are graceful, symmetrical, and well-knit, and there is always a suggestion of repose and reserve power. No composer has been more successful in the embodiment of a poetic picture than Mr. MacDowell has been in embodying the dramatic feeling of the scene, which is the inspiration of his "Poem." It is a clear-cut, powerful little musical drama.

The prelude is noble in breadth and in richness of treatment, and "The Witches' Dance" is full of sylvan romance. Of the songs, all of which were excellently sung by Mrs. Wyman, the most nearly flawless is the "Idyl," though it has a close second in "The Robin Sings in the Apple Tree," But there are character and color in all the songs, and charming feeling in the handling of the accompaniments.

Though Mr. MacDowell is not usually classed among the virtuosi of the piano, it ought to be said that he is a good deal more interesting than most of them. In fact, he is the most satisfying pianist that has been heard here since Paderewski; not because he is brilliant or always correct, but because he displays a profound sympathy with his instrument and its literature. His playing is not cast in the large mold of D'Albert's, nor has it the infinite complexity and color of Paderewski's, but it is essentially pianistic—if we may be permitted to use that awkward word—and completely musical. In the performance of the two Bach numbers, for instance, he employed an exaggerated tempo rubato, quite out of keeping with Bach, but his tone-color and dynamics were exquisitely adjusted to the interpretation of works written for the old clavichord. The archaic flavor of the performance would have been perfect but for the exaggeration already mentioned.

The Schubert minuet Opus 78, No. 3, and the allegro of Schumann's second sonata were played excellently, and the Alabieff-Liszt "The Nightingale" beautifully, but the two Chopin waltzes, Opus 64, No. 3, and Opus 69, No. 1, were not well performed, especially the second, which was phrased incorrectly. But in spite of the errors in Mr. MacDowell's work, it interested, both because of its musical beauty and because of the influential projection of the pianist's personality. At his second recital, to-morrow afternoon, Mr. MacDowell will play, among other things, his "Sonata Tragica," which is said to be one of the finest piano works yet produced on this side of the Atlantic.

TELEPHONE RATES.

The improved New-York City Exchange Telephone Service, metallic circuit lines, long-distance equipment, is now offered by us at rates which bring it within reach of even the most moderate users. The prices per year are as follows:

Combination Line - - $80.00

Direct Line - - - $120.00

AND UPWARDS, ACCORDING TO USE.

NO EXTRA INSTALLATION CHARGE.

The Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Co.,

18 Cortlandt St.

"Eine Palast Revolution."

Another bright and well-constructed play was presented at the Irving Place Theatre last night, and the audience, whose size, by the way, not even the opera's rival attraction had been able to make appreciably smalled than usual, applauded so often and laughed with such vigor that "Eine Palast Revolution" evidently added another success to the already long record made at this place of amusement during the present season. It is a four-act comedy, the second ever written by its young author, Richard Skowronnek, and, though the underlying cause of action, a literary quarrel between representatives of young Germany and the old, is not one likely to move American hearers very deeply, yet it served as quite sufficient basis for the unfolding of a pretty love story and to introduce a number of decidedly interesting types of Berlin society.

The "palace revolution" takes place in the house of a kindly old professor, whose ponderous treatises have been savagely attacked by a young newspaper writer. The latter is in love with the professor's daughter, and, though she is wholly disinclined to take up the father's grievance, her mother does so with vehemence and angrily turns the young critic out of her house. A vivacious young woman from New-York and an eccentric old editor finally succeed in bringing affairs to the inevitable happy conclusion.

The play is full of a gentle humor, not all of it exactly original, but none the less effective for that, and here and there are moments of grave and real emotion that serve as admirable contrast to the nonsense that goes on most of the time. Max Hoenseler was the white-haired professor, and made of him a most likeable victim of a wife determined to marry her daughter as she pleased. Emma Habelmann played the wife with vigor and distinction; Charlotte Durand was a graceful and pretty daughter, and Grete Gallus was again an amusingly realistic serving maid. As the youthful lover, Mathieu Pfeil was not particularly happy, but Adolph Link made a delightful editor, of the true stage variety, of course, and absurdly impossible, but interesting all the while. Lucie Freisinger, as the visitor from New-York, talked English and German at the same time with laughable effect. In minor rôles were Julius Strobl, Wilhelmine Schlüter, and half a dozen others.

BLAZING NEGRO ON THE STAGE

A Scene in "On the Mississippi" at the Columbus Theatre Not on the Programme.

Henry S. Arnold, a colored man who appears in the production at Hammerstein's Columbus Theatre, in East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, of "On the Mississippi," added to the interest of the play last night. His stage make-up was of inflammable material, and a torch carried by another negro, set it on fire.

Those in the audience who saw the blaze jumped from their seats and started for the door. A policeman averted a panic by assuring the audience that it was only a part of the play.

Two firemen who were behind the scenes extinguished the flames, and then an ambulance was called and Arnold was removed to the Harlem Hospital. There the doctors said that he was not very dangerously burned.

Pink-Eye Has Again Appeared.

Pink-eye, that disease that manifests itself in the eyes, and whose effects are felt in debility of the whole body, has again made its appearance in New-York.

There are nearly a dozen cases of it in the block bounded by Madison and Fourth Avenues, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Streets.

This disease was epidemic in nearly all parts of the country about ten years ago, and a visitation about twenty years ago confined itself mostly to horses.

The disease first became known among the equines, and from them it went by contagion to man. In the epidemic of twenty years ago it raged with particular severity among the street-car horses, and in many cases was accompanied by cerebro-spinal meningitis.

The name of the malady expresses its effect on the eyes, the balls of which become a light pink. While it lasts, the sufferers are almost blind.

MR. PLATT GAINS NOTHING

Commissioner Brookfield Gives No Pledges as to Patronage.

MR. LAUTERBACH'S CONFERENCE FAILS

The Department of Public Works to be Run in the Interest of the People—No Promise of Harmony.

The Commissioner of Public Works, William Brookfield, and Edward Lauterbach, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, met in one of the rooms on the second floor of the Republican Club, 450 Fifth Avenue, last night and talked for two hours.

When they got through talking the situation as to the Platt and anti-Platt Republican quarrel was just the same as it was before the conference began. Nothing was accomplished.

The conference was held at the suggestion of Mr. Lauterbach and arranged by Mayor Strong, who, Mr. Lauterbach says, has been working in the direction of harmony.

A plain statement of the facts concerning this meeting is that Mr. Lauterbach, the nominal leader of Mr. Platt's defeated local forces, went to Mr. Brookfield, the most conspicuous man in the anti-Platt successful forces, to see whether or not Mr. Brookfield would divide his patronage with the Platt people. Only a few weeks ago Mr. Platt concluded that he would shelve Mr. Brookfield politically by defeating him for re-election as Chairman of the Republican County Committee. By making promises of offices Mr. Platt just succeeded in electing Mr. Lauterbach over Mr. Brookfield. Then the latter's friends were roundly scolded by Mr. Lauterbach from the platform of the meeting hall, and the proud Platt clan looked down upon Mr. Brookfield as one who had been retired from politics.

The whirligig of time whirled with unwonted rapidity. A few days passed, and up came William Brookfield as Commissioner of Public Works, the one office of all those in the Mayor's gift that Mr. Platt coveted, because it is the biggest patronage-dispensing office in the city.

And there was a great howl raised in the camp of Platt. There were loud noises as of the gnashing of teeth and the tearing of hair. There were conferences and plots and counters plots and hints of terrible things to happen in Albany.

Gov. Morton hurried down to the troubled factions to see what could be done in the interest of peace, and Mayor Strong explained that his was a non-partisan administration. There was no desire in the Mayor's office to make discord in the party, neither was there any desire to surrender to the politicians of any faction.

Mr. Brookfield, having appointed Gen. Collis (anti-Platt) as Deputy Commissioner of Public Works, went on with his work. He has begun to make his appointments, selecting as his subordinates men who can be depended upon to do their work, and who do not wear the Platt collar.

And so last night it happened that Chairman Lauterbach—Chairman of a committee that Mr. Brookfield can now take out of his hands at any moment—went to see Mr. Brookfield and plead for harmony.

From friends of Mr. Platt it was ascertained that Mr. Lauterbach was charged by the Platt clan to obtain an equal division of the patronage of the Department of Public Works between the Platt and the anti-Platt factions. He was to ask that the selections of appointees be made by Mr. Brookfield himself, and that Gen. Collis should have nothing to do with the matter. If pledges to this effect could be obtained from Mr. Brookfield for Mr. Platt, the latter would proclaim harmony from the housetops, and the course of reform legislation in Albany would be rendered so much smoother. That is the way the Platt people looked at it.

Mr. Lauterbach would scorn to be regarded in the light of a suppliant last night. Oh, no, that was not his rôle. He went as the representative of the Republican County Committee to ask that that body be recognized. And yet every man that Mr. Brookfield has thus far appointed is a member of the Republican County Committee in good standing. What Mr. Lauterbach wanted was that the Platt faction should have half the jobs. Mr. Platt would like them all, but perhaps he is beginning to realize that he is no longer the Republican "boss" of this county, and is becoming modest.

Mr. Brookfield reached the Republican Club at 7:30, and dined there. Mr. Lauterbach dined before going to the club. He was arrayed in a full-dress suit. Mr. Brookfield wore a Prince Albert suit. They were closeted together from a few minutes before 8 o'clock to a few minutes before 10. As they descended the stairs to the first floor, Mr. Brookfield was as calm as a June morning, and Mr. Lauterbach did not look like a conquering hero. He seemed flushed and agitated. He hurried at once to the headquarters of the Republican County Committee, in the Abbey Building, Thirty-eighth Street and Broadway.

When asked about the conference, he said:

"We talked about peace and harmony and white-winged doves. They are very nice things to talk about."

"What was the result?" Mr. Lauterbach was asked.

"Well, you see, I am here in the concrete form. No, I do not care to say anything about it."

Mr. Brookfield, when seen by a reporter for The New-York Times at the Republican Club, was quite as uncommunicative. He said that he did not desire to say anything for publication.

"What will be the result of the conference?" Mr. Brookfield was asked.

"Time alone will show," he said, smiling.

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13 MAIDEN LANE, NEW-YORK.

...here to be peace and harmony—on ...earth?"

"Well, if we don't get it on this earth, let us hope that we will get it in heaven."

From other sources it was positively ascertained that Mr. Brookfield had made no pledges or agreements, that in reply to all Mr. Lauterbach had to say he was politely firm in pointing out that as Commissioner of Public Works he would simply aim to run his office so that it would reflect credit on Mayor Strong's administration, and that he must be permitted to use his own best judgment in selecting his subordinates. There was no "deal" or bargain based on an illusive harmony, or upon any other terms

Mr. Lauterbach went away from the conference with no more pledges of patronage from the Department of Public Works than he had when he went to it.

The plain fact is that Mr. Platt is overcome in this country beyond the power of redemption through retaliatory legislation. The people who have been fighting his methods for years have it all in their own hands now. If they stand firm, he cannot recover, and they can select the delegates to the State Convention of this year and the city's delegates to the Republican National Convention of next year.

The suggestion that comes from anti-Platt men like Cornelius N. Bliss, that the Republicans of this State should, present Gov. Morton as their candidate to the Republican National Convention, has made the Platt people very nervous. They do not like it at all. It would suit their plans very much better if the anti-Platt people were unfriendly to the Governor.

There is talk to the effect that Platt will have another conference with his trusted legislators, either to-day or to-morrow.

Senator O'Connor hurried down to this city from Albany yesterday, and was with Mr. Platt for an hour and a half last night. It is understood that he does not like the way things look in Albany. He said he was here on private business. He said that there was no significance to Gov. Morton's veto of ex-Speaker Malby's forty-thousand-dollar armory bill, although the politicians believe that this was the first intimation to others to get into line.

Senator Higgins is expected here to-day, and so are Senators Parsons and Kilburn.

There is a story to the effect that pressure is to be brought to bear on Senator Parsons by way of the bill on the preliminary appropriation of $150,000 for the Rochester water supply. It was stated positively yesterday that Senator Parsons was in this city visiting a friend on the Sunday of Mr. Platt's famous conference at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, but that he studiously avoided going near Mr. Platt. It is said that he was the guest of William A. Gantz.

GRANT MONUMENT ASSOCIATION

President Porter Reports Satisfactory Progress of the Work.

At the annual meeting of the Grant Monument Association, at its office in the Mills Building, yesterday, Horace Porter was re-elected President, Frederick D. Tappen Treasurer, and James C. Reed Secretary. The members of the Executive and Building Committees were also re-elected.

A report made by the President stated that since the last annual report satisfactory progress had been made with the granite work and the masonry backing in the monument. On the 1st of December last the structure had reached the height of about 45 feet, when the work of setting the granite was temporarily suspended, owing to the approach of freezing weather. Since that time a large additional quantity of structural granite had been quarried and dressed, and as soon as the Spring weather would permit, the erection would proceed as rapidly as consistent with a work of such important character.

The dressing and carving of the great mass of granite required for the monument was necessarily a slow process, and the setting required a great nicety of adjustment, and was subject to the most critical and rigid inspection. Such work could not be unduly hurried without the risk of impairing the perfection of the finished monument. The present rate of progress indicated that the structure would be completed in about one year.

The character of the material and construction work under the present contracts was in every way satisfactory. The architect had said in his report: "The class of mechanical work is exceptionally perfect, and has responded to all the tests beyond the specified strengths. The granite in the structure has held absolutely to the contract requirements, giving even better results than were hoped for by the committee that inspected the quarries, and it has also held its color against dampness and cement stains to a remarkable degree in material of so white a nature, which goes to confirm the report of the mechanical experts that it is free from injurious compounds."

The amount of money in the treasury of the association when the present management took charge of affairs, three years ago, was $107,536.31. The amount raised since by voluntary contributions, received from a total number of about 65,000 contributors, is $404,837.78; the interest received on sums withdrawn from trust companies, $9,977.09; total, $522,351.18.

The total disbursements since March, 1892, have been $191,868.33, and the balance on hand, exclusive of accrued interest, is $330,482.85.

This sum, with the exception of a small balance in bank, is deposited with four prominent trust companies in this city, which allow the association interest at the rate of 3 per cent.

LEFT ALL TO DR. TALMAGE'S WIFE

She Was Kind to Mrs. Lord When That Lady Was Ill.

When Mrs. Eliza H. M. Lord died in June last, it was said she had left her estate to the wife of the Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage. Mrs. Lord's relatives said she had no estate.

Mrs. Lord was a member of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, and when she was sick, Mrs. Talmage took her delicacies and cheered her up.

The will of Mrs. Eliza H. M. Lord was filed for probate in Surrogate Abbott's office in Brooklyn yesterday, and the entire estate, valued at $13,000, is left to Mrs. Susan W. Talmage, wife of the Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage. The will is dated Dec. 6, 1892.

Mr. Talmage is made sole executrix. No notice of contest by relatives has been filed as yet.

Charged with Selling Policy Slips.

Louis and Mary Kellet, forty-eight and forty-two years old, respectively, of 330 East Seventy-sixth Street, were arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday on a charge of violating the lottery law by selling policy tickets.

Justice Deuel would entertain a complaint against the husband only, and he was committed in $300 bail to answer.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

10:20 A. M.—51 Washington Street; Fadual Manassa; damage trifling.
1:35 P. M.—117 Cedar Street; Dr. C. C. Page; dwelling; damage slight.
2:40 P. M.—106 West Fortieth Street; J. Johnson; dwelling; damage trifling.
3:10 P. M.—2,488 Third Avenue; Hannah Burns; dwelling; no damage.
4:30 P. M.—13 Avenue B; Annie Schuman; tenement; damage, $20.
6 P. M.—192 South Street; Mr. Gili; no damage.
6:10 P. M.—108 Lewis Street; Nathan Under; no damage.
6:10 P. M.—111 West Fortieth Street; J. Malcom; damage, $500.
7:45 P. M.—2,129 Seventh Avenue; Simon Meyer; damage trifling.
7:50 P. M.—237 Second Street; Maurice Wolf; damage, $50.

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AND DON'T WORRY ANY LONGER.

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SCORED THE POLICE JUSTICES

No Libel to Call Some of Them Scoundrels, Mr. Moss Says—Club Z Would Have the Courts Remodeled.

Good Government Club Z held a conference last night at its clubhouse, 256 Seventh Street, and adopted resolutions in favor of the passage of the bill now before the Legislature that is intended to remodel the Police Justices' Courts in this city.

Dr. Philip Meirowitz presided and spoke of the necessity for taking the proposed action.

Police Justice Charles E. Simms, Jr., read an exhaustive paper on the Police Courts and the procedure therein.

He said that the Justices are powerless to prevent professional bondsmen from going bail if they are able to properly justify in the sum demanded, and that a house of correction should be established in this city for young children, where they can be held for short terms, as there is no such place now provided. He advocated having prison vans to conduct offendors to court and gave many interesting statistics of the work of the courts in this city.

He said that during 1894 25,557 prisoners were tried at Essex Market Police Court, and that during 1894 101,620 prisoners were taken before the Police Justices. Of this number over 10,000 were before him.

Frank Moss spoke of the pleasure it had given him to listen to Justice Simms, and said that he might well be taken as an object lesson showing the class of men who should fill the office of Police Justice.

"But," he continued, "there are some men on that bench whom it would be no libel to call scoundrels, and whom I am not afraid to name.

There were some cries throughout the audience of "Name them!" and "Don't be afraid!"

"Could any humane or honest man have listened to Hussey and the other conspirators in Mrs. Urchittel's case," said Mr. Moss, "and not have been able to see its real status? But they didn't care."

There were more cries in the room: "Give their names!" and "Who are they?"

"I don't remember," went on Mr. Moss, "the first Judge she appeared before, but the Judges in the conviction were Koch, Divver, and Hogan. But they knew Hussey, as he had been before them in a hundred cases and he had been there with Max Hochstim and 'Silver-Dollar' Smith.

"How often have saloon keepers and dive keepers and politicians been allowed access to the inner sanctuaries of Police Justices, where they could get the ear of the Judge in a case in which they were interested?

"I remember a case in which a murderous assault had been committed on a member of a family. Friends of the prisoner were not only allowed to go behind the bars and sit at the bench with the Judge, and not only was the prisoner discharged, but the complainant received a reprimand. I can also name persons now in State prison that have been sent there by foul conspiracy.

"The collusion of some Police Justices with the policemen has been the cause of more misery and despair than you can hardly believe.

"It looks a though the entire eradication of the present system were constitutionally impossible, but if we could turn out some of the Judges and revoke a few of the laws it would be a lovely thing to do."

A letter of regret was received from Dr. Parkhurst, in which he said that while he did not admire the Police Court system of New-York, he had a great deal of admiration for the Police Court Justices, with two or three exceptions, and while he thought "we should be the gainer by having our present system modified, we should be immensely the gainers by having the great majority of our present Police Justices replaced."

Letters were also read from Dr. MacArthur and Commissioner Waring. John Brooks Leavitt and others made short addresses.

Clerk Fitzpatrick Resigns.

Michael F. Fitzpatrick, Chief Clerk of the Board of Civil Service Commissioners, has resigned. It is understood that the place of Chief Clerk will be abolished.

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VETOED BY THE GOVERNOR

The Ogdensburg Armory Bill Meets with a Set-back.

MR. MALBY BECOMES VERY INDIGNANT

The Chamber of Commerce Resolutions on the Police Justices Meet Little Favor in Either House.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—As foreshadowed exclusively in The New-York Times this morning, Gov. Morton vetoed the forty-thousand-dollar appropriation bill for the Ogdensburg armory. Politically, the only interpretation put upon the Governor's action was that he had used his veto as a club to beat Mr. Malby back into line with the Platt machine. Some inside facts concerning the veto are quite interesting as indicating that the Governor had purposely selected Malby as his first victim because of the ex-Speaker's prominence in connection with the anti-Platt movement.

Although the bill passed ten days ago, and under the Constitution to-day was the last day on which action could be taken on it, the discovery was made that the original book could not be found, because it had been sent to the Mayor of Ogdensburg for his action. Here arises a constitutional question. Under Section 2, Article XII. of the Constitution, the provision is made that special city laws—those which relate to a single city—shall be submitted to the Mayor of the city by the house in which they are originated, and that within fifteen days the Mayor shall return the bill to the Legislature, with his certificate attached, stating whether the city has or has not accepted the same.

Under this provision, a certified copy was transmitted to the Mayor of Ogdensburg. But this discovery was not made until the ten days' constitutional limit was terminating, and a research was made for the whereabouts of the bill, the Governor's legal adviser holding that the consent or dissent of a Mayor was not necessary on State appropriations made for a city. Accordingly, a printed copy of the bill was obtained from the Assembly Document Room, and it was this that accompanied the Governor's veto to the Assembly Chamber.

Mr. Malby's voice and manner indicated suppressed indignation when he arose and made the customary motion that the veto be laid upon the table. He said he would have been much better pleased had the Governor signed the bill.

The Adjutant General of the State had, before the Ways and Means Committee, pronounced the Ogdensburg armory one of the most needed of the armories throughout the State. There should be armories in the northern tier, if companies could be secured to occupy them. The National Guard's branch at Ogdensburg was at present situated in an old skating rink. Mr. Malby said he would be satisfied if all the other armory bills were treated the same as his had been.

He regretted, Mr. Ainsworth said, that the bill had been vetoed; still, the Republican majority must, to make a good record, keep down appropriations.

Mr. Foley also regretted that the bill had not been approved by the Executive. It had met with the full approval of the Adjutant General.

The veto was laid on the table.

Assemblyman Nixon this morning requested Speaker Fish to give a ruling on Section 2 of Article XII. of the Constitution, upon the proceeding in the case of a bill which had been passed by both houses, sent to the Mayor of a city, and not returned within the fifteen constitutional days.

The Speaker held that the bill might be reintroduced and advanced to third reading order. Under this ruling Mr. Siebert reintroduced his bill authorizing Buffalo to appropriate park lands for high-school purposes, which had not been returned yet from Buffalo. The bill was progressed to third reading.

Both Houses of the Legislature received to-day the resolutions adopted yesterday by the New-York Chamber of Commerce declaring that the police justices' courts "have become a scandal and a humiliation to the citizens of New-York and that public sentiment has demanded their abolition," and earnestly and respectfully requesting the Legislature to pass the bill now before it, to legislate the present Justices out of office. In the Senate the resolutions were handed down by Lieut. Gov. Saxton and read by Clerk Kenyon; in the House, Speaker Fish presented them.

It was significant that in both houses not a word commendatory of the resolutions was expressed, and that an effort that was made in the Assembly by Mr. Conkling (Rep., New-York,) that the bill should be reported forthwith was futile.

In the Senate, Mr. Cantor (Dem., New-York,) said that without criticising the Chamber, he wished to state that the Chamber had refused the Justices a chance to speak in their own defense before publishing the resolution.

Senator Lexow gravely remarked that this measure involved serious constitutional questions and there was no occasion for unseemly haste in passing it. He had no doubt that the Judiciary Committee would soon report this bill, and that this Senate, after careful deliberation, would pass it.

In the House the resolutions were referred to the Committee on Cities, which will give a hearing next Tuesday.

The general appropriation bill was advanced to third reading in the Assembly.

Mr. Conkling (Rep., New-York,) introduced in the Assembly to-day a bill for the transfer of the dependent insane of New-York County to the care of the State. This measure, which, it is understood, emanates from the State Charities Aid Association, provides that the New-York City asylums for the insane, situated on Ward's Island, New-York City, and at Central Islip, Suffolk County, shall be transferred to the care and custody of the Manhattan State Hospital, to be established by the act. Among the provisions of the bill are the following:

The whole of Ward's Island, with its buildings and the equipment of the existing asylums, is to be leased to the State at a rental which is to be the equivalent of interest at the rate of 3 per cent. upon the sum of $2,500,000. It will be remembered that in 1892 the State sold to the City of New-York one-half of Ward's Island for the sum of $1,000,000. It is therefore assumed that the entire island is worth at least $2,000,000, and the value of the buildings which have been erected upon the island for the purpose of asylums for the insane are estimated at $500,000.

The Central Islip property is also to be leased to the State at a rental which shall be the equivalent of the interest at 3 per cent. upon $400,000, which is less than the actual amount that has been expended for buildings upon the property.

It is provided that either of the leases may at any time be surrendered by the State, or may be terminated by the city by five years' written notice to the Controller of the State. In case either of the leases shall be terminated by the City of New-York, the State is to be reimbursed for buildings which it may have erected and improvements which it may have made, the amount to be determined by appraisement by a commission of five citizens, two of whom are to be appointed by the Governor, two by the Mayor of New-York City, and a fifth by these four.

The Manhattan State Hospital is to be governed by a board of seven managers, appointed by the Governor, and confirmed by the Senate, and their powers and duties shall be the same as those of the managers of the other State hospitals. Subject to the civil service laws of the State, the managers are to appoint the General Superintendent, who, in turn, appoints all subordinate officers.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction of New-York City are to surrender the lands and buildings of the existing asylums, with their furniture, fixtures, stock, and supplies then on hand, to the newly-created State hospital, on the 1st of October, 1895.

An appropriation of $25,000 is made for the lease or purchase of a dock and for the purchase of a steam ferryboat.

The present medical officers of the asylums are continued in office during the pleasure of the managers, subject to the civil service rules applicable to the other State hospitals.

On and after Oct. 1, 1895, the Manhattan State Hospital will come under the provisions of the State Care Maintenance act, and will be organized and maintained as are the other State hospitals for the insane.

In the House, Mr. Rockwell (Rep., Kings,) moved to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Van Keurin's bill to compel the dressing inside the State of stone used on municipal work was progressed to third reading, carrying with it Mr. Gallagher's amendment, striking paving blocks from the bill. This motion prevailed, the vote on the amendment was reconsidered, and, as originally introduced, the bill went to third reading.

The Senate has passed the West Troy Police bill.

WILL GO TO THE JURY TO DAY

TAKING OF TESTIMONY IN THE TRIAL OF CAPT. DOHERTY FINISHED.

Recorder Goff Called to the Stand, but the Questions Asked of Him Ruled Out.

The trial of ex-Police Captain Michael Doherty was concluded yesterday, so far as the taking of testimony was concerned, and to-day the counsel on both sides will sum up, and the case will go to the jury. The defense occupied yesterday in putting in the last of its evidence.

Patrolman David Mallon of the Fourteenth Precinct testified that he had made a number of arrests in the neighborhood of the house 23 Second Avenue, and on cross-examination he said that "stool-pigeons" were employed to get evidence against the house, but the police magistrates refused to hold the women arrested on the evidence presented.

A transcript from the blotters of the precinct, which was put in evidence, showed that 4,711 arrests were made during the period that Doherty was in command, from April 20, 1892, to Dec. 4, 1893.

Alga Schroeder, a servant in the house 23 Second Avenue, said that on Jan. 6, 1893, the night when the alleged bribe was given to Doherty at the station house, there was a birthday party at the house, and that Mrs. Thurow was drunk and threw a plate at her and cut her head.

Ex-Ward Man John Hock, who was dismissed from the department with Doherty, swore that Mrs. Thurow never gave him nor offered him any money.

Civil Justice Roesch was called to testify to the falsity of testimony given by Mrs. Thurow before the Lexow Committee as to conversations she had had with him, but the prosecution objected, and he was not allowed to testify. Recorder Goff was also called as a witness to testify to the testimony given by Mrs. Thurow in relation to Judge Roesch, but under the objection of the prosecution all the questions asked were ruled out.

Mr. Clark wanted to recall Mrs. Thorow to the stand to continue her cross-examination, but Judge Ingraham would not permit it. He told the counsel that he might call the woman as a witness for the defense, but he would not allow her to be called for cross-examination after the people had closed their case.

Edward Kearney of 113 East Thirteenth Street, John Collins, a member of the Cotton Exchange; William N. Hines, a produce merchant; George Allison, John Schultz, Dr. J. Parker of Mount Vernon, and several other citizens testified to Doherty's good character. Then Lillie Sanders, whose birthday party occurred on Jan. 6, 1893, swore that Mrs. Thorow did not leave the house that night, and therefore could not have gone to the station house to see Capt. Doherty, as Mrs. Thorow swore she did. Kate Warren, who had been an inmate of the house kept by Mrs. Thorow, testified that Mrs. Thorow told her that if she was driven out of the house in Second Avenue she would get square with the police by going to Dr. Parkhurst.

Ex-Ward Man Bernard Meehan was the last witness for the defense. He was ward man under Doherty, and was dismissed at the same time as the Captain. He testified that the Captain had given him special instructions to break up 23 Second Avenue. Mrs. Thorow was arrested and fined $25 in the Special Sessions. She asked the Judge to be lenient with her, and promised to leave the house. Meehan denied that the woman had ever given him money, and swore that he never spoke to her but once, and that was when her husband lost his watch. The cross-examination of this witness did not disclose anything important, and at the close of his testimony the court adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning.

SWINDLER OF RICH WIDOWS ARRESTED

Charles Hecking, Who Has a Record as a Fraud, Captured in Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 28.—Charles Hecking, aged sixty-two, a German, was arrested here to-night by means of a decoy letter sent by Detective Jaegers to 1,227 Broadway in answer to an advertisement in a New-York paper. He lives at 350 Springfield Avenue, and is accused by Mrs. Annie Gebhard of 147 Orchard Street with swindling her out of $1,100. He had $430 when arrested. Hecking advertised for a wife with money. Mrs. Gebhard responded, and he said he had $13,000, could borrow $5,000, and intended buying a saloon at the corner of Church and Cortlandt Streets, New-York. He induced Mrs. Gebhard to advance him $1,100, and she did not again see him until to-night when he was arrested by Jaegers, who wrote that he was a widow with $9,000 and induced Hecking to meet the supposed widow in the Broad Street station. Hecking denied the charge, but was fully identified and held. He was sent up for a year and a half in 1889 for a similar fraud on Mrs. Christiana Beck, and in 1887 got three months for a like crime. In 1891 Recorder Smyth, in New-York, gave him four years and a half for a similar swindle.

Denies Impersonating a Policeman.

Upon the complaint of Max Madler, a peddler, of 40 Ludlow Street, Max Boas, who says he is a bookkeeper, living at 171 Eldridge Street, was arraigned yesterday in the Essex Market Police Court on a charge of impersonating a policeman.

Madler says that he sold Boas a pear for two cents and returned forty-seven cents change for the half-dollar which Boas gave him. The latter, he says, demanded the other cent, and while he was searching for it Boas exhibited a shield, blew a whistle, and told him that he was under arrest.

In court the defendant asserted that it was his Notary Public badge that he exhibited, and that the peddler, having refused to give the full change, he had sounded a small whistle, which he wore on his watch charm, for the purpose of attracting a policeman. Boas was held for examination.

Brooklyn's Dirty Court House.

The Kings County Grand Jury early in February declared the Court House to be in a filthy state, and suggested certain improvements. The Court House Committee of the Board of Supervisors instructed Superintendent of Construction Ryan to make a report on the matter.

He estimates that the necessary repairs will cost $37,000.

REFORM IN PENAL LAWS

Discussions at the Meeting of the Prison Association.

ADDRESS BY ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN

The Prisoner Should Not Be Kept Idle—The Legislature to be Asked to Remove Sing Sing Prison.

The Prison Association of New-York celebrated its fiftieth anniversary by a conference yesterday in the Assembly Rooms of the United Charities Building, in East Twenty-second Street. Several members of the National Association were present from various States. In the absence of President Lewis, Francis Wayland of Hartford, Conn., acted as Chairman.

Ex-Judge Charles P. Daly made the first address at the morning session, and gave a history of the association from its inception in 1845. The object of the association, he said, is to improve prison discipline, reform the prisoners, and obtain work for them after their discharge.

The Chairman announced that only two of the original members of the association are now alive—Judge Daly and William C. Russell.

The Rev. Mr. Forsyth of the Pennsylvania Prison Society read a paper on "The Relation of the Prison Association with Other Societies," and Major Robert Stiles of Virginia followed with an address on the work in his State. He said: "In Virginia we feel a lack of money, a lack of experience, and a lack of approving public sentiment. I think in a few years Virginia will be able to give a better account of herself. Virginia is poor, and so we cannot advance as we should."

Chairman Wayland spoke on "The Relations of Prison Associations to the State." He said: "The position of the Prison Association's agent is one of peculiar difficulty and delicacy in his dealings with the discharged convicts. The importance of the subject cannot be exaggerated. The work depends on the man in charge. You may have plenty of money, but unless you have the right man in charge the work will be fruitless. The best way to promote the advancement of the association is not in meetings like this, but in private conferences of the agents to compare results and opinions. It is a question for debate whether, when you obtain work for an ex-convict, you should inform the employer of the man's prison history. The State should make a handsome appropriation to carry on the work of the Prison Association, and this should be supplemented by private aid."

D. E. Kimball read a paper on "The Relief Work of the Prison Association."

At the afternoon session the Secretary read a paper prepared by Miss Hannah M. Todd of Boston on "The Probation System of Massachusetts." It was discussed by the Rev. Dr. M. Dana of this city.

"Reformatory versus Punitive Methods" was to have been discussed by Col. Joseph F. Scott of the State Reformatory at Concord Mass., and Mr. Z. R. Brockway of the Elmira Reformatory.

Mr. Brockway was not present, but sent a letter saying that the true purpose of imprisonment is neither retributive nor vindictive, but protective.

Col. Scott said: "The best method to reform criminals is that which lessens the commission of crime. When punishment has been severest lawlessness has been most prevalent. The reformatory method does not seek to supplant the punitive system, but rather to build upon it. It deals with the offender, and not with the crime."

Mrs. Ellen C. Johnson of the Sherborn (Mass.) Reformatory read a paper on "The Woman Prisoner; What Has Been and What Should be Done For Her?"

James McKeen offered a resolution that the meeting petition the Legislature to select a new place for the Sing Sing State Prison, where the men could be employed, and where the surrounding would be more rural. Warden Sage of Sing Sing Prison objected to the resolution, but it was adopted.

"Electrocution—Is It Merciful, and Does It Kill?" was the subject for discussion by A. H. Goellet and Dr. Irvine of Sing Sing Prison. Mr. Goellet said that death by electricity at Sing Sing Prison had been almost instantaneous and painless, and Dr. Irvine supported that theory.

Mrs. Prindle spoke briefly about the work at the Florence Mission.

Eugene Smith presided at the evening meeting, which was held in Chickering Hall. He made a few remarks about the work of the association, after which Archbishop Corrigan was introduced. He said:

You of the association are sowing seed that will bear beautiful fruit. You are trying to create a public sentiment that will co-operate in restoring labor to all our fellow-men who are unfortunate enough to be imprisoned. If men are sent to prison they should not be condemned to idleness and be denied the right to work.

I have no doubt the Legislature will frame proper measures by which the prisoners can labor without coming in conflict with the products of the workingmen outside prison walls.

Our own country takes the lead in the principle of enlightened humanity. This association knows no sectarianism—it is universal in its humanity. We are all brothers and that feeling excites within our hearts the commiseration for our brother in distress. The work of the association has resulted in the prisoner leaving the jail a better man, and no longer bitter in spirit and warring against society.

There is no doubt that the actuating spirit in the commission of many crimes is born in ignorance, sometimes the outcome of miserable circumstances, as poverty and distress. We must cure the condition that brought about the crime. We have a duty to one another and a duty to ourselves. The duty to ourselves obliges us to protect our property from the assult of others.

We must interest those around us in our work and excite a public sentiment that will influence the Legislature to enact proper laws for prison discipline and the care of prisoners.

The Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke was the next speaker. He said:

You must arouse the public conscience and you will get new laws, and get rid of bad laws and the bad amendment. The labor market is as important as any in the world, but I believe prisoners can find work without interfering with honest labor.

Major Robert Stiles made a long address on penal offences in Virginia, and then K. Toneloka, a Japanese, gave a description of the prisons in Japan, and the treatment of prisoners.

The Good Roads Committee.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—Speaker Fish to-day named the special Good Roads Committee, which, acting under a suggestion contained in the Governor's message, will put itself into communication with the National and State authorities on the subject, and acquire all available information as to plans and experiments, with a view of obtaining good roads, constructed on wise and economical principles, throughout the State. The committee consists of Mr. Higbie of Suffolk, Schoepflin of Erie, Vacheron of Queens, Armstrong of Monroe, Krenrich of Sullivan, Tobin of New-York, and Staley of Schoharie. According to the language of the resolution, the committee is "to sit during and after the adjournment of the Legislature," and is authorized to expend $5,000 in the prosecution of its researches.

Judge Beekman's Private Secretary.

Judge Henry R. Beekman has appointed Samuel Shortridge to be his private secretary, at a salary of $1,800 a year. It was announced that this is a personal appointment, and that there is no politics in it.

NO WORD FROM THE WARREN

Pilot Boat Last Heard from on Feb. 8, and Belief Grows that She Will Never Reach Port.

The pilot boat George H. Warren, which was last heard from Feb. 8, may yet reach port intact and land her pilots unharmed, but there is a gradually growing belief that the boat will never again reach harbor. The vessel has been too long unheard from to admit of any other conclusion.

Boats of the pilot fleet have remained out a greater length of time, but none of them has staid out so long without being spoken or heard from through the arrival of pilots placed by the boat on some incoming vessel. None of the pilots who sailed on the Warren has yet reached port, nor has the slightest hint as to what manner of disaster has befallen the craft been received.

Pilot boats are stanchly built vessels, and, as has been plentifully shown by their long immunity from the vicissitudes caused by high gales and heavy seas, are not easily overcome by the elements. But that some serious mishap has befallen the Warren there is no longer any good reason to doubt. The nature of it has yet to be told.

The boat may have been dismasted by some tempestuous outfly, and those who have friends on board now hope that this has been the case. That accident would not necessarily involve loss of life, and would explain the long absence of the craft. If that has happened to the Warren, the boat is now doubtless trying to make harbor under jury rig, or may have been picked up by some passing vessel.

The pilots who went out on board the Warren are Patrick Walsh, Frank Kelly, William Murphy, Thomas F. Pennea, and G. L. Sampson. All are residents of this city and Brooklyn. Their anxious families visit the office of the Pilot Commissioners almost every day, only to be told that no tidings of the missing boat have been had.

MAY CALL OUT ALL THE MEN

WALKING DELEGATES DO NOT EXPECT AN OFFER TO COMPROMISE.

Idleness of Eight or Ten Thousand More Involved—Believed Contractors Will Employ Non-Unionists.

It is possible that the striking electrical workers may to-day abandon their policy of waiting for the Electrical Contractors' Association to take some decisive action, and order out the 8,000 or 10,000 building-trade mechanics in this city.

Threats to do this have been made before. But since Saturday the Board of Walking Delegates has, with much ostentation, announced that it would order no more strikes unless the contractors became aggressive, as there were enough idle men. If the contractors did not fill their places, the Walking Delegates said, no more men would be thrown out of work.

It may have been the failure of all attempts at arbitration that caused a change of front. A secret meeting of the Walking Delegates was held at 37 Clinton Place in the morning, and at its close it was announced that, having concluded that the contractors had no intention of compromising, they had passed a resolution to call out, at 8 o'clock this morning, every man in the building trade.

Should they do this it would cause the cessation of all work on every building now in process of construction in this city. It would completely tie up the American Surety Company's building, the Prescott Building, the Albemarle Hotel, the American Tract Society Building, and other structures on which partial strikes now exist, and would also affect the buildings of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, the New-York Life Insurance Company, and the Clearing House.

The electrical contractors did not appear to be alarmed when informed of the action of the Walking Delegates. They have made no effort to fill the places of the strikers with non-union men, although they claim to have received many applications for work. But it is not at all improbable, if the strikers carry out their threat, that non-union men will be employed on Monday morning.

The headquarters of the strikers was crowded all day. The usual talk of never being better prepared for a strike and of ability to hold out indefinitely was indulged in. The report that a number of the men had gone back was indignantly denied.

Walking Delegate Keating said that the men were standing fairly by their orders, and that not one would go back to work until directed to do so by his union.

The Board of Walking Delegates met yesterday afternoon at 139 East Fifty-ninth Street. President O'Brien said that reports had been received from all points where strikes had been ordered, and that, while some 4,000 men in all had struck, so far only six non-union men had been employed in their places.

A letter was received by the Strike Committee from George F. Seward, President of the Fidelity and Casualty Company, asking if it would submit the trouble to arbitration. The committee responded that it was ready at all times to do so, and would be pleased to have Mr. Seward act as one of the arbitrators. A sub-committee, in fact, called on him, and he said he would advise the contractors to agree to arbitration.

The leaders say that the insurance and electrical companies are much concerned over the prospect of having non-union men from other cities put wires in new buildings.

Charles W. Hoadley, Master Workman of the union, sent a letter to Bishop Potter yesterday, protesting against the reported action of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew in furnishing men to take the place of strikers.

The electrical contractors met late yesterday afternoon at 117 East Twenty-third Street and announced that they had no intention of arbitrating the strike. A considerable number of non-union men had already been engaged, it was said, and work would be actively resumed by Monday at the latest.

HAS PRINCIPAL M'ALLISTER RESIGNED?

A Rumor that Walter B. Gunnison Is to Succeed Him.

It was rumored in Brooklyn yesterday that Alec G. McAllister, the Principal of the Boys' High School, Marcy and Putnam Avenues, had resigned.

An attempt was made to see Mr. McAllister, but his whereabouts could not be ascertained.

A reporter of The New-York Times, however, was informed by one of the local committeemen of the Boys' High School that there was no doubt that Mr. McAllister had resigned. It is said that ill health caused him to take this action.

Mr. McAllister has been engaged in the Brooklyn schools for about six years, having gone to that city from New-Jersey. He is said to be a relative of ex-Register Hugh McLaughlin.

It is said that Walter B. Gunnison, the Principal of Public School 19, in South Second Street, is slated as Mr. McAllister's successor.

Lafayette Alumni at Dinner.

The Lafayette College Alumni Association of New-York held its annual banquet last night. President Warfield and ex-President Cattell of the college, and President Low of Columbia, and many other guests were in attendance. Henry A. Potter of the class of '77, acted as "the master of the feast."

NO PLUMS FOR PLATT MEN

Corporation Counsel Scott and Commissioner Brookfield Appoint.

PLACES FOR CLARKE AND LYON

W. L. Turner, State Democrat, Made Second Assistant Corporation Counsel—J. J. Brady Succeeds M. P. Breen.

Mayor Strong announced no additional appointments yesterday, but two of his most important appointees, Corporation Counsel Francis M. Scott and Commissioner of Public Works William Brookfield, announced interesting selections. Mr. Scott made the following appointments:

William L. Turner, New-York State Democrat, Second Assistant Corporation Counsel; salary, $8,000.

John Proctor Clarke, Republican, Assistant Corporation Counsel; salary, $7,500.

George W. Lyon, Republican, Corporation Attorney; salary, $4,000.

David Milliken, Jr., Republican, first clerk to Corporation Attorney; salary, $2,000.

John J. Brady, State Democrat, attorney to the Department of Street Improvements of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards; salary, $5,000.

Henry De Forest Baldwin, State Democrat, Assistant Corporation Counsel; salary probably $6,000.

Robert Shaw Barlow, Junior Assistant to the Corporation Counsel.

Mr. Brookfield made these two appointments:

Water Register, Columbus O. Johnson, Republican, to succeed Joseph Riley, Tammany; salary, $4,000.

Superintendent of the Bureau of Incumbrances, William Henkel, Republican, to succeed Michael F. Cummings, Tammany; salary, $2,750.

Mr. Scott issued the following memorandum in connection with his appointments:

Messrs. Blandy, Sweetser, and Ridgway, assistants in the office of the Counsel to the Corporation, have resigned.

Mr. William L. Turner, who for a number of years was assistant to Counsels to the Corporation (now Judges) Lacombe, O'Brien, and Beekman, and who resigned shortly after the appointment of Mr. Clark, will be appointed Second Assistant to the Counsel to the Corporation at a salary of $8,000.

Although Mr. Turner is a Democrat in politics and has been actively associated with the New-York State Democracy, his appointment is in no sense a political one, nor influenced by his political activities, but is a personal appointment on the part of the Counsel to the Corporation, with whom his relations for many years have been most intimate and confidential.

Mr. John Proctor Clarke will be appointed an Assistant to the Counsel to the Corporation at a salary of $7,500.

Mr. Clarke is a Republican in politics, and has been highly indorsed by many Republican lawyers of eminence in the profession.

Mr. Hawke, now an assistant to the Counsel to the Corporation, voluntarily tendered his resignation, as he desires to engage in private practice; but at the request of the Counsel to the Corporation, he has consented to continue his connection with the office for some time, and at least until certain important matters now in his charge have been disposed of.

Mr. Louis Hanneman, Corporation Attorney, has tendered his resignation, which has been accepted, and Mr. George W. Lyon will be appointed Corporation Attorney in his place.

Mr. Lyon, as is well known, is a prominent Republican, having been Surveyor of the Port under President Harrison. At the special request of the Counsel to the Corporation, Mr. Lyon will assume the entire direction of the office of Corporation Attorney, and will reorganize the force in a manner satisfactory to himself, subject, of course, to approval of the Counsel to the Corporation.

It has already been determined that Mr. David Milliken, Jr., will be Mr. Lyon's First Assistant.

Mr. Matthew P. Breen, Attorney to the Department of Street Improvements of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, having refused to resign, will be removed, and Mr. John J. Brady, who resides at 2,305 Valentine Avenue, and has a law office at 99 Nassau Street, will be appointed in his place.

Mr. Brady is a graduate of St. John's College, Fordham, and has lived in the annexed district all his life, and is thoroughly acquainted with matters connected with that portion of the city. He has been actively engaged in practice for nineteen or twenty years, and his experience has been particularly in the direction of the class of business which will come under his eye in his new position.

Mr. Henry De Forest Baldwin will be appointed an assistant in the Bureau of Street Openings, a bureau the work of which has so largely increased that it needs immediate strengthening.

There are now pending before Commissioners of Appraisal seventy-four separate proceedings, and upon an average ten commissions meet every day.

Twenty proceedings are now before the Judges of the Supreme Court, awaiting the appointment of Commissioners, and in five proceedings the statutory notice of application for appointment of Commissioners has been given.

Besides these cases, which have already been begun, there are 168 Streets which the Board of Street Opening and Improvement has directed to be opened, and which will shortly come under the charge of this bureau.

It is expected that Mr. Dunn, the present very efficient head of this bureau, and Mr. Baldwin will be able to so reorganize the bureau and improve its facilities as to greatly increase its efficiency.

The Counsel to the Corporation will also appoint, as Junior Assistant, Mr. Robert Shaw Barlow, son of Gen. Francis C. Barlow of this city, who comes with the highest possible indorsement from Mr. Austen G. Fox and others.

The Counsel to the Corporation does not expect to make any further appointments for some time.

The Counsel to the Corporation will also appoint a personal messenger and two office boys.

The two Republicans appointed by Mr. Scott to positions of great importance—Messrs. Clarke and Lyon—are both counted as anti-Platt men, and their selection furnished further food for reflection on the part of Thomas C. Platt.

David J. Dean, the First Assistant Corporation Counsel, is, of course, retained without the necessity of reappointment.

Of the retiring assistants, Charles Blandy received a salary of $7,500, Charles W. Ridgway $4,000 and William A. Sweetser $3,000.

Mr. Turner is about thirty-five years old. He was graduated from the College of the City of New-York in 1879, and two years later from the Columbia College Law School, where he was awarded high honors.

He studied law in the office of Martin & Smith, subsequently became a member of the firm of Earle & Turner, with which Horace E. Deming was at one time associated, and which was dissolved in 1889. Since that time he has been alone. He is counsel for several large business and industrial corporations, of whose litigations and legal business he has had entire charge.

He was private secretary to Mayor Grace in 1885 during Mr. Grace's second term in office, and was subsequently made Assistant Counsel to the Corporation by Corporation Counsel (now Judge) Lacombe. He continued as such with Judges O'Brien and Beekman when they succeeded Judge Lacombe in that office, but resigned in 1889, when Mr. Clark was appointed. As an Assistant Corporation Counsel he was connected with several large city suits, argued many cases before the General Term and the Court of Appeals, and is familiar with the duties of that office.

He has always been an anti-Tammany Democrat in politics, having been actively affiliated with the County Democracy in the Hewitt and Scott campaigns in 1888 and 1890, with the anti-snapper movement in 1892, with the anti-Maynard movement in 1893, and as a member of the State Democracy with the combined anti-Tammany movement in 1894. In the latter organization he was identified with that element which supported Senator Hill for Governor. He is a member of the Bar Association, and of several clubs, among them the University, the Manhattan, and the Reform.

George W. Lyon, after having served as Assistant United States District Attorney, was made Surveyor of the Port by President Harrison on the recommendation of Cornelius N. Bliss and others. It is understood that Mayor Strong recommended him to Mr. Scott for his present appointment. He is an old Union League Clubman, and will probably appoint only Republican subordinates.

John Proctor Clarke was for years prominent in Twenty-first Assembly District Republican politics. He is now a resident of the Twenty-third Assembly District. In the recent fight for the Chairmanship of the Republican County Committee he tried to carry the district for Mr. Brookfield. The Platt men endeavored to prevent his appointment.

Mr. Baldwin resigns as a Deputy Collector to accept the place tendered him by Mr. Scott. He has all along been identified with the anti-Tammany Democrats, either in the County Democracy or the New-York State Democracy. He is a member of the Reform and other clubs.

In Commissioner Brookfield's appointments of yesterday, as in Mr. Scott's, there is no joy for the Platt clan. The new men are anti-Platt Assembly district leaders in the regular Republican organizations. They both worked and voted for Mr. Brookfield in the recent fight in the County Committee.

Columbus O. Johnson is about thirty-five years old and came into political prominence in this city by defeating Frank Raymond in 1893 in the fight for the control of the Republican organization in the Twenty-seventh Assembly District, where Raymond had ruled for years. Mr. Johnson is Second Vice President of the Republican County Committee. He presided at the recent anti-Platt meeting held in Harlem.

William Henkel is the leader of the Republicans in the Twentieth Assembly District. He was Custodian of the Post Office under President Harrison's Administration.

It is the belief of the politicians that John Simpson, the Republican leader of the Fifth Assembly District, will be appointed in a day or two Water Purveyor in place of Thomas Featherson, Tammany.

Stop that Cough!

It may lead to serious consequences. Cough remedies will not do it, because it means more than a simple cold. Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites will do it, and at the same time will build up and fortify the system against further attacks.

We are putting up a 50-cent size for just these local difficulties. For ordinary Coughs and Colds that quantity will doubtless cure. If it is deep-seated it may require more.

Don't be persuaded to accept a substitute!

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THE REV. MR. HICKS ARRESTED

Accusation of His Son that the Colored Leader of Camp Meetings Stole and Carried Weapons Was True.

WANTAGH, L. I., Feb. 28.—Edward Hicks, a fifteen-year-old colored boy, was arraigned before Justice Seaman last night, charged with throwing stones through the windows of Long Island Railroad trains. He pleaded guilty, and was committed to the House of Refuge.

He asked the Justice, before sentence, to send him somewhere out of the reach of his father, who is known as the Rev. Charles W. Hicks, and was at one time pastor of a colored church in Hempstead.

Justice Seaman questioned the boy, and he accused his father of poisoning a pig owned by J. W. Birch and of stealing a carpenter's brace and eight bits from Scott's Hotel, at Merrick, and other small articles at different times.

"He's lying," said the father.

The boy asserted that the stolen carpenter's tools could be found under a lounge in his father's house. Constable Wilson found them there.

The boy added that his father had threatened to punish him if he did not put large stones and pieces of timber on the Long Island Railroad tracks near Merrick on Dec. 11 for the purpose of wrecking a train.

"He's a bad nigger, Judge," said the boy, "and if you will search him you will find a blackjack under his coat, a razor in his boot, and a bottle of whisky in his pocket."

The Rev. Mr. Hicks made a break for the courtroom door, but was intercepted by Constable Wilson, and thrown down as he was on the point of striking the constable with the blackjack. The articles mentioned by his son were found on him, and he was held for examination.

Hicks has always presided at the colored camp meetings in this section. He lived on the proceeds of his wife's labor. Since his arrest it has been learned that he has spent two terms in Sing Sing prison. It is believed that he is responsible for all the robberies and highway assaults hereabouts during the Winter.

FORGED TO GET WAKE REFRESHMENTS

Druggist Cabeen of Long Island City Cashed a Worthless Check.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Feb. 28.—Charles Hulsenbeck of 101 Beebe Avenue and Russell Johnson of 341 Webster Avenue, this city, were held in $1,000 bonds each today by Justice Ingram, on a charge of forgery. They attended a wake a few nights ago. The refreshments were not sufficient for those present and Hulsenbeck and Johnson started out for a fresh supply. They were without funds, and, according to Hulsenbeck, Johnson produced a blank check, and together they filled it out for $82.17, signing to the check the name of William F. Dooley, a grocer on Webster Avenue.

Hulsenbeck owed George Cabeen, a druggist on Jackson Avenue, $25.33 for medicines. He also owed Dr. B. G. Strong, whose office adjoins the drug store, $5 for medical attendance. The two men presented the forged check to the druggist in settlement of both bills and received $51.84.

Druggist Cabeen deposited the check and it was returned. Mr. Dooley pronounced it a forgery.

Hulsenbeck recently became heir to $7,000. He has not yet received the money.

Changes by Commissioner White.

Commissioner White of the Department of City Works, Brooklyn, yesterday accepted the resignation of L. Russell Clapp, First Assistant Civil Engineer. He had been ten years in the service, and his salary was $3,500.

The services of John Wallace, an Assistant Civil Engineer temporarily appointed, have been dispensed with, as he did not appear on the new eligible list. His salary was $1,500.

Assistant Engineer Richard Gibbney, stationed at the Mount Prospect Station, has been dismissed. He received $1,200.

Charles H. Meyers was appointed First Assistant Civil Engineer at a salary of $4,000; Bernard M. Wagner, Civil Engineer at $1,500, and Frederick W. Carpenter, Assistant Civil Engineer, at $1,500.

Mr. Clapp was in charge of the work at the Millburn reservoir, which was built by Contractor Freel, and which does not hold water.

THE GHOST HAS NO HEAD

At Least That's What Patchogue Young Ladies Say.

SEEN NEAR THE GRAVES OF SAILORS

Thought that the Old Black Ghost That Haunted the Oakes Smith Residence Years Ago Has Come Back in White.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Feb. 28.—The alleged headless ghost that is said to be walking about the Episcopal graveyard on Lake View Heights was, it is stated, seen again last night by several people.

The Misses Lizzie and Annie Andreshock say they saw it first. They were passing the graveyard on Tuesday night, on their way to their home in West Main Street. When they got near the big stone fence and iron gate fronting the cemetery, Miss Lizzie's attention was attracted by something white moving in the northern part of the cemetery. It seemed to her to be a form rising from its knees.

Miss Lizzie clutched the arm of her sister, and whispered: "Look, quick, Annie; see that strange figure over there near the graves of those sailors!"

Miss Annie saw what she claims almost froze her blood.

"When I saw the strange thing," she said to-day, "it was just straightening up, as though it had been lying down. I could see it very plainly, for the night was light. As it moved about it came in range of the electric lights in the windows of the lace mills. I am not mistaken. It seemed to have no head. The arms moved slightly backward and forward with each step.

"I was too frightened to move a step, while my sister was speechless. It walked around the graves of those three dead sailors who were frozen to death in the snowstorm two weeks ago in the rigging of the ship Louis V. Place off Patchogue.

The ghost then moved rapidly to the southeast and walked deliberately along the fence until it came to a gate, through which it went.

"From the gate it walked over into the little graveyard that once surrounded the residence of Mme. Oakes Smith, and leaned up against a big tree and stood motionless for a moment. Then the hands began to move slowly until raised up and clasped together, as though the ghost was praying. The hands then fell to the side of the body. I now heard it talk in a rambling sort of way, after which it returned to the cemetery by way of the gate.

"I watched no further, for my senses came to my relief, and I pulled my sister along on a run toward our home. The ghost was not over five feet high, and very slim, I should think."

The story of the ghost was widely circulated yesterday, and last night a number of people passed back and forth in front of the graveyard in the hope of seeing it.

Charles Muench saw all he wanted to, according to his own story.

The ghost, as described by him, was not quite five feet tall, and wandered only around the cemetery from grave to grave. Mr. Muench is willing to swear that the ghost was headless.

Others who were watching for the ghost soon after Muench left were not able to see it, but later in the evening the Misses Libbie and Bertie Hassler and Mary Grundy say they saw the ghost. Their screams alarmed the people in the neighborhood.

Then several persons joined them, and they say the ghost walked deliberately to the west edge of Terry's pond and thence to the old Elizabeth Oakes Smith grave. Here it halted beside a big tree, which once stood only a few feet from the "old slave pen," and then it walked over to the fence and vanished.

People were over at the cemetery to-night looking for the ghost,

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—Madame Sans Gene.
ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 4th Av-23d St—Day and Evening—American Water Color Society's Exhibition.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—Rory of the Hill.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:15—A Country Sport.
AMERICAN ART GALLERIES, 23d St-Madison Square—9:00 A. M. to 6:00 P. M.—Art Exhibition.
AMERICAN FINE ARTS SOCIETY, Broadway-57th St—Day and Evening—Architectural Exhibition.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th, 31st St—8:15—Madeleine.
BROADWAY, 41st St-Broadway—8:00—Madame Sans Gene.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—7:30—Vaudeville.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Two Gentlemen of Verona.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—8:00—Wax Works. Powell and Majilton
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Masqueraders.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:10—His Wife's Father.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—Humanity.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Daughters of Eve.
HARRIGAN'S, 35th St-Herald Square—8:15—The Major.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—Trocadero Vaudevilles.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—The Foundling.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Fine Fallast-Revolution.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:30—The Case of Rebellious Susan.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway-39th, 40th St—8:00—Lohengrin.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—The Fatal Card.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Old Homestead.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.
3 A. M.	32	41	3:30 P. M.	43	46
6 A. M.	31	40	6 P. M.	43	46
9 A. M.	33	40	9 P. M.	38	46
12 M.	40	45	12 P. M.	36	45

Average temperature yesterday.....43⅜
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....37
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....32½
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 7, Column 5.

SIXTEEN PAGES

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

POSTMASTER GENERAL WILSON.

The retirement of Mr. Bissell from the Post Office Department is made the occasion by the President for a cordial recognition of his services, which might have been even more emphatic had it been more explicit. The fact is that in addition to administrative ability and a very intelligent grasp of the general principles of his important office, Mr. Bissell has contributed to the success of the Administration more largely than any other Cabinet officer in the application of Mr. Cleveland's long-cherished and frequently-avowed principles as to civil service reform.

The President has made an excellent nomination for Mr. Bissell's successor. The Hon. William L. Wilson has proved his high character and his unselfish fidelity to principle, as well as his commanding ability. Since he has not been re-elected to Congress, it is a matter for public congratulation that the country will have the benefit of his services in the Cabinet. And he will bring to his office precisely the strength that is most valuable.

Mr. Wilson is in the best sense a man of the people. He has strong confidence in the good sense and honesty of the people when thoroughly informed; he has a peculiarly wide and intimate acquaintance with the people in every part of the country, and he enjoys their sympathetic and admiring confidence. Above all, he is a party leader with unhesitating trust in the principles of the party and a rare gift for enforcing them, and he has no trust in and no respect for the petty arts and the office mongering of the smaller politicians.

Between him and Mr. Cleveland, at whose council board he will now take his seat, there cannot fail to be the most cordial and active sympathy, and both will together work the more effectively for the high standard of politics to which each is devoted.

THE LAST "GREAT" DEBATE.

The Senate on Wednesday gave up five mortal hours to what is known in that body as debate on the general financial situation, including the currency and a good deal of politics. It is characteristic of the Senate that the talk, while roaming over this wide area, was supposed to be concerned with a question of order which any half-way competent assembly would have been decided by the Chair and settled in five minutes. But, as naïvely remarked by Senator Teller, "there is no parliamentary rule that applies to the Senate and requires any Senator to speak germane to the subject." Your Senator, once on his feet, may say anything he pleases about any subject he chooses, and go on for any length of time. On this occasion Mr. Gorman was the chief beneficiary of this remarkable state of things, but his privilege of discussion was shared by Mr. Mills, Mr. Hill, Mr. Sherman, and Mr. Voorhees.

Of these, with the exception of Mr. Hill, the variety of statement and theory was so striking that one gets from the report an impression that the Senate is a fortuitous agglomeration of unrelated atoms. The exception is important. Mr. Hill managed in the amendment he submitted, and in his brief speech, to touch the core of the whole mass of vexed questions with which his associates were struggling. The amendment was as follows: "Hereafter all the Treasury notes and United States notes that may be redeemed shall not be reissued, but shall be canceled," and the substance of his speech was that this would cut the "endless chain." That was about the only gleam of common, every-day business sense that relieved the complex absurdity of the discussion. Mr. Gorman's elaborate speech was simply a vehicle for spiteful insinuations as to the Administration. No one knows better than Mr. Gorman that if the Secretary were not compelled to reissue the legal-tender notes the condition of the Treasury would give no one a moment's concern. He would then find his gold reserve steadily relieved from drain and steadily becoming a matter of no consequence. Any deficiency of revenue would promptly be provided for by Congress, because the element of politics would be removed and there would be no temptation to demagogic action. It was because he knew this that Mr. Gorman refused to take up Mr. Hill's challenge.

Mr. Hill's position is peculiar and interesting. It is sound unquestionably, but with all respect due to his office we should say that this position is important chiefly because Mr. Hill is just now eager and skillful in selecting ground that the country will approve. Whatever his own convictions may be—and he has managed in the past to surround them with considerable mystery—he clearly perceives that if the country should be called upon to pass judgment on the "endless chain," it would vote to cut it. On the other hand, Senator Sherman, who probably has very pronounced private convictions as to the legal tenders, and who is just as eager as Mr. Hill to be on the winning side, was eloquent in praise of the greenbacks. He believed that they were "the favorite currency of the people." That is where he is not so shrewd as Mr. Hill. There is a strong and growing sentiment of distrust and dislike toward the greenbacks as they now are, because the people have seen what literally infinite mischief they can inflict.

The result of the long talk was what we ventured to predict it would be. Mr. Gorman's amendment, which had for its main purpose to put the stamp of legislative condemnation upon the contract for the recent loan, and Mr. Mills's amendment repealing the laws under which that loan was made, each encountered enough opposition from the friends of the other to make it certain that the appropriation bill to which they were offered would fail if they were insisted upon, and both were swept away. Mr. Gorman withdrew his, and Mr. Mills's was declared out of order. And so this amazing Senate closed its record for the session on the question of finance. It is a shameful record of narrow personal and factional intrigue, of dull perversity, of hopeless ignorance on the part of some and relentless malignity on the part of others of the Senators. On Tuesday next, with the new Congress, we shall have, in effect, a new Senate. It is no pleasure to know that it bids fair to be worse than the present. It will have a majority inclined toward that wildest scheme of repudiation, free coinage of debased silver, though fortunately nothing can be done to secure it against the opposition of the House and the certain veto of Grover Cleveland. The term of the next Congress may develop important political changes. Meanwhile the country can turn to its daily business, safe in the knowledge that the wise and honorable policy of the Government cannot be changed for two years to come.

A WARNING FROM THE GOVERNOR.

In vetoing a bill appropriating $40,000 for a new armory at Ogdensburg, Gov. Morton takes occasion to administer a timely warning to the Legislature on the subject of extravagance in disposing of the public money this year. It is not a good year for that sort of thing. Taxation pinches more than usual, and it will not be good for the Republican Party, on coming into full control of the State Government for the first time in twelve years, to make a record for extravagant expenditures and increased taxation. The tendency that way evidently makes the Governor anxious.

It is not Ogdensburg alone that wants a new armory, but there are bills pending for eight others, to cost over $1,000,000 in the aggregate. Besides, there are a lot more calling for money to complete or to repair them. This kind of extravagance is particularly interesting to this city, because it provides armories for the National Guard here at its own expense, while paying over two-fifths of the cost of providing them elsewhere over the State, not excepting Brooklyn.

And then there are the Normal Schools. Every year a number of towns about the State want new Normal School buildings, and bills are introduced appropriating money for them and are log-rolled through with little regard to actual public needs. Bills now pending for Normal School buildings carry appropriations of about half a million dollars. This again interests New-York City, because it has a big Normal College of its own, which was built and is maintained at its own proper cost, while it pays nearly 45 per cent. of the State taxes from which the money is derived for Normal Schools in other places.

The Governor remarks that estimates for State hospitals are before the Legislature calling for nearly $1,800,000 for additional buildings. There again is a matter to which this city contributes its full share of the expense, while maintaining its own hospitals. It is proposed to have a little relief by the transfer of the care of the insane to the State. The city has thus far cared for its own insane at a heavy expense, if not with the best results, while it has borne not far from half the cost of the State system, from which it has received no benefit. The proposition contained in the bill introduced in the Assembly yesterday by Mr. Conkling, for leasing the city's property on Ward's Island and at Islip to the State for 3 per cent. annually on a very low valuation, is a liberal one, but the city could better afford to turn this property over to the use of the State without compensation than to continue the present system of double taxation for the support of the insane.

DRESS REFORM.

The proceedings of the National Council of Women on the subject of clothes have a wearily familiar air. We would not be so ungallant as to say that the particular women who took part in the discussion about the Dress of Woman were "old war horses," but their pants (by which we do not intend any allusion whatever to masculine attire) and snorts certainly remind the experienced observer of the pants and snorts of dress reformers of the period 1865-85. The method is identically the same. The war horses, if they will again pardon us the expression, set out to prove that, in the Dress of Woman, the three prime requisites are Health, Beauty, and Comfort, (they transpose this order in interesting ways,) and that the prevailing fashion, whatever it happens to be, is unhealthful, ugly, and uncomfortable. Then they seem to think their purpose is accomplished.

This is not so, but it must be admitted that a new element has lately been added to the discussion. The main difference between those who have been called Woman-women and those who may be called Men-women is upon the question whether the feminine costume should avow or dissemble that the female of our species has two legs. We make no apology for this coarse expression, because we adopt it from one of the speakers at the council, who unblushingly quoted Lady Harberton to the effect that the question was essentially the question of "a two-legged dress for women." This is, in fact, the whole question. The Woman-women maintain that woman is a biped; the Men-women cleave to the tradition that nothing in her costume should give up the contention that she is a monopod. Hence, when one of the dress reformers at the council maintains that "a costume should be designed to express the entire personality, the whole figure, the whole person should present the effect of oneness," what she really means is that it should present the effect of twoness. The signs of the times are with her. The bicycle has come in. It is manifest that a monopod cannot "bike" and equally manifest that bicycling is awkward and difficult for a biped draped as a monopod. In the bicycle dress, at least, the Woman-women, whose specialty it is to defy the opinion of man, will have the support of a considerable number of those degenerate members of their sex who are still content to be men-pleasers. The value of this assistance ought to be evident to the dress reformers, and, indeed, may give them a hint for the promotion of dress reform in general. If they can devise a costume which they can induce, say, twenty pretty and fashionable women in the chief cities to wear, they will have done more for the cause of dress reform than they could do by reading the ablest papers upon it for the rest of their natural lives.

IRON HERE AND ABROAD.

It is reported that 200 iron manufacturing firms in England have under consideration a combination scheme for the regulation of the prices of all classes of manufactured iron. "Heavy fines will be imposed for breaches of the agreement, and a committee of twenty will manage the affairs of the association."

Of course it will be the purpose of such an organization to make prices higher than they are now, or, at least, to make uniform rates which will be higher than the average of rates as they now stand. The effect will be, if this scheme shall be adopted, to increase the imports of manufactures of iron from Germany and to decrease the sales of English iron goods in the neutral markets of the world. The English manufacturers can procure no relief by the action proposed.

This project serves to direct attention again to the comparative decline of the English iron industry. Fourteen years ago the United Kingdom's output of pig iron was three times the German output; now the German output is only one-seventh less than the British. A year ago the United States took first place in the production of iron; in the near future Germany will hold second place, and the United Kingdom must be content with the third. With the growth of her pig iron output the sales of Germany's manufactured iron goods have increased not only in neutral markets and in England's colonial possessions, but even in the United Kingdom itself. The ironmasters of the United Kingdom are complaining of German competition not only in outside markets, but also in their home market. An advance of their own prices by combination agreement will only make this competition more injurious to them.

Both the United Kingdom and Germany must hereafter reckon, however, with the iron industry of the United States. Germany has been underselling England, but the time is coming when this country will undersell both. The discovery of inexhaustible deposits of ore near the surface in the Mesaba district, and the utilization of great quantities of cheaply-assembled materials in our Southern States, have already made the cost of producing certain important kinds of iron as low here as it is in any other part of the world. In the last two or three months the price of Bessemer pig iron at Pittsburg has been, for the first time, lower than the cost of similar iron in England, and for many months the cost of foundry iron in the Southern manufacturing district has been much lower than the cost of such iron in the United Kingdom. Transportation charges may prevent at present the manufacturers of Southern iron from exporting their crude product, but they are already exporting such manufactured products as iron pipe and selling such pipe in distant foreign countries at prices which the manufacturers of Germany, Belgium, and England cannot afford to take.

Mr. Jeremiah Head, a well-known English authority in the iron and steel trade, visited Alabama last year, and afterward reported at a meting of the Middlesborough Chamber of Commerce his observations in our Southern iron district. He ascertained that the Alabama manufacturers were making foundry pig iron at a cost of $5.87 per ton and were selling it at $6.50 or even less. He found No. 3 iron selling at $6.50, as against $8.32, the price of similar iron at Middlesborough, England. The price of forge iron in Alabama was lower by $1.90 than the price at Cleveland, England. Commenting upon Mr. Head's report, The London Coal and Iron Trades Review says:

"It is some considerable time since we pointed out that the threat of successful competition in neutral markets on the part of the United States was not a mere 'bogey,' but was likely in course of time to become a stern reality. We have good reason to know that the reality now comes nearer every day. It is true that we have not as yet been flooded with this cheap American pig in European markets, but it is not at all improbable that this event will happen by and by."

Turning to the Northern branch, the field of Bessemer pig iron and the steel industry, where the phenomenal reduction of the cost of Bessemer ore and also the reduction of the price of coke, have exerted so great an influence on prices, The Review points out a growing competition in iron and steel manufactures "that may well cause us a good deal of disquietude." It has discovered that the cost of making steel billets is about $1.50 per ton less in Pittsburg than "at any works in Great Britain."

"That this should have happened in a country where the rate of wages paid is understood to be 25 to 30 per cent. more than our own is one of those curious economic problems that are exceedingly difficult of solution. But the effect of the fact is that the American wire manufacturers are making havoc with our English wire trade in Central and South America, and are doing considerable business in Canada."

But wire is not the only American steel or iron product which is displacing the similar English product in Canada, as we have recently shown. It may be added, with respect to the Southern district, that there is now going on in Southern trade journals a lively discussion as to the possibility of making pig iron, in the Tennessee part of that district, at a cost of only $5 per ton before the end of the year.

In referring to these signs of the times in the iron industry, we have not had in mind the relation of the facts to the tariff question in this country, but the significance of them with respect to tariff rates on the raw materials and finished products of the industry is obvious.

OFFICIAL DEADHEADISM.

The bill passed by the Assembly providing for free transportation on the railroads of this State for public officers, including members of the Legislature, is not simply an attempt to evade a direct Constitutional prohibition, but it is an audacious effort to override that prohibition by legislative enactment. It is directly in the face of the plain language and intent of Section 5 of Article XIII. of the Constitution of the State, as much so as an act authorizing persons holding office to receive some "thing of value or of personal advantage, or the promise thereof, for performing or omitting to perform any official act" would be in contravention of Section 2 of the same article.

It is certain that the Legislature has no authority or power to grant the right to any man to do what the Constitution expressly and explicitly forbids him to do, nor can it relieve him from the penalty if he ventures to act upon such assumed authority. Omitting the words not strictly relevant to the provisions of this bill, the Constitutional prohibition declares that "no public officer or person elected or appointed to public office under the laws of this State shall directly or indirectly" receive or consent to receive for his own use or benefit any free transportation from any person or corporation or "make use of the same himself or in conjunction with another." If he violates this prohibition he "shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor" and liable to forfeit his office.

It would be impossible to make language more explicit or more directly to the point, and the discussions in the Constitutional Convention show that it was intended to mean precisely what it purports to mean. It does not simply forbid public officers to ask for or to accept free passes from a railroad, but it forbids them to receive or consent to receive free transportation by direct or indirect means. No doubt the Legislature may authorize the Secretary of State to issue certificates of their election or appointment to public officers. It surely cannot require railroads to carry those officers free on showing such certificates, in face of the Constitutional declaration that they shall not accept or receive free transportation, and still less can it give the officers immunity if they violate the prohibition.

Apart from the flagrant defiance of the Constitution, this is pretty small business. The object of the bill is to enable the men engaged in passing it to ride as "deadheads" in going back and forth between Albany and their homes as often as they please, though the Constitution allows them a mileage of one dollar for every ten miles for one passage back and forth during the session, which is equal to the cost of several trips. The Assembly is Republican by a large majority, just about as large as that in favor of the bill on its final passage. The Republicans prided themselves on their control of the Constitutional Convention and on the work of that body, which did not receive the unqualified approval of anybody else. It was, however, ratified by the people by a very large majority, and probably this prohibition of official deadheadism was one of the things that everybody approved except those who wished to benefit by the abuse. It is to be hoped that there will be self-respect enough in the Senate to kill this shameful bill, though that desirable quality does not thus far appear to be very plentiful anywhere about the legislative halls.

A TUB TO THE WHALE.

It does not seem to us that the bill passed by the House of Representatives providing for mediation and conciliation and for arbitration between railroads engaged in inter-State commerce and their employés is likely to prove of any practical value if it shall become a law. It has the appearance of a tub thrown to the whale to divert his attention.

In case of a controversy concerning wages or hours of labor or conditions of employment, which interrupts or threatens to interrupt the traffic of any railroad, the Chairman of the Inter-State Commerce Commission will, "upon the request of either party," proceed to mediate and conciliate, with a view to settling the trouble amicably. Experience with State boards leads one to doubt whether in such a case there would be any "request" from either party or whether it would come to anything if there should be. If there should be no abortive mediation and conciliation there would be no arbitration.

It is only when such mediation and conciliation has failed that the controversy "may be submitted" to arbitration. The submission would be entirely voluntary and would have to be made by both parties joining in a stipulation, "signed by the employer and by the labor organization representing the employés." It is doubtful if any case which could not be settled by the voluntary action of those concerned, regardless of the law, would ever be submitted to arbitration under the proposed law.

But suppose it should be and the stipulation should be signed and the board of arbitration should be constituted as provided for in this bill. Then suppose an award should be made and filed in the Circuit Court, and that it should stand as the judgment of the court. It strikes us that the means for enforcing it would prove utterly useless, unless it should be against the railroad corporation. The remedy against the labor organization for violation of the stipulations or disregard of the award would be simply worthless if the men saw fit to leave their work.

The whole thing is like an effort to make men do right in their relations with each other or to be good and virtuous in their behavior by legislative enactment. The most that can be said for the bill is that it would present the means of settling disputes between railroads and their employés if they chose to resort to it and to abide by the results, but they have the means at their command without any such law by voluntary action between themselves. In a case in which they will not submit to voluntary arbitration without the law they are not likely to do so with it. It would be pretty sure to become a dead letter.

AND THIS IN CONNECTICUT!

At a recent hearing before the Judiciary Committee of the Connecticut Legislature, Gardiner Greene, Jr., of Norwich, a prominent member of the House, related his experience with the Committee on Incorporations in the Legislature of 1893. He was not a member in that year, but, as an attorney, was striving to obtain a charter of incorporation for a proposed Children's Aid Society. Part of his story was as follows:

"I will state that this Children's Aid Society came to the last General Assembly for a special charter, but this was refused for no reason under the sun except that the society would not pay the committee for it. I say this boldly."

The Hartford Courant publishes the names of the members of the accused committee—five Republicans and four Democrats—and demands an investigation, at the same time suggesting that the nine members ought to ask for one at once.

Personal adornments made out of money current in this or other realms rank with fish bones thrust through noses as a guide for forming an opinion as to the degree and kind of cultivation possessed by the wearer. Antique coins at the end of a man's watch-chain, or as links in a woman's girdle, are not altogether objectionable, but the withdrawal of quarter eagles or whole sovereigns from general circulation for use in the decoration of either public barrooms or private waists can only result from a survival of savage instincts. Every instance of it offends numberless canons of good taste and more than several canons of ordinary morality. Hence is it possible to reflect with tolerable equanimity, and even with a certain grim joy, upon the loss, just sustained by a much bewritten and apparently more admired visitor to our town and stage, of fifteen British gold pieces and thirty-five American ones. These she was taking, it seems, not sedately and properly to a savings bank, but in clear violation of aesthetic laws to a jeweler's shop, there to be cunningly united into a most barbarous zone. That some guardian divinity made impossible this purpose's accomplishment is thoroughly and wholly well. The coins, indeed, are lost, and they had intrinsic value, being gold, and sentimental meaning, being marked with the initials of former owners, but for advertising uses they remain as effective as before. Neither the kindly youth, whose munificence they recorded, nor the sprightly nymph, whom they (the coins) were tenderly to embrace, will languish unremarked.

Every citizen of this city should fix his eagle eye on a bill relating to the lighting of elevated railroad cars, which has just been introduced in both houses of the Legislature, and should note with most extreme care just what treatment the measure gets during its progress toward the Governor's hands. Ranking easily first, so far as utter lack of excuse goes, among all the outrages inflicted upon this public by the Manhattan Company is its insolent refusal to illuminate even moderately well the cars in which so large a proportion of New-Yorkers are forced to pass, every day, no inconsiderable portion of their lives. Three antique kerosene lamps, each with two dim burners, blink cynically through the foul air of these long torture chambers, between sunset and sunrise, and under them a few people sit, and an innumerable company stand, all in demi-semi-darkness and all busily engaged in ruining what small remnant of eyesight a long succession of similar experiences may have left them. Why? Not because the old lamps are safe, for, in case of accident, each of these lamps would start a fire that might burn to death anybody whom a collision or a fall to the street had not killed outright; not because better systems of car illumination have not proved their practicability, for half a dozen such systems, and notably that with which the Broadway road is equipped, are as familiar to the Manhattan's Directors as to the Manhattan's passengers; not because the better lights are unreasonably expensive, for corporations making far less money and with no monopoly of traffic find it possible to treat their patrons with decent consideration. The only reason is that, the old lamps having been bought and put up in the dark ages of urban transportation, an initial outlay would attend the substitution for them of gas or electricity. Public rights and public convenience cut no figure with this company. Only under compulsion does it ever rise to consciousness of their existence. The object of the bills introduced by Senator Donaldson and Mr. Blake seems to be the bringing to bear of such compulsion. They prohibit the use of oil after June 1 and require the equipment of all passenger cars on elevated roads with "the most approved lighting system now in use." The phrase "most approved," if it is a quotation from the acts, is unfortunate, in that it does not define from whom the approval is to come. We already know only too well what system is "most approved" by the Manhattan Directors.

When Actors Will Be Artists.

Mr. Irving is very much in earnest in vindicating the profession of actor which he has adopted, and expressed, in his recent lecture at the Royal Institution, his desire to see acting formally classified among the fine arts. This will probably be reached when the majority of actors choose to treat themselves as artists, and aim at the culture and self-restraint which the pursuit of art involves. This, though done in a few instances, is anything rather than general.—London Athenæum.

A FABLE

How the Right Smart Scrap Was Transformed Into a Merry Picnic.

Once upon a time there appeared a certain Man who was a Fine Singer, and in a loud, fierce voice he sang a song, whereof the refrain was, "Peace, peace, peace." At that particular moment, however, there was no Peace, but, instead, prospects of a Right Smart Scrap. For the Fine Singer insisted that the Peace to which he referred would have to be purchased at an Exceeding Large Price. Now it so happened that there was in those days Another Man, also musical, and his song related only to the Sawing of Wood, which same thing, moreover, this second Man did with vigor, he being a vocalist who was most notably Strong by name and nature, and disposed to regard Peace as merely an incident of the Day's Work, pleasing, indeed, but by no means necessary.

So was it for the space of Several Sennights, and even longer. The two Songs, that relating to the Wood Sawing and that relating to Expensive Peace, went on at the Same Time, and some who listened became afeared, even to the point of Having Fits, while others contented themselves with the State of Affairs and said, one to another, "This is Sport." Which it was.

After a while the Wayfaring Men, of whom there were many, noticed that the Sawyer was singing all alone, and that the Peace for which he had refused to pay exceeding large had been added unto him for Little or Nothing, and that the Right Smart Scrap had turned out to be, in reality, what the world's people call a Picnic. So ended the Contention of the Singers, right merrily.

This fable teaches that Republicans generally bury the hatchet before the Polls open.

MORE FACTS ABOUT "ARGON"

Continued Investigation Makes Further Doubt Impossible.

The discovery of an unsuspected constituent in the atmosphere, the announcement of which was received with general incredulity when the paper by Lord Rayleigh and Prof. Ramsay was laid before the British Royal Society in January, has been followed by investigations that make absolutely indisputable the claims of its discoverers. It is now absolutely certain that the atmosphere contains at least one element previously unknown. From the chemical point of view, perhaps, the most startling character of this substance is its inertness—all attempts to induce it to enter into chemical combination having so far proved futile. On the other hand, considering the difficulties attending its preparation and purification, knowledge of its physical properties is already well advanced.

The new gas is obtained by two processes: The first consists in subjecting a mixture of purified air and oxygen to a stream of electric sparks in presence of an alkali, whereby the nitrogen is oxidized and absorbed, the excess of oxygen being afterward removed by treatment with an alkaline solution of pyrogallol. The second process begins with removing the oxygen from purified air by means of red-hot copper, and then the removal of the nitrogen is effected by passing the residual gases over magnesium filings heated to redness. The removal of the last portions of the nitrogen and other impurities is now effected in an ingenious self-acting apparatus, whereby the gas can be kept in circulation over the various purifying agents for any length of time. Usually about two days are required.

"Argon," as the new-found substance is called, is a colorless gas whose density is about 19.90, compared with hydrogen as unit. It is about two and a half times as soluble in water as nitrogen, 100 volumes of water dissolving 4.05 volumes of argon at 13.9 degrees. The gas can be liquefied at a very low temperature, and then forms a colorless liquid, which boils under atmospheric pressure at —187 degrees, the density of the liquid at its boiling-point being about 1.5. At a still lower temperature, argon is converted into a crystalline solid resembling ice, which melts at —189.6 degrees (for comparison it may be mentioned that nitrogen melts at 214 degrees, and boils at 194.4 degrees, while oxygen, which has not yet been solidified, boils at 182.7 degrees, their densities in the liquid state being 0.885 and 1.124 respectively.) The liquefaction and solidification of argon has been effected by Prof. Olszewski of Cracow, who also determined the critical temperature and pressure of the gas.

Mr. Croakes, who has undertaken the spectroscopic investigation of argon, found that in a vacuum tube, argon gives two distinct spectra, according to the nature of the induction current employed. Both consist of bright lines. In the one spectrum 119 lines were measured; in the other, 80 lines, 26 being common to both spectra. These spectra are quite distinct from those of any other known substance.

Most interesting point is the determination of the ratio of specific heat at constant volume to that at constant pressure, as deduced from the velocity of sound in argon. This ratio is such as to lead to the conclusion that the argon molecule is monatomic; this being the case, the atomic weight of argon would be twice its density in the gaseous state, that is, approximately, 40. This is startling, for on the periodic system of classification of the elements, which has met with such general acceptance among chemists, there is no place for an additional element of about that atomic weight. Further research will doubtless throw light on this difficult point, but if the atomic weight proves correct, it will be necessary materially to modify accepted views as to the periodic classification. Argon may prove to be a mixture of elements, there being evidence both for and against its individual nature.

"Declined with Thanks" in Chinese

The following is said to be an exact translation of the letter sent by a Chinese editor to a would-be contributor, whose manuscript he found it necessary to return:

"Illustrious brother of the sun and moon—Behold thy servant prostrate before thy feet. I kowtow to thee and beg that of thy graciousness thou mayst grant that I may speak and live. Thy honored manuscript has deigned to cast the light of its august countenance upon us. With rapture we have perused it. By the bones of my ancestors never have I encountered such wit, such pathos, such lofty thought. With fear and trembling I return the writing. Were I to publish the treasure you sent me, the Emperor would order that it should be made the standard, and that none be published except such as equaled it. Knowing literature as I do, and that it would be impossible in ten thousand years to equal what you have done, I send your writing back. Ten thousand times I crave your pardon. Behold, my head is at your feet. Do what you will. Your servant's servant. THE EDITOR."

Halifax Has Not Yet Spoken.

Four hours' sleep for men, says Kirby, in Mr. George Meredith's new novel, six for women, and twenty-four for the Lords of the Admiralty. How much would he have given the War Office? It has known for more than two years that Cordite cannot be manufactured in India, where even the small precarious measure of comparative safety that incessant care may attain at Waltham is impossible. So the whole of the plant and machinery, which were lately laid down at a reckless expense, is to be set up near Halifax, in Nova Scotia. We hope that the people of Halifax will be drawn to their new neighbor. The entire establishment will also be removed. We understand that Mr. Campbell-Bannerman will not get off without questions; and one of them, we hope, will ask, since it is dangerous to make Cordite in India, what security is there that imported Cordite will keep there, without resolution into its constituent elements.—Pall Mall Gazette.

"Little Birds in a Nest."

Here is William Savage Landor's description of the sentries whom he saw at Seoul:

"The Corean Tommy Atkins mounts guard curled up in a basket filled with rags and cotton wool! Even at the Royal Palace one sees them. The Cho-senese warrior is not a giant; on the contrary, he is very small, only a little over five feet or even less, so that the round basket which contains him is made only about four feet in diameter and three and a half feet deep. In the inner inclosure of the Royal Palace, where two soldiers at a time are on guard, the baskets are bigger, and the two men contained in them squat or curl up together like two birds in a nest. Their rifles are generally left standing against the wall; but occasionally, where the position to be guarded is a very responsible one, they are nursed in the basket."

BRITISH SEALERS' AWARD

A Proposition to Advance the Funds Until They Are Voted.

GUATEMALA'S EXTERNAL INTEREST

Armenian Inquiry Will Occupy Two Months More—Welsh Disestablishment Bill Passed Its First Reading.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—In the House of Commons to-day Sir George Baden-Powell, member for the Kirkdale Division of Liverpool, asked if Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador at Washington, had informed the Government that the United States House of Representatives had rejected the proposition to appropriate $425,000 as compensation for British sealers under the award and findings of the Bering Sea Tribunal of Arbitration.

Sir Edward Grey, Under Foreign Secretary, replied that he was not aware whether the rejection of the proposition was absolutely final. If it was, the claims made would have to be examined in detail by a commission, in accordance with the arrangement agreed upon before the proposition to the House of Representatives was made.

In reply to a question by Mr. William Randal Cremer, member for the Haggerston Division of Shoreditch, Sir Edward Grey said that the total of Great Britain's expenditures in connection with the arbitration of the Bering Sea seal fisheries question was £30,661, and that this amount included Canada's share of the expenses. The account with Canada, Sir Edward further said, had not yet been adjusted.

In consequence of the reply of Sir Edward Grey, Sir George Baden-Powell gave notice of his intention to ask the Government to make arrangements so that England and Canada may jointly advance the amount of the award to sealers until the United States Congress will vote the money. Otherwise there is no prospect that the payment of the award will be effected until Congress reassembles after the close of the present session, next Monday.

Replying to Mr. William Frederic Lawrence, who represents the Abercomby Division of Liverpool, Sir Edward said the attention of the Government had been called to the fact that Guatemala was not paying the interest of her external debt.

Mr. Gosling, British Minister Resident in Guatemala, he said, had been instructed to inform the Guatemalan Government that a council of foreign holders of the bonds of Guatemala had urged that a Commissioner should be sent immediately from Guatemala to England to treat with the bondholders.

Mr. Gosling had also been instructed to recommend, unofficially, that Guatemala arrive at some terms with her British creditors.

Sir Edward Grey, replying to questions in regard to the Armenian inquiry, said that the commission would occupy two months more in finishing its labors.

Mr. James Bryce, President of the Board of Trade, stated that an inquiry had been started in Bremerhaven into the circumstances of the sinking of the steamer Elbe. An inquiry conducted by the Board of Trade would also be held in London, with the object of ascertaining the causes of the damage to the steamer Crathie.

Sir William Harcourt's motion to devote Tuesdays to Government business instead of private members' bills, as heretofore, was carried by a vote of 236 to 221.

The Welsh Disestablishment bill passed its first reading in the House of Commons this evening without a division. The Irish Land bill will be introduced on March 4.

A BLUEFIELDS FALSE REPORT.

Ridiculous Untruth of Associated Press Relation Verified.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Feb. 28.—The morning papers furnished with telegraphic news by the "Associated Press," contained this morning long and startling accounts of how some British war ship (name unknown) fired upon and carried away the mast of some American ship (name unknown) at Bluefields some days ago.

The account says that this must have happened some time ago, as the first news reached Colon, Colombia, through the master of the coasting sloop Faith, the sloop having made the voyage from Bocas del Toro.

The fruit steamer John Wilson, only five days from Bluefields was due some time this morning, and a visit to the Bluefields Panama Company's office secured the additional information that Mr. K. Friedlander, an American, in the general merchandise business at Bluefields, was a passenger on the ship.

The ship was late coming up, but when, at ten minutes past 2 o'clock this afternoon, she was fastened to the fruit wharf, a Southern Associated Press reporter at once presented the above-mentioned dispatch to Mr. Friedlander, who, after carefully reading the story, simply said:

"This is the most ridiculous untruth I have ever seen. What is more, we have no such Consul as Belanger in Bluefields. The name of the present British Consul is Harrison."

The Captain of the Wilson, Mr. Falsen, was busy with the Custom House office and could not be subjected to a long interview, but he simply indorsed Mr. Friedlander's statement, and declared the report untrue.

ACCIDENTS TO VESSELS AT SEA.

Loch Maree Had a Part of Her Deck Lond Slightly Scorched.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—A dispatch to the Lloyds says the steamer Loch Maree, which was abandoned off the coast of Ireland while on a voyage from Charleston for Bremen, and was picked up by a tug and taken to Belfast, where she was docked, was sighted by the tug which towed her to port 185 miles northwest of Inishtarhull last Monday morning. A part of the deck load was slightly scorched.

The Norwegian bark Protector, Capt. Sorenson, which sailed from Mobile Dec. 19 for Goole, has been abandoned at sea in a sinking condition. Her crew have arrived at St. Michael.

The Norwegian bark Ungdoms Venner, Capt. Anderson, from Appalachicola, Dec. 13 for Whitehaven, which arrived at Queenstown Feb. 26, has been surveyed, and it is recommended that she make temporary repairs aloft, and be towed to her destination.

A TRIUMPH OF CIVILIZATION.

Experiments with a New Gun Guaranteed for a Thousand Rounds.

PARIS, Feb. 28.—The War Department has completed experiments with a new gun, which is guaranteed for 1,000 rounds. After 3,000 rounds had been fired with the heaviest charges of smokeless powder, the rifling was found in fair condition. The muzzle velocity of the projectile was 3,000 feet per second.

The gun is made of hard tempered steel. It has a choke bore of such construction that as the projectile moves forward in the barrel the bands of the rifling become larger and closer, so the copper forming the driving band is constantly set out.

The discharge of gas between the projectile and the walls of the gun and the consequent erosion of the gun are thus prevented. The gun has a bore of about six inches, and is between twenty-two and twenty-three feet long.

FRENCH CLAIMS IN SAN DOMINGO

Little Anxiety Lest the Customs Receipts Be Appropriated.

PARIS, Feb. 28.—In regard to the difficulty between France and San Domingo the United States Embassy informs the United Press that there is no change in the situation. Representations were made to the French Government by the United States, with a view to a final settlement of the trouble, but the matter has been pending for a long time, and no new instructions have been received by the embassy.

The protest of the United States against the action of France in ordering the seizure of the San Domingo customs receipts as security for the money demanded was received in a friendly spirit, but the French Foreign Office is still firm in insisting upon indemnity for the alleged tampering with French Consular seals, and also for the recent murder of the French merchant, Noel Caccabelli, at Samana Bay.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Although three French gunboats are in the neighborhood of San Domingo, confidence is expressed at the State Department that they will commit no overt act pending negotiations which are now in progress. Assurances have been given by France to that effect, and the United States has no doubt that they will be kept. It is learned that the representations of the United States to France, as stated exclusively in the United Press announcement of Feb. 25, are of such a nature that France could not afford to pursue too threatening an attitude toward San Domingo.

Under no circumstances could this country permit France to seize the customs receipts of the little republic, as security for money demanded. Our prior claims on San Domingo for debts long due, and the settlement of which this country has patiently awaited without threats of seizure, indicate sufficiently our attitude in the matter.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The Times's correspondent in Paris scouts the idea of a conflict between France and the United States over France's attitude toward San Domingo.

"It is true, however," he says, "that certain French settlers have submitted all sorts of claims, against which San Domingo protests. This shows that arbitration is necessary at the earliest possible moment. The principles and traditions of the United States forbid its looking on with indifference whenever a European power assumes an imperious attitude toward any American State, especially when, as here, the citizens of the United States have spent money in the country and have capital guaranteed by customs which the foreigners may menace. On the other hand, France, which certainly has grievances against San Domingo, cannot think of renouncing her claims on the mere refusal to accept them. The inevitable conclusion is that the only means of settlement is arbitration."

PRINCE LOBANOFF ROSTOVSKI.

Russia's Ambassador at Berlin Will Become Foreign Minister.

VIENNA, Feb. 28.—The Fremdenblatt claims to have obtained information from a most trustworthy source that Prince Lobanoff-Rostovski, Russian Ambassador to Germany, will be appointed Russian Foreign Minister, to succeed the late M. de Giers.

The Koelnische Zeitung says the Moscow Gazette reported some time ago that Prince Lobanoff would succeed the late M. de Giers as Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Prince in that case would receive probably the title of Chancellor, which lapsed after the death of Prince Gortchakoff.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The Morning Post is informed from St. Petersburg that Prince Lobanoff's appointment will not be gazetted until he shall have presented his letters of recall.

Although gazetted for the Berlin Embassy a month ago, Prince Lobanoff has not taken official leave of Emperor Franz Joseph, to whom he was previously accredited. He probably will not appear at his new post in Berlin at all.

The Standard's correspondent in Vienna says:

"Prince Lobanoff probably will receive the title of Imperial Chancellor, which has been vacant since the death of Prince Gortchakoff. When he returned to Vienna a week ago he considered his own nomination in St. Petersburg as finally abandoned and prepared to remove to the Berlin Embassy. The final decision to make him Minister was taken while Emperor William was in Vienna.

"The Emperor, the Grand Duke Vladimir, and Prince Lobanoff met at the Russian Embassy and frankly discussed the situation. The result was that the Emperor signified that he would no longer stand in the way of the appointment. It is stated that the German Ambassador, Count Eulenburg, and Count Kalnoky influenced the Emperor to make this decision."

The correspondent says that M. de Staal, Ambassador at London, did not desire the appointment, as he feared his health would break down in the St. Petersburg climate.

GIOLITTI DEFENDS HIMSELF.

Competency of an Ordinary Judge to Try a Minister Denied.

ROME, Feb. 28.—Ex-Premier Giolitti appeared before the Examining Magistrate to-day. He denied the competence of an ordinary Judge to try him in connection with the documents which had been published by order of the Chamber of Deputies.

These documents, he said, reached him during his tenure of office as Minister of the Interior, and he maintained that, according to the Constitution, the Senate alone had the power to try him.

Sig. Giolitti refused to answer any of the Magistrate's questions.

JAPANESE EVACUATE NING-HAI.

The Baltimore Will Quit Che-Foo, Where Affairs Must Be Quiet.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—A dispatch to the Pall Mall Gazette from Che-Foo says that the Japanese have evacuated Ning-Hai and the advanced positions at Wei-Hai-Wei and have mostly gone to Talienwan.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Admiral Carpenter has telegraphed to the Navy Department that he would leave Che-Foo in the flagship Baltimore for Nagasaki. He gives no further details, but it is presumed at the Navy Department that affairs are quiet at Che-Foo. The Baltimore has been there since Jan. 23.

EXCHANGE OF IMPERIAL GIFTS.

Queen Victoria Will Receive Satin Scrolls Inscribed in Chinese.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The Chinese Minister to-morrow will take to Windsor the presents sent to Queen Victoria by the ex-Empress of China in return for those sent by her Majesty on the occasion of the anniversary of the birth of the ex-Empress.

The gifts consist mainly of beautiful colored satin scrolls, bearing inscriptions in Chinese characters, worked by the hand of the ex-Empress, expressing good wishes for the Queen.

MODJESKA DEBARRED IN POLAND

Her Chicago Lectures Made Her Acting at Warsaw Illegal.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The Daily News's correspondent in Odessa says that Mme. Helena Modjeska has been forbidden to fulfill her engagement with the Warsaw Theatre. He ascribes this prohibition to her lectures in Chicago, and remarks that under Gen. Gourko's régime she would have been expelled or arrested.

Count Schouvaloff, the new Governor of Russian Poland, has issued an order permitting telegrams in the Polish language. He attends the social events of the Polish élite, and notably has improved the tone of society in Warsaw.

THE MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL

A Failure to Secure a Fair Proportion of Cotton Traffic.

MANCHESTER, Feb. 28.—The half-yearly meeting of the Corporation of the Manchester Ship Canal was held to-day. The Chairman stated that the canal had hitherto virtually failed to secure anything like a fair share of the cotton traffic, the canal having carried within the last six months only 13,000 tons against 800,000 tons arriving at Liverpool.

The Chairman contended that they must show the cotton sellers of the world that Manchester had a powerful association of buyers, who were willing to buy in Manchester if the sellers would only sell their cotton there.

The great difficulty confronting them in the near future, he said, was the payment of the interest on the loan capital. After the meeting the shares of the canal fell heavily.

COLOMBIA'S STUBBORN REBELS.

Engagement Expected Near Cucuta, on the Venezuelan Frontier.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Secretary Herbert to-night received this cable dispatch, dated Colon, Feb. 28:

An engagement is expected near Cucuta, Colombia.

CROMWELL,
Commanding Officer, Atlanta.

Cucuta is a small town in the Cucuta Valley, Province of Pamplona, United States of Colombia, and near the Venezuelan frontier. The engagement reported as expected to occur is between the Government forces and the revolutionary party. The United States cruiser Atlanta will remain at Colon until further orders, or until order is restored in the United States of Colombia.

Germany's Admiralty Projects.

BERLIN, Feb. 28.—The Reichstag debated the naval budget to-day. Dr. Lieber, as reporter of the Budget Committee, announced that the Government did not propose to have the total number of ironclads exceed fourteen, and wished to replace before 1900 only two of the obsolete battle ships. The Admiralty's intention was to build only one first-class cruiser, and not more than seven second-class cruisers, to meet the present needs of the navy.

The Press and Anti-Socialist Bill.

BERLIN, Feb. 28.—Representative members of the Berlin Press Association met last evening to discuss the Anti-Socialist bill. By a vote of 72 to 21 they passed a resolution to the effect that the bill was calculated to endanger the free expression of opinion, to hinder scientific inquiry, and to discourage literary productiveness. They called upon the Reichstag to reject the bill.

Pilgrim Train Derailed in Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 28.—A special train on the Interoceanic Railway was derailed this afternoon. The first report is that forty persons were injured, and that half of them are dead or dying. Six surgeons have been dispatched to the scene. The train was conveying pilgrims from Amecameca.

Russians Arrested on Suspicion.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The Vienna correspondent of the Central News telegraphs that a large number of persons, mostly students, have been arrested in Kiev and Odessa on suspicion that they were engaged in revolutionary plots. Among the prisoners are several Poles and Jews.

La Gascogne to be Acclaimed Again.

HAVRE, Feb. 28.—The Municipal Council of the City of Havre has resolved to board the steamer La Gascogne immediately upon her arrival in the harbor, and congratulate Capt. Baudelon and his staff of officers upon having brought the ship safely into New-York.

A Theological Student's Revenge.

ROME, Feb. 28.—A theological student in Catanzaro shot the rector of the college yesterday with a revolver. The rector was wounded seriously, but he wil recover. The student said, after his arrest, that he sought revenge for the rector's refusal to ordain him. His name is Luigi Nisi.

Death of a Peer of England.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—William Henry Wellesley, second Earl Cowley, is dead. He was born in 1834.

Earl Cowley was Lieutenant Colonel of the Coldstream Guards. He served in the Crimea and in India.

Eugenie Will Visit Napoleon's City.

PARIS, Feb. 28.—Ex-Empress Eugénie will start from England for Corsica Saturday. She will sojourn for some time in Ajaccio. The Government is taking precautions to prevent Imperialist demonstrations.

Franz Joseph German Field Marshal.

BERLIN, Feb. 28.—The Kaiser has nominated Emperor Francis Joseph as a Field Marshal of Germany, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Archduke Albert of Austria.

AN EFFORT TO SECURE POLICE REFORMS

Commissioner Andrews's Plans May Be Blocked To-day.

Considerable interest will centre around the Board of Police Commissioners to-day. The two Platt Commissioners, Murray and Kerwin, can, if they are so disposed, block the Mayor and the reformers in any measure that either may advocate, and there were indications yesterday that a move in that direction would be made to-day, when Commissioner Andrews makes his proposition for a beginning of remedial changes in the Police Department, a measure which, it is understood, was suggested to him my Mayor Strong.

Commissioner Kerwin announced his position yesterday. He said: "I am for a radical reform of the Police Department, something commensurate with the public demand and adequate to the correction of the abuses exposed by the Lexow committee's investigation. The Police Board has no jurisdiction to make such a reform. The Legislature has, and the bills pending there contain provisions for the enactment of the changes proposed here."

Commissioner Murray, while more guarded in his expressions, said very much the same thing. He expressed a preference for a thorough reform in the department, but thought that this was provided for by the bills now pending before the Legislature.

James J. Martin, whose resignation has not yet been accepted, says that he, too, is in favor of reform. He also made it known that he did not consider with approval the lead in that direction which Mr. Andrews is expected to take to-day.

Galveston's Big Cotton Trade.

GALVESTON, Texas, Feb. 28.—The Galveston Cotton Exchange gave a grand banquet to-day to its members, and a few invited guests, in celebration of the Port of Galveston handling 1,500,000 bales of cotton in the season of 1894-5. The receipts of Galveston reached the one-million-five-hundred-thousand mark last Saturday.

DISCOURAGING TO REBELS

Gen. Sanguilli and Gen. Zarillo Arrested in Cuba.

NEWS BROUGHT BY THE ORIZABA

Many Members of Prominent Families in Havana Put in Prison—An Engagement Reported.

News of a character disheartening to the local leaders of the Cuban insurrection was received from Havana yesterday. The steamship Orizaba of the Ward Line, which left Havana last Sunday noon, brought information of the arrest of Gen. Julio Sanguilli near Matanzas and of Gen. Zarillo near Santiago. Both were in command of insurgents, and great expectations were founded on their supposed ability to cope successfully with the Government forces.

Besides these there were thirty young men, members of the most prominent families of Havana, and seventy others accused of conspiracy against the Government, arrested and imprisoned in the ancient fortress at the entrance to the harbor.

As a slight offset to these reverses, it was learned that Gen. Gomez and José Marti, who left this city together several weeks ago to lead in the insurrection, had arrived safely in Cuba and were stirring up the entire population in the East against the Government.

The Orizaba remained only four hours in Havana, and complete details were not obtained. The insurrection had only come to a head that morning. The first demonstration of hostility was made at sunrise, when the rebels raised the flag of independence over the city. The Spanish military commander, Gen. Lachambre, promptly tore it down. The city was declared under martial law, and wholesale arrests followed. Within a few hours, Gen. Sanguilli, who was preparing to attack the Spanish garrison at Matanzas, and Gen. Zarillo, who was making similar movements at Santiago, were arrested, and then martial law was declared throughout the island.

An officer of the Orizaba said yesterday that he learned while at Havana that the misfortunes of the insurgents were due to treachery, which, in turn, was the result of internal dissensions. It appears that there are two factions among the insurgents. Those in the northern part of the island wanted Manuel Garcia, the notorious bandit, for leader, while those in the south wanted Lino Mirabel, another bandit, for whose capture the Government has offered a standing reward for ten years.

Mirabel is the hero of a romantic story. He is thirty years old. His brother killed a man in a quarrel ten years ago. The murderer was married, and Lino, wishing to save him from punishment, diverted suspicion of the murder to himself, and fled to the mountains, where he turned bandit. On this account, he is a popular idol, and has many adherents, who would like him to lead them in the present crisis.

There are 40,000 Spanish troops in Cuba, of whom 18,000 are centred in Havana. Havana is a hotbed of revolution, nearly every native Cuban there being secretly, if not openly, in favor of the insurgents.

E. Trujillo, editor of El Provena, at 51 New Street, was in a state of great excitement yesterday.

"We have received glorious news from Cuba by the Orizabe," he said to a reporter for The New-York Times. "It is true two Generals have been captured by the Government, but Gens. Gomez and Marti have landed in Cuba from Vera Cruz, and the entire eastern part of the island is in arms. Three battles have been fought, and the prospects for success were never so good. Gen. Gomez is as much beloved by Cubans as was Gen. Grant by Americans, and he and Marti will very soon arouse the entire population of the island to revolt. The Spanish Government may soon send troops from Spain to assist Gen. Lachambre in fighting the insurgents, but the patriots will whip them. The Government still controls the telegraph lines on the island, which is the reason the cable dispatches from Havana are not reliable. As soon as Cuban independence is assured, all Cubans in this country will go back there."

Juan Fraga, President of the confederated Cuban revolutionary clubs in this country, was also pleased with the news received yesterday from Cuba.

"There are 10,000 Cubans in this country," he said, "and they all are members of the revolutionary clubs. There are twelve such clubs in this city, one in Brooklyn, sixty-two in Key West, Fla.; fifteen in Tampa, six in Philadelphia, six in Ocala, three in New-Orleans, one in Boston, one in Atlanta, one in Jacksonville, one in Thomasville, one in Chicago, one in Gainesville, one in St. Augustine, six in Jamaica, seven in Mexico, two in Costa Rica, one in San Domingo, and one in Panama. They are all raising money to help the Cuban cause. I can't say as to whether we shall send men and ships to Cuba. We cannot do so direct, because it would be against the law, but we will do everything we can to help along the movement. Meetings of the various societies will be held every evening, and the enthusiasm will be maintained.

"The Cuban Republic will be established on principles similar to those of the United States. We want to shake off the foreign and tyrannical rule of Spain. We want free speech and a free press, and we went to manage our own affairs there. We certainly deserve the sympathy of the American public."

Benjamin Guerra of 102 Water Street, who is a director of the Cuban revolutionary party in this city, said that his advices from Havana were vague.

"Manuel Garcia has been reported as killed," he said, "but I do not believe it is true. The Spanish Government kills him by telegraph every year. As a matter of fact he is of no special importance to us, because we don't recognize him. He is operating on his own account."

Wherever Cubans met yesterday there was great enthusiasm manifested over the Hardman Hall meeting of Wednesday night.

A humorous incident happened yesterday at the office of the Spanish Consul General. Four typical Fourth Warders entered it and the spokesman asked the clerk:

"Is this the place to enlist in the Cuban Army against the Spaniards?"

"Yes," answered the quick-witted clerk.

"What can I do for you?"

"Well, we wanter enlist right away, quick, see? We don't want to waste any time, but we want passes for Cuba right now."

The clerk asked them some more questions, and then explained his relations with the Spanish Government much to the disgust of the would-be recruits.

TROOPS AND REBELS IN BATTLE

Result of a Conflict Wednesday Not Known in Havana.

HAVANA, Feb. 28.—The committee sent to Santiago City by the Baire insurgents arrived there last night. They did not see Gov. Capriles, but they had a long conference with Gen. Lachambre, commander of the tropps ordered out to suppress the revolt. They defined the attitude of the insurgents to the authorities, and explained to him the reforms that they desired. The committee are now returning to Baire, accompanied by a delegation from the autonomist party in Santiago.

Irregular troops overtook the Guantanamo insurgents last evening and opened fire upon them. The insurgents stood their ground after they saw further flight would be useless. The result of the fight is not known here.

Marcos Garcia, formerly a revolutionary leader, but now the Mayor of Sancti Spiritus, has issued a proclamation strongly condemning the insurgent leaders, and exhorting all Cuban patriots, whatever their party affiliations may be, to discourage the present revolt, which, he says, cannot succeed, and will result only in harm to the island.

The insurgent band led by Marrero near Jaguey-Grande, in the province of Matanzas, has been dispersed by regular troops. A few of its members have been arrested, and others have been driven to seek refuge far from the town. There is as little sympathey with the insurgents in Matanzas as in Havana and Santiago. The revolt is condemned generally as hopeless and injurious to all the best interests of the island.

The war ship Infanta Isabel sailed last evening for Santiago. The Francisco and Urbano Sanchez, which left Santiago on account of the insurrection, arrived here last night, and sailed to-day for Mexico.

Dr. Pedro Betancourt, who was active in the insurrection at Ybarra, tried to sail for Spain to-day, but was prevented by the authorities.

Gonsalo de Tuesada, Secretary of the Cuban revolutionary party in this city, said last evening that Gen. Sanguelli is an American citizen, and the State Department at Washington will be asked to demand his release from the Spanish Government.

Troops Held in Readiness.

MADRID, Feb. 28.—The Cortes devoted several hours to-day to a discussion of Cuban affairs. The Ministers expressed entire approval of the action of the Cuban officials. The leaders of all sections of the Opposition, including even the West Indian autonomists, offered their full support to all efforts to quell the outbreak. Six thousand troops are held in readiness to embark for Havana. All the available troops in Puerto Rico also are ready to start for Cuba in case of need.

WORK BY EDWIN A. ABBEY.

The much-talked-of and long-expected decorations by Mr. Edwin A. Abbey, executed for the new public library of Boston, are now on exhibition at the American Art Galleries, in Madison Square. Mr. Abbey also shows works in oil and pastel to the number of twoscore, and the collection, it may be stated at once, is a revelation and a delight.

The subject of the decoration is the romantic and beautiful story of "The Quest of the Holy Grail," which, though treated by poets and composers many times, has never yet been a theme for the painter in so continuous and comprehensive a manner as is here illustrated by Mr. Abbey's work. The Holy Grail was fabled to be the sacred vessel from which our Lord had eaten at the Last Supper, and into which (having purchased it from Pontius Pilate) Joseph of Arimathea had subsequently gathered the divine blood of His wounds. Its existence, its preservation, its miraculous virtues and properties were a cherished popular belief in the early ages of European Christianity, and in the folk tales from which the twelfth-century narrators drew their material it was represented as guarded for ages in the Castle of the Grail by the descendants of the "rich man," to whom the body of Jesus had been surrendered, where it awaited the coming of the perfect knight, who alone should be worthy to have knowledge of it. The perfect knight is introduced to us in the romance of the Arthurian cycle, so largely devoted to the adventures of the various candidates for this most exalted of rewards. Incomparable were the properties of the Grail, the enjoyment of a revelation of which conveyed, among many privileges, the ability to live, and to cause others to live, indefinitely without food, as well as the achievement of universal knowledge and of invulnerability in battle. This revelation was the proof and recompense of the highest knightly purity, the perfection constituting its possessor the type of the knightly character; so that the highest conceivable ambition for the companions of the Round Table was to attain to such a consecration—to cause the transcendent vessel to be made manifest to them.

Mr. Abbey shows his work in five distinct sections, this completed portion being but half of the entire decoration to be finally placed in the library. Each section represents a scene in the life of the knight, Sir Galahad, beginning with his childhood, where, among the nuns by whom he is brought up, he is visited by a dove bearing a golden censer, and an angel carrying the Grail, and going on, through his departure; his appearance at the Arthurian Round Table, with the curious fable of the Seat Perilous; the departure on the mission for the search for the Grail, and, finally, the frustration of his first efforts by reason of his single, slight taint of imperfection, begotten of the too worldly teaching of his master, Gurnemanz.

Thus it will be seen that the artist has not entered upon his task lightly or unadvisedly, but reverently, discreetly, and with great intellectual sobriety. He has brought to his subject much thought, great research, and a large amount of preliminary study; he has devoted some five years to the consummation of these compositions, working more or less uninterruptedly in the quiet of a little English village, in company with his friend and fellow-painter, John Sargent. And here we may see the results of his labors.

Not only has Mr. Abbey succeeded admirably in producing a dignified, artistic, scholarly, and truly decorative work, thoroughly satisfying in all its details, and justifying the high expectations of those who knew him and knew his possibilities, but he has done much more, in proving that there exists among our American painters the needful talent, the intellectual knowledge, and the technical skill that fits them to successfully undertake the important commissions that are so frequently given to foreigners. With this present work in view, and recalling the charm, the artistic excellence, and the high quality of such recent productions as Mr. Dewing's ceiling cartoon, "Night," at the Hotel Imperial; Mr. Simmon's dignified designs for the Court of Oyer and Terminer in the new Court House; Mr. Mowbray's beautiful and graceful ceilings in Mr. Marquand's house; Mr. La Farge's superb work in the Churches of the Ascension and the Incarnation, and Mr. Vedder and Mr. Cox in the Bowdoin College decorations, who shall say that, given the encouragement, our men may not be depended upon to hold their own among the best?

Mr. Abbey's exhibition here marks an epoch. It shows the possibilities of the American painter. Up to this time Mr. Abbey has been known as the most clever of our illustrators and a delightful painter of water colors, of which he sent over from London too few. Here we see the man can paint big, vigorous, virile oil compositions, with no trace of the smaller, delicate pen-and-ink work or water color, but instead, a free handling of his brush, masses treated in large ways, a big, simple manner of seeing things, and a healthy, honest style of painting, quite refreshing in these days of fads in art. His human beings are well drawn and well proportioned; his women are beautiful and possible; his color is rich, refined, and very pleasing. The accessories, too, are never slighted, and his draperies are at times wonderful, particularly some of the white gowns, with their relations of light and shadow, so subtle and delicate, and that so often trip the painter.

In short, whether in the groupings of innumerable figures of knights, courtiers, or angels, the painting of intricate still life and costumes of great detail, the drawing of unusual architecture of mediæval times, or the representation of delicate fabrics, Mr. Abbey seems to snap his fingers at the technical difficulties of his art and to juggle with them. The first section of the work shows in one corner a beautiful figure of an angel in a pale violet robe, while in the other corner a nun holds up a child; as a background is a curious hanging of blue, embroidered over with queer, fantastic figures, that present a strong dramatic contrast, wonderfully daring, but very effective. The third section is an enormous canvas of the Round Table, with many figures about it and a whole host of white-robed angels above; but Mr. Abbey has attacked it boldly and overcome the obstacles cleverly, producing a remarkable composition that is neither crowded nor confused, and which tells the story with directness and lucidity. This, indeed, may be said of all the pictures, for the artist has neglected no detail or shirked no work that would add to the general completeness of his design, and the whole decoration bears the stamp of great seriousness, careful preparation, and loving application.

The exhibition of this decoration is an artistic event of distinct importance, which it is difficult to overestimate. In London the work created more or less of a sensation, and it has caused Mr. Abbey's name to be seriously mentioned in connection with a vacancy in the ranks of the associates of the Royal Academy. To those who only know the artist as an illustrator in black and white these pictures will be a great surprise, but no one can fail to get from the exhibition the keenest pleasure. As before stated, there is other work by Mr. Abbey, more in his better-known manner, and none the less attractive for that.

"Flammetta's Song" will surely delight the most captious of critics, if, indeed, it does not dispel all criticism, by its charm of beauty of womanhood, grace of pose, and naïveté of composition. The artist apparently bubbles over with the pleasure of his work, and his joy is infectious. Unhappy the spectator who cannot enter into the pleasure with him. He who can stand before "An Old German Town," with its mediæval woman, whose white head dress is painted with phenomenal dexterity, or look at "A Summer Sky," "An Eighteenth-Century Dame," "Josephine," "The Golden Dish," or "Autumn Willows," and not be moved to enthusiasm, must be difficult to please. Lovely color, dexterous use of medium, beauty of line and action, and a true appreciation of feminine grace, these are the characteristic points of Mr. Abbey's pastels. They are sketchy, though not incomplete; suggestive, but carried quite far enough, and they have all the freshness of first impressions, with none of the labored qualities that come with overfinish. Mr. Abbey's art is pure and wholesome.

Work by Jean François Raffaëlli, to the extent of 150 examples, consisting of oils, water colors, pastels, and reproductions in various mediums, is shown at the same time in these galleries, and will be referred to on another occasion.

TWO STUDENTS MARRY IN HASTE

Repenting at Leisure, They Claim to Have Been Drunk, and Now Want the Marriages Annulled.

BUFFALO, Feb. 28.—Horace L. Cutler of Rochester, N. Y., and Lewis Bacon of Philadelphia, students at the University of Buffalo, are in a most disagreeable predicament, having been married recently under peculiar circumstances. Just now their matrimonial adventure forms the chief topic of conversation among the students of that college, and action upon the part of the Faculty may bring the boys to a realization of the seriousness of their lark.

Cutler and Bacon room together at 82 Days Park. Last Thursday night they left their boarding house, and after visiting a number of concert halls and drinking places, decided to call upon two girls whom they had met on previous occasions. They hired a sleigh and called for Minnie Snyder. Minnie's mother died several weeks ago. It was suggested that the party go for a ride, which proposition was readily accepted by Miss Snyder. They called at 137 Clinton Street, where May Fulton joined the party. After several stops at various places the two couples drifted into conversation upon matrimonial topics, and finally decided to get married. To Miss Fulton was referred the task of locating a minister who would perform the ceremonies, and she proved equal to the occasion.

About 11 o'clock the party drove up to the residence of the Rev. Frederick Schelle of the United Evangelical St. Stephen's Church, at 86 Broadway. They asked to be married, and one couple acted as witnesses for the other. The ceremony was performed, and the brides hustled into the sleigh again. Fictitious names were given. Horace Cutler married May Fulton, and Lewis Bacon married Minnie Snyder. The assumed names of the first couple were George Wilder and May Simser, and of the second pair Francis J. Smith and Florence Warren.

The next morning the young men realized what they had done. They returned to college and the brides were left in their rooms. The young husbands were not permitted to escape so easily, for May and Minnie followed them up and demanded that they return and contribute to their support. The two women called at the university several times. They learned where their husbands boarded, and made plans to call there. The students were nearly distracted. They discovered that they had become bound to two women who could make it intensely interesting for them. The young men will apply to the courts to have the marriages annulled.

When seen this afternoon, the Rev. Frederick Schelle admitted marrying the two couples, but claimed that they appeared sober at the time.

First Through Harlem Ship Canal.

Ceremonies attending the opening of the new Harlem Ship Canal will be held June 1. The Astor property in the neighborhood of the canal will be much increased in value when the new waterway is thrown open to commerce, and it was expected that John Jacob Astor would be the first to steer a craft through the channel. That would probably have meant something in the way of a celebration, and canal workmen were anticipating it.

They were somewhat disappointed when the tug Lillian M. Hardy threaded the canal Wednesday, and the honor of being the first to guide a boat through the channel goes to the Captain of that unpretentious craft.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Richard C. Kerens of St. Louis is at the Holland.

—State Senator Edmund O'Connor is at the Metropole.

—Ex-Congressman B. T. Cable of Illinois is at the Windsor.

—Archdeacon William M. Brown of Cleveland is at the Plaza.

—Gen. W. S. C. Wiley of Gov. Morton's staff is at the Gilsey.

—William Wirt Henry of Richmond, Va., is at the Fifth Avenue.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. R. McKee of Indianapolis are at the Cambridge.

—Lady Henry Somerset of England, Miss Frances E. Willard of Chicago, and Francis G. Peabody of Cambridge, Mass., are at the Brunswick.

Latest Foreign Shipping.

LONDON, March 1.—SS Berlin, (Br.,) Capt. Lewis, from New-York Feb. 20 for Southampton, passed the Lizard at 2:35 A. M. to-day.

SS La Gascogne, (Fr.,) Capt. Baudelon, from New-York Feb. 20 for Havre, passed the Lizard yesterday.

Latest Arrival.

SS City of Augusta, Daggett, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to R. L. Walker.

Young Miscreants Arraigned.

The seven young miscreants who had organized themselves into a band for the purpose of robbing the clothing closets in Grammar Schools Nos. 54 and 93, pleaded guilty when arraigned before Justice Koch yesterday, in the Harlem Police Court, and were held for trial.

Two, Behringer and Gibson, being over sixteen years, were committed in the usual manner, and the other five were placed in charge of Agent King of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

Many ladies are martyrs to suffering. Their best help is PARKER'S GINGER TONIC. PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM is life to the hair.

"Laugh and Grow Fat" at "Laughlin's." Quick Lunch & Grill Rooms, 140 Nassau St.

"Chautauqua." E. & W. "Chautauqua." A NEW COLLAR.

DIED.

BANTA.—Thursday morning, Feb. 28, 1895, Alice Rathbone Banta, wife of George B. Banta.
Funeral from her late residence, 125 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, March 1, at 4:30. Interment at convenience of family.

CAMERDEN.—At his home, No. 358 West 31st St.—his residence for over forty years—peacefully passed away on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 28, 1895, of heart failure, Henry Camerden, in the 80th year of his age.
Funeral services on Sunday, March 3, 3:30 P. M., at the 34th St. Reformed Church, west of 8th Av.

DE WITT.—At Marion, Ohio, on Feb. 25, Frederick Nicholas De Witt, formerly of New-York, in his 43d year.
Funeral from All Angels' Church, West End Av. and 81st St., New-York, on Saturday, March 2, at 10 o'clock A. M.

GRAY.—Letty Gray, at the residence of her nephew, Alexander Wells, 556 West 41st St., of pneumonia, aged 76.
Funeral service Saturday, March 2, at 1 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Interment in Greenwood.

GILBERT.—At Rutherford, N. J., on Wednesday, Feb. 27, Henry Varick Gilbert, son of the late Richard V. and Jane R. Gilbert.
Funeral services at his late residence, on Saturday afternoon, March 2, upon arrival of the 2:40 P. M. train from foot of Chambers St., New-York City.

KISSAM.—On Wednesday morning, Feb. 27, 1895, Philip Kissam of Arden.
Funeral services Friday, March 1, 1895, at 10 A. M., at Trinity Chapel, New-York. Interment at Arden, Orange County, N. Y., at the convenience of the family.

REDFIELD.—On Wednesday evening, Feb. 27, 1895, John H. Redfield, in the 80th year of his age.
Funeral services at his late residence, 216 West Logan Square, Philadelphia, on Friday, March 1, at 4 P. M. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, on Saturday, on arrival of Pennsylvania Railroad train leaving Philadelphia at 9:50 A. M.

THROCKMORTON.—At South Amboy, N. J., of pneumonia, Mary Sexton, widow of the late Wm. Throckmorton, in the 80th year of her age.
Funeral services from the Methodist Church at South Amboy, on Saturday, March 2, at 2:30 P. M.

WALDRON.—At No. 61 Van Voorhis St., Brooklyn, on Feb. 27, 1895, Aleeta Waldron, daughter of the late Samuel and

NEW BASEBALL SCHEDULE

New-Yorks Will Play All the Holidays on Polo Grounds.

PFEFFER REINSTATED, BUT FINED

The National League Magnates Finish Their Plans for the Coming Season — Play Will Begin April 18.

The National League magnates who control the destinies of the baseball world got together for a final session in the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday and adopted the playing schedule in a singularly short space of time, cracked the Pfeffer nut, and hied away to their respective homes. The cracking of the Pfeffer nut was the distinguishing feature of the meeting, so the "cranks" averred, but the tone in which they discussed the verdict left little room for doubt that they considered it "hard lines" for the popular second baseman.

Pfeffer, it will be remembered, got mixed up in the proposed new baseball association to oppose the National League, talked about a few months ago, and the National League of Baseball Clubs suspended him. He wore a Louisville uniform last season. Recently he asked to be reinstated, and briefly the verdict of the League is that he shall be, but under two conditions—namely, that he pay a fine of $500 and play with no other club than the Louisvilles during the coming season.

A side issue of the closing session of the magnates was the statement regarding Umpire "Tim" Hurst, made by President Young. It was announced after the season closed last year that Hurst would not be reappointed for this season, but no reason was given. This was considered singular, inasmuch as Mr. Hurst is regarded as one of the best umpires the League ever had.

There were many friends of the umpire present at the Fifth Avenue yesterday, and when somebody suggested that a petition be drawn up and signed requesting President Young to reappoint him or give a reason for not doing so, the document was very soon drawn up and placed before the magnates in private session. When the session ended, Mr. Young was asked what disposition had been made of the document, and he replied that it had been referred to himself with full power. Just what he will do in the matter he refused to state, but in response to a question as to what brought about the umpire's suspension, he replied:

"A short time after the league season last year the Presidents of five national clubs filed a protest against a continuance of Mr. Hurst in the position of umpire. This protest was prompted, I believe, on account of his alleged pugilistic tendencies. It was considered that this did not lend dignity to the national game, but detracted from it. I think no claim was ever made that he was not a success as an umpire."

The schedule of games for the coming championship season was adopted by the magnates without a reading. This was a remarkable transaction considering that heretofore there has always been a scramble for choice dates. G. A. Abell of the Brooklyn Club moved the adoption of the schedule without its first being read, and the motion was carried unanimously. President Young arranged the schedule, and, while a few assignments are not liked, the apportionment as a whole gives general satisfaction.

The championship season at the Polo Grounds begins on Thursday, April 18, the Brooklyns opposing the Giants. The critics say a much better arrangement would have been secured had Baltimore or some other club been assigned here. They do not favor the plan of having the two local clubs begin the season together.

Chicago plays here on Decoration Day and Cleveland on Labor Day, which comes on Sept. 2 this year. The champion Baltimores will be the attraction at the Polo Grounds on the glorious Fourth.

The Western teams while in the East will alternate between this city and Brooklyn. Thus there will be but one National League game on any day in the immediate vicinity. This arrangement, it is thought, will be for the best interests of the sport.

A "home and home" series in the East and West will end the season.

The schedule of games shows the following engagements for the New-Yorks and Brooklyns at home and abroad:

NEW-YORK AT HOME.

With Boston, April 24, 25, and 26 and Sept. 11, 12, and 14; with Brooklyn, April 28, 29, 30, May 21, and Aug. 2, 5, and 17; with Philadelphia, April 27, 29, and 30 and Sept. 16, 17, and 18; with Baltimore, July 3 and 4 and Sept. 27, 28, and 30; with Washington, June 19, 20, and 21 and Aug. 6, 7, and 8; with Pittsburg, June 3, 8, and 11, Aug. 14, and Sept. 4 and 6; with Cleveland, May 28, June 12 and 14, and Sept. 2 and 5; with Cincinnati, June 6, 15, and 18, Aug. 28 and 30, and Sept. 9; With Louisville, June 5, 7, and 17 and Aug. 24, 27, and 29; with Chicago, May 30, June 10, Aug. 31, and Sept. 7 and 10; with St. Louis, June 1, 4, and 13 and Aug. 20, 22, and 26.

NEW-YORK ABROAD.

At Boston, June 22, 24, and 26 and Sept. 19, 20, and 21; at Brooklyn, June 29, July 1, and 2, and Aug. 3, 16, and 19; at Philadelphia, May 2, 3, and 4 and Aug. 13, 14, and 15; at Baltimore, June 26, 27, and 28 and Aug. 9, 10, and 12; at Washington, July 30 and 31, Aug. 1, and Sept. 23, 24, and 25; at Pittsburg, May 16, 17, and 18 and July 25, 26, and 27; at Cleveland, May 23, 24, and 25 and July 10, 11, and 13; at Cincinnati, May 6, 7, and 8 and July 22, 23, and 24; at Louisville, May 9, 10, and 11 and July 18, 19, and 20; at Chicago, May 13, 14, and 15 and July 6, 8, and 9; at St. Louis, May 20, 21, and 22 and July 15, 16, and 17.

BROOKLYN AT HOME.

With Boston, July 3 and 4, and Sept. 23, 24, and 25; with New-York, June 29, July 1 and 2, and Aug. 3, 16, and 19; with Philadelphia, June 22, 24, and 25, and Aug. 9, 10, and 12; with Baltimore, May 1, 2, and 4, and Sept. 19, 20, and 21; with Washington, June 26, 27, and 28, and Aug. 13, 14, and 15; with Pittsburg, June 14, 17, 4, and 10, Aug. 20 and 22, and Sept. 5; with Cleveland, May 30, (A. M.,) May 30, (P. M.,) June, 13, Aug. 31, and Sept. 4 and 6; with Cincinnati, June 5, 7 and 17, Aug. 29, and Sept. 7 and 10; with Louisville, June 6, 15, and 18, and Aug. 26, 28, and 30; with Chicago, May 28, June 8, and 11, and Sept. 2, (A. M.) 2, (P. M.) and 9; with St. Louis, June 3, 12, and 14, and Aug. 21, 24, and 27.

BROOKLYN ABROAD.

At Boston, June 19, 20, and 21, and Aug. 6, 7, and 8; at New-York, April 18, 20, and 22, and Aug. 2, 5, and 17; at Philadelphia, July 30 and 31, Aug. 1, and Sept. 27, 28, and 30; at Baltimore, April 24, 25, and 26, and Sept. 11, 12, and 14; at Washington, April 27, 29, and 30, and Sept. 16, 17, and 18; at Pittsburg, May 6, 7, and 8, and July 10, 11, and 13; at Cleveland, May 20, 21, and 22, and July 18, 19, and 20; at Cincinnati, May 10, and 11, and July 6, 7, and 8; at Louisville, May 23, 25, and 26, and Sept. 14, 15, and 16; at Chicago, May 16, 18, and 19, and July 21, 22, and 23; at St. Louis, May 12, 13, and 14, and July 25, 27, and 28.

Players who have heretofore made a specialty of "kicking" at every opportunity, knowing full well that their clubs would pay any fine that might be imposed, will be especially interested in the following agreement entered into by the magnates:

We, the undersigned club members, hereby covenant, promise, and agree, each with each other, that we will not directly or indirectly relieve or indemnify any of our respective players from the full penalty of the fines that may be imposed by the President or Secretary of the League, under the League constitution, or by any umpire under the playing rules of the League, and that such fines shall be charged to and deducted from the salaries due said players, and never thereafter refunded to them either directly or indirectly, in gift, increase of salary, or otherwise. A violation of this agreement shall forfeit to the League treasury from the undersigned club members in default a sum equivalent to ten times the fine or fines imposed upon players in the manner aforesaid, and assumed, directly or indirectly, by the club member or members holding contract or contracts with such player or players. Such violation of this agreement shall be ascertained and decided by the Board of Directors of the League in the same manner and under the same rules and regulations presented in the League constitution for their investigation and hearings.

The correspondence, dated Feb. 27, and the findings in the Pfeffer case were made public after the meeting adjourned, by President Young. The letter from Pfeffer to Mr. Young reads as follows:

I respectfully petition the League, through you, to recommend to the National Board of Arbitration the removal of my disability, and that I be restored to good standing in said League. I am willing personally, or by the President of the Louisville Baseball Company, to appear before your honorable body at any time you may name, and I hereby pledge my allegiance to the national agreement.

The official decision of the league was announced in the following words:

This board, in removing Mr. Pfeffer's disability, assigns him to the Louisville Baseball Club for the season of 1895, and he will, during said season, be ineligible to play with any other club, member of any league, or association identified with the national agreement, except said Louisville Club. Mr. Pfeffer is also required to pay to the Secretary of the National League the sum of $500, said amount to be paid in semi-monthly installments during the playing season of 1895. Any failure to comply with this requirement will render Mr. Pfeffer ineligible to play with the Louisville Club, notice of such disability to be promulgated at the discretion of the Chairman of the board.

It was reported that Messrs. Hart, Brush, and Freedman, the committee appointed to investigate the Pfeffer case, recommended to the board that the second baseman be reinstated and fined $800. This, however, could not be confirmed. It was also rumored that at the outset Brush was in favor of never removing the suspension. Hart, it wa said, wished to make the reinstatement unconditional, and when Freedman was appealed to he is reported to have suggested a compromise—reinstatement and $800 fine. The only dissenting vote in reaching the decision above announced was cast by Dr. Stucky of Louisville. The latter wanted unconditional reinstatement only, and had this been the verdict, it is said that the Chicago Club would have purchased Pfeffer's release from the Louisvilles.

When the Pfeffer decision was known among the "cranks" and critics in the hotel corridors, they fell to discussing it with avidity. The fine was condemned on every hand, and a subscription paper was started to pay the $500 for the popular player. Some of the first to start the ball rolling were Gen. "Hi-Hi" Dixwell of Boston, who put his name down for $50; Frank McKee, $25; "Al" Johnson, $50; "Pat" Powers, President of the Eastern League, $25; G. H. Gensiinger, $25; "Nick" Engle, $25; Boston Globe, $50, and "Billy" Barnie, $25.

The paper will be circulated among the Wall Street "cranks" to-day, and the full amount, it is expected, will be easily raised.

The magnates who attended the meeting yesterday were Andrew Freedman and J. W. Spalding of this city, G. A. Abell and C. H. Byrne of Brooklyn, Dr. T. H. Stucky of Louisville, James A. Hart of Chicago, John T. Brush of Cincinnati, C. Von der Ahe of St. Louis, W. W. Kerr of Pittsburg, Edward Hanlon of Baltimore, John I. Rogers and A. J. Reach of Philadelphia, J. Earl and George Wagner of Washington, and A. H. Soden and W. H. Conant of Boston.

Six umpires are now under contract for the coming season, leaving one more to be appointed. The six are "Tim" Keefe, Emslie, Lynch, Betts, McQuade, and McDonald. The latter is a new man to the National League, but comes from the Western League highly recommended.

A communication from George E. Kreusler, Secretary of the South Australian Baseball League, excited considerable interest. In it the National League is challenged to send a representative team of ball players to Australia next Winter, to play for the championship of the two countries. A committee, comprising Messrs. Hart, Freedman, and Byrnes, was appointed to take action in the matter, and report to the League at its next meeting. It is likely that the challenge will be accepted, and a team formed, comprising one player from each of the twelve League clubs. When it is Winter here it is Summer in Australia, and therefore the games could be held without any interruption from the seasons.

Among the out-of-town critics present at the Fifth Avenue in an official capacity were Edward Sheridan, of The Chicago Record, Dorsey Guy of The Baltimore Sun, Harry Diddiedock of The Philadelphia Inquirer, "Dan" Mills of the Philadelphia Times, Frank Hough of The Philadelphia Press, "Tim" Murnane of The Boston Globe, "Ed" Stevens of The Boston Herald, and C. A. George of The Baltimore American.

Pitcher "Willie" McGill, who last year was on the Chicago team, signed yesterday to play with the Philadelphia Club for the coming season. The Phillies now have nine pitchers under contract.

Brooklyn Team Starts South.

The members of the Brooklyn Baseball Club sailed for Savannah yesterday on the steamer Nacoochee. They will do their preliminary training for the opening of the league season in that city. In the party were Capt. "Scissors" Foutz, "Con" Dailey, Burrill, Hines, La Chance, Mr. and Mrs. "Tom" Daly, Shindle, Mulvey, Henderson, Stein, Kennedy, Gumbert, Lucid, and Shock and Trainer Beadle. A band of music, playing martial airs, accompanied the team to Pier No. 35, North River, from which the steamer sailed. Many "cranks" saw the players off, among the lot being "Charley" Vaughn, "Charley" Ebbets, A. C. Parker, J. E. Fitzgerald, T. C. Simpson, M. McDevitt, and E. Schiellan.

ATLANTIC'S NEW COURSES.

The Big Yachts to Sail to Sandy Hook Lightship and Back.

The Regatta Committee of the Atlantic Yacht Club has been busy revising the racing rules, and classification, and selecting new courses for the regattas. The new courses have been decided on, but the system of classification will not be made known for a few days yet. The yachts formerly were classified on load water line length, but in future the classification will be on racing length.

There are still to be four courses, but the turning points are changed. Course No. 1, for big vessels used to be from Buoy 11 to and around the southwest spit buoys, then to Scotland Lightship, and on to a stake boat anchored five miles south southwest of the lightship, and return over the same course. Now it will be from Buoy 11 to the southwest spit, then to Scotland Lightship, and then to Sandy Hook Lightship, returning over the same course.

Course No. 2 used to be from Buoy 11 to Buoy 6, off the point of the Hook, then Scotland Lightship and on to the stake boat, as in Class 1, returning to the Lightship and then home, keeping to the westward of the Romer Beacon and eastward of the bell buoy off the Hook. This course is changed, so that the yachts go to Sandy Hook Lightship after passing Scotland Lightship, instead of to the stake boat, and then return to the Scotland Lightship, and from there to the finishing line.

Course 3 will be to Buoy 6, then to Scotland Lightship, and from there straight home. Course 4, for small boats, will be to Buoy 6 and back again.

Louty Won the Tournament.

The decisive game of the Business Men's tournament, held at Maurice & John's billiard rooms, 85 Nassau Street, was played last night before a large number of billiard enthusiasts. The contestants were D. Louty, 210, and T. French, 175. Each has won all his games. G. Schoen, the well-known amateur billiardist, was the referee. The game was stubbornly fought all the way. Each showed a tendency to safety play. French won the lead, and broke the ice by scoring and following it up with 18. As the game progressed it looked as though French could not lose, and up to the last half dozen innings he held his opponent almost even. At this stage Louty made several desperate shots, obtained position, and forged ahead in such shape that he made up his odds. He missed a difficult three-cushion shot, leaving the score Louty, 191; French, 169. French missed, and then Louty with a great display of generalship and nerve, made what he needed, and won. Score: Louty, 210; French, 169.

TO SEARCH FOR F. G. LENZ

William Sachtleben to Try to Find the Missing Bicyclist.

WILL PROCFED DIRECT TO ARMENIA

Lenz Was Last Heard from at Tabrees, and May Now Be a Prisoner — A Difficult Undertaking.

William L. Sachtleben, who is to head The Outing expedition for the missing cyclist, Frank G. Lenz, is to start on the steamship La Champagne to-morrow. He will go to Paris and then at once to Armenia.

Lenz was last heard from on May 2. He had then reached Tabrees, in Persia, and announced his intention to proceed at once via Erzroum to Constantinople, about 1,000 miles distant. Whether he changed his plans is not known, but he was reported still in Tabrees two months later.

William L. Sachtleben, who is to assume charge of the Lenz search expedition, is the college student who, in company with T. C. Allen, another American graduate, made the famous around-the-world tour a-wheel, successfully made the very difficult ascent of Mount Ararat, crossed the Gobi Desert, and interviewed the Prime Minis-

Frank G. Lenz,
The Missing Bicyclist.

ter of China, Li Hung Chang, whom Gen. Grant included among the three greatest statesmen of the day. Sachtleben is a native of Illinois, but of German parentage. He was born at Alton March 29, 1866, and he, therefore, will celebrate his twenty-ninth birthday while among the Kurds searching for Lenz.

As a boy Sachtleben betrayed great independence of character and an unbending will. His schoolmates remember that, in contentions such a youths are apt to have, young Sachtleben very rarely proved the under boy. After preparing at the Smith Academy, in St. Louis, he took up the classical course in the Washington University of that city. As a sophomore he took a venturesome sail down the Mississippi River in a sixteen-foot boat. He was graduated with honorable mention as a classmate of Allen, and the two students started out the very next day after completing their university course on their perilous venture, which covered three years, and was just drawing to a close as Lenz entered the Flowery Kingdom to face dangers from which he escaped, only to find more insurmountable obstacles at the very gates of Europe.

Sachtleben will cover himself with glory should he succeed in his search for Lenz. All wish him good luck in his undertaking.

Frank G. Lenz was born in Philadelphia Feb. 15, 1867. When he was four years old, his parents removed to East Liverpool. Later they removed to Pittsburg, where the boy was educated in the Catholic school on the corner of Penn and Fourteenth Streets. When he was thirteen years old, he was graduated in the public school of the Eleventh Ward, and was admitted to the high school, and finished his course there in a year and a half.

As a youth, he earned his living as a newspaper boy, and thus assisted his parents materially. Recommended by the Principal of the high school upon graduation, he was made bookkeeper in the house of A. M. Kadman, where he served eight years. He left the employ of this gentleman in order to make the world tour a-wheel for Outing. He took up bicycling when he was seventeen years old, and in 1889 made a trip alone on his wheel to New-York. In 1890, he and Charles Petticord made a journey from Pittsburg to St. Louis, and in 1891 they traveled again from Pittsburg to New-Orleans.

Frank G. Lenz started on his tour a-wheel on May 15, 1892. He went to New-York by the way of Washington, and officially started on his trip from the City Hall, in New-York, on June 4. He was the first wheelman to make the journey around the world westward. Every other wheelman has traveled eastward. He was accompanied by Robert Bruce as far as Minneapolis, and was met en route by delegates from nearly all the cycle clubs of the towns through which he passed. Instead of going directly through the States, he made his tour by way of Canada, after leaving Buffalo, and when he reached Minneapolis, followed closely the track of the Northern Pacific as far as Spokane Falls, and then took the telegraph route along the coast to San Francisco, which he reached Oct. 20, 1892.

He took passage on one of the Pacific Mail steamers, the Oceanic, Oct. 25, for Yokohama, and there began anew his wheel tour, reaching the borders of China just before Christmas, 1892. Lenz was the first cyclist ever to invade Northern China, and his experiences in that country were most remarkable, and his achievements on that trip in that territory alone would well crown a man's life. Probably no Caucasians, except missionaries, ever traveled over that territory in Northern China.

He next went to Burmah, and his experiences there are now being printed in Outing. His last contributions were sent by him on April 3, from Tabreez, on the Persian border, just as he was starting for Erzeroum, in Turkey. On his way he had to go through Armenia, where the alleged Turkish outrages are now being investigated, and it is believed that if Lenz met with foul play it was in the mountain pass near Dellmaba, for he has been traced as far as that, and it is known that he never reached Erzeroum. His friends believe that Lenz was either killed in this mountain pass or was drowned fording a stream, or he may have been taken prisoner by the Kurds, and is now held for ransom.

During the Winter months it was impossible to traverse that country, and it is not probable that the expedition will accomplish much before early Summer. If Lenz is living it will be possible to recover him by either paying a ransom or enlisting the cooperation of the Turkish authorities.

The Outing search party is made up of two missionaries in the service of the American Board of Foreign Missions and the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. These two gentlemen are now devoting their entire time to Lenz's case. Thomas Cook & Son are assisting them by native helpers, and William L. Sachtleben, who is to direct the searchers, will take such steps as may be needful to secure the co-operation of the American, British, and, if necessary, the Russian, Governments combined, in order to free Lenz if living in bondage.

The searchers will have a hard task, as the following communication from Thomas Cook & Sons will show:

At present nothing can be done. No one is allowed in the country, and although some newspaper correspondents have ventured there, our agent feels sure that they will be turned back. We will let you know the result of the investigations of the missionaries and others as soon as possible.

Even the United States Minister to Turkey, in reporting on the case recently to the State Department at Washington, is obliged to say:

Thomas Cook & Sons' agent here, in behalf of Outing, recently conferred with me in regard to the propriety of sending some one more to ascertain certainly his fate. I can see no prospect of such a mission being successful at this season of the year. However that may be, all that can be ascertained will be found out by a correspondent, who left last week to accompany, if possible, the commission appointed to investigate Turkish outrages. If successful, he will reach the region in which Mr. Lenz was most probably made away with, and I have requested him to be on the alert for information about him. Mr. Lenz's route lay through the country of the Kurds, (the ancient Karduchi, described by Xenophon,) whose customs and predatory habits have for many centuries made it unsafe to travel among them. As mentioned in a recent dispatch, those people are not Turks, and have never been entirely subdued. TERRELL.

Word has been received at Outing office from the mother of Lenz denying that she had heard from her son from Russia, as stated in a Pittsburg paper. Mrs. Lenz has not heard any news from Frank since last May.

LOCAL CYCLING CONSULS.

Latest Batch of Appointments Made by Chief Consul Potter.

The following local consuls have been appointed by Chief Consul Potter of the New-York State Division of the League of American Wheelmen:

Andes—The Rev. Robert Knapp.
Binghamton—T. M. Symonds, "Fred" W. Ogden.
Bolivar—G. A. Root.
Bovina Centre—J. W. Blair.
Croton-on-Hudson—Frank W. Morton.
College Point—Herman Bucher, Jr.
Dansville—Frank W. Bock.
Deposit—Dr. W. B. Minor.
Dundee—Horace J. Young.
Dryden—J. Giles Ford.
Flushing—R. B. Bailey.
Fort Edward—A. R. Wing.
Garnerville—William L. Tostevin.
Granville—Stewart A. Howland.
Hudson—Richard C. Payne.
Honeoye Falls—G. R. Dutton.
Horseheads—J. B. Peck.
Highland Falls—F. A. Parsons.
Hall's Corners—D. W. Eadie.
Jamestown—C. E. Weeks, Jr.
Kelley's Corner—Earl C. Beardslee.
Le Roy—Henry Wright.
Meridian—W. H. Carr.
New-York—Morris Epstein, Arthur S. Paine, and Adolph Stahl.
New-Woodstock—Charles M. Wood.
Plattsburg—Samuel P. Bradshaw.
Penn Yan—W. C. Snow.
Portland—F. W. Lewis.
Rome—Wyllys N. Rudd.
Richfield Springs—August Kinne.
Rural Grove—J. B. Gove.
Schenectady—Everett Smith.
Schaghticoke—F. E. Doremus.
Stamford—Erwin C. Hanford.
Springville—Harry G. Barker.
Seneca Castle—H. W. Schoonmaker.
Stapleton—Charles Hoyer.
Stillwater—David Newland.
Tuxedo Park—Miss Amelia Van Schaick.
Van Etten—Harry Barfield.
Warsaw—B. P. Gaye.
Whitehall—Franklin Fishler.
Westmoreland—E. C. Metcalf.
West Chester—Dr. W. C. Deming.
Willsborough—Ezra W. Benedict.

GIDEON'S FIRST REPORT.

The New Chairman of the Racing Board Will Enforce the Rules.

Chairman Gideon of the Racing Board issues his first report this week. In it he says:

In taking up the duties of the office so long and so ably directed by Mr. Raymond, the new Chairman understands thoroughly the immensity and difficulty of the work, its responsibility, and the extreme improbability of any man making so complete a success of the office as has our honored ex-Chairman. The present incumbent promises faithfully to do his best—more is impossible.

To the racing men we can only say that the racing rules of the League of American Wheelmen shall be enforced to the letter so far as it is in our power, both for and against the rider. As an old racing man, the writer has every sympathy for those who compete fairly and honestly upon the cycle path—and a corresponding contempt for such as masquerade under false colors. Remember that, while there is always recourse in due form to the Racing Board for any injustice done upon the track, no two wrongs ever make a right.

We ask the co-operation and confidence of riders, officials, and race promoters, given which a successful racing season is at once assured.

The following is a list of riders who were reinstated by the National Assembly February 19, 1895:

L. B. Baker, Mechanicsville, N. Y.; David Newland, William Denison, Stillwater, N. Y.; Arthur Lilday, Morley Hazzard, Salt Lake, Utah; James Havner, Fort Collins, Col.; Roy Plumb, Charles Golden, James Golden, Henry Albers, Ralph Dennis, Charles Kistler, George Knapp, Frank Secor, Longmont, Col.; Robert Norcross, Greeley, Col.

Applications for places upon the National Racing Circuit should be made at once to the Chairman, and applications will be received as late as April 2, within a week of which date the circuit will be arranged.

Suspended, pending investigation into their amateur status, are H. E. Frederickson, Fremont, Neb.; E. A. Willis, Brooklyn, N. Y., and C. T. Earl. The last-named is also under suspension for participation in the "strike" at Madison Square Garden.

Nor can any one connected with the clubs named obtain sanction. These parties, although repeatedly written to, have failed to produce prizes offered by them at meets held last season.

The rule requiring a marked programme of the races, showing all the starters in the races, as well as winners and times, seems to be somewhat generally misunderstood. No programmes have been received from the following, hence the sanction privilege is suspended for them until such report is received:

June 23—Homestead Bicycle Club, W. N. Wilson, Homestead, Penn.

July 14—J. Clyde Miller, Secretary, Homestead, Penn.

July 28—Homestead Athletic Association, W. H. Beazell, Homestead, Penn.

Aug. 25—Homestead Bicycle Club, W. H. Beazell, Homestead, Penn.

July 4—Mahanoy City (Penn.) Athletic Association, C. C. Sunday.

Aug. 24—Shamokin (Penn.) Wheel Club, C. W. Rowe.

Aug. 14—Schuylkill County (Penn.) Fair Association, J. B. Corser, Orwigsburg, Penn.

Aug. 8, 11, 15, 18—Young Men's Catholic Club, Washington, D. C.

Aug. 22—Cabell County Fair Association, Huntington, West Va., L. H. Hutchinson.

Sept. 18—Grange Camp Association, Alexander Island, Va., A. J. Wedderburn, Washington, D. C.

Aug. 23—Charles T. Claggett, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Washington, D. C.

Aug. 22—Goodwill Hose Company, Plymouth, Penn., G. R. Daniels.

Sept. 12—Indiana County Agricultural Society, J. F. Taylor, Indiana, Penn.

Sept. 10—Keystone Bicycle Club, Lancaster, Penn., D. F. Grove.

Sept. 21—Clarion (Penn.) Bicycle Club, J. V. Reid, Jr.

Sept. 27—Beaver County Agricultural Society, Beaver Falls, Penn., E. O. Beck.

Sept. 24—Wylie Brothers, Elizabeth, Penn.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

—A number of the ladies riding at Prof. Golden's academy, in West Forty-fourth Street, have expressed a desire to form a women's cycle club. It is intended to hold a meeting in the near future and organize. Some of the ladies interested are Mrs. Edgar Budd, Mrs. Wynkoop, Miss Wheeler, Mrs. Cable, and Mrs. Heath.

—A run to Coney Island and return from its headquarters at the Clermont Avenue Rink has been planned by the Cycle Club of Brooklyn for to-morrow afternoon. The start will be made at 3 o'clock. In the evening the members will have a music ride in the rink, and there will also be a skirt race and a polo game on wheels.

—E. A. Boffinger, the well-known handicap racer, is now training for the Spring races on an eighteen-and-one-half-pound Tourist. He rides every morning and afternoon, starting from Bidwell-Tinkham's, in West Fifty-ninth Street.

—On Sunday evening the Unity Wheelmen will have an entertainment and reception at the Murray Hill Lyceum, in Thirty-fourth Street, between Third and Lexington Avenues. The entertainment will commence at 8 o'clock.

—The Good Roads tournament will be held this year on July 4, 5, and 6, probably at Asbury Park.

LENTEN SKATING CLUB.

The Opening Night a Big Success—Meet at the Berkeley Armory.

The Lenten Roller Skating Club had its first meeting last night in the armory of the Berkeley Armory, 22 West Forty-fourth Street. It was a big success. The club has 164 members and it is proposed to have an evening's skating every Thursday during Lent, except on Holy Thursday. On the Thursday in Easter week the club will have a carnival night. There will be skating in costume and a dance afterward.

This club is composed of young people, and all who went last night seemed determined to have a good time. Many of them could not skate; those who could, though, were very willing to help the learners. The scene in the armory was a very pretty one. The girls wore costumes suitable for skating, and many of the men wore golf suits. The club has purchased a lot of skates to be used at these meetings, and there are attendants to put them on. Each night there will be music and light refreshment will be served.

The patronesses of the club are Mrs. Anson W. Hard, Miss H. C. Valentine, Mrs. F. R. Lefferts, Mrs. Benjamin Church, Mrs. Augustus Zabriskie, Mrs. E. R. Musgrave, Mrs. T. S. Clarkson, Mrs. S. F. Morris, Mrs. Alexander T. Van Nest, and Mrs. J. T. Low. The committee in charge of the Thursday night meetings are F. R. Lefferts, Jr., Chairman; T. S. Clay, R. A. Derusry, Sidney L. Smith, and E. M. Little. Among the members of the club, nearly all of whom were present last night are:

Mrs. Josephine Atterbury, Mrs. Ellie Auchincloss, Miss Sallie Atterbury, Miss Mary Archbold, Miss Eloise Barker, Miss Alice Babcock, Miss Mabel Burke, Miss Florence Bryant, Miss Florence Baker, Miss May Benjamin, Miss Priscilla Barnes, Miss M. Belknap, Miss M. E. Beekman, Mrs. Elise Cleveland, Miss Marion Coffin, Miss Angelica Church, Miss Helena Clarkson, Miss Edith de Russef, Miss Ethel Dominick, Miss M. G. Douglas, Miss Louise Dudley, Miss Maud Eden, Miss Sarah Fuller, Miss Adeline Fitzgerald, Miss Adeline Fox, Miss Rosalie Floyd, Miss Helen Fahnstock, Miss Louise Garland.

Miss Charlotte Gruner, Miss Ruth Hoe, Miss Ethel Hunt, Miss May Harper, Miss Daisy Holmes, Miss Hard, Miss Ethel Herrick, Miss Elsie Hoffman, Miss Grace Henop, Miss Janet Henderson, Miss Natalie Hatch, Miss Edith Jay, Miss Martha Jacob, Miss Adele Katte, Miss May Lefferts, Miss Helen Lefferts, Miss May Low, Miss C. Leverick, Miss Marion Lindley, Miss Marion McKeever, Miss Alice McKinn, Miss Florence Martin, Miss Bertha Macy, Miss Louise Maynard, Miss Bertha Munde, Miss Marie Mott, Miss Edith Owen, Miss Llewellyn Parsons, Miss Louise Peck, Miss Ethel Quackenbush.

Miss Anna Riker, Miss Alice Robert, Miss May Riker, Miss Ethel Ransom, Miss Josephine Roe, Miss Edith Speyers, Miss Ethel Stokes, Miss Edith Sands, Miss Ethel Smith, Miss Nellie Souter, Miss Selina Schroeder, Miss Emelie Scott, Miss Una Poley, Miss Helen Stuart, Miss Edith Stuart, Miss Bessie Stokes, Miss May Van Nest, Miss Sue Valentine, Miss Grace White, Miss Josephine Zabriskie.

Thomas Ardin, Lawrence Atterbury, Ellery O. Anderson, Theodore Bogert, J. M. Brown, Kennett Barnard, Beverly Bogert, D. Brigham, Woodward Babcock, Heath Barton, W. P. Belknap, Donald Brown, F. Brookfield, Irving Clark, Scott Cameron, W. Crosby, Bayard Dominick, F. Douglas, M. Dodge, William Dixon, Lawrence Elliman, Louis Fitzgerald, W. Floyd, R. Graham, A. Gray, Charles Garland, Sidney Haight, J. Hard, Richard Hoffman, Augustus Ireland, H. S. Irving, William Kip, Edwin Katte, Hugh Kirkland, William Kirkland, R. C. King, A. Lincoln, W. A. Larned, R. Laurence, R. Livingstone, H. Loney, W. G. Loew, E. Loew.

Irving McKesson, W. McKim, S. F. Morris, Hugh Martin, R. Neeser, J. V. S. Oddie, Walton Oakley, C. W. Ogden, Jr., W. Pattison, W. A. Pease, S. H. Pell, Arthur Peck, J. D. Pell, F. A. Plummer, T. F. Plummer, Jr., Louis Pooler, P. A. Rockefeller, H. J. Riker, Edmond Robert, T. S. Richardson, N. C. Reynal, Adolphus Snudburg, W. Stewart, S. Stewart, Harriman Simons, Charles Simons, Selah B. Strong, J. Stout, A. Stout, H. G. Southard, Alfred Swayne, H. S. Strong, David Tainter, Laurence Van Buren, Clark Voorhees, Jules Vatabee, B. S. Williams, C. Woodruff, F. Woodruff, L. Woodruff, J. Williams, Louis Westervelt, and C. P. Wiley.

ROLLED HIGH SCORES.

Excellent Bowling in the Harlem Republican Club Tourney.

High scores were not lacking in the three games played in the Harlem Republican Club tournament at the Harlem Republican Club Alleys, West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, last night. More than usual interest is being displayed in the games the nearer the tournament comes to a close, and the many "rooters" present had plenty of chance to give vent to their feelings.

The evening's sport began with the game between the Winsor I. and Lincoln I. teams. For five frames it was nip and tuck, but in the sixth frame the Winsor I. began to double its strikes and pulled out a victory with 59 pins to the good.

In the second game the Lincoln I. and the Harlem fives took the alleys.

This game, as the former, was close and exciting, with a little in favor of Lincoln I. for the first two frames. Harlem five led by 2 pins in the third, but could hold the lead no longer than that, as Lincoln I. tallied 24 better in the fourth frame, rolling the total of 104 pins in the fifth frame, carrying off the honors by the score of 880 to 793.

Cook rolled high score, 225 on 6 strikes and 4 spares. The third game between the Harlem and the Winsor I. teams was another well-fought battle, the Harlem bowlers having to acknowledge their second defeat for the night Winsor I. won by 21 pins. The score:

WINSOR I.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Bolrath	3	4	3	164
Roe	4	2	4	171
Howlan	3	4	3	166
Eaglesond	3	5	2	176
Parker	3	6	1	182
Total	16	21	13	859

LINCOLN I.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Croft	3	2	5	146
Woodruff	0	6	4	148
Matthews	1	7	2	160
Price	3	5	2	189
Cook	3	4	3	157
Total	10	24	16	800

Winsor I.....89 173 248 315 414 512 610 695 762 859
Lincoln I...95 166 239 319 394 477 551 643 714 800

FRAMES.

Averages—Winsor I., 171 4-5; Lincoln I., 160. Scorers—William Swords and L. Abry. Umpire—L. Lefferts.

SECOND GAME.
LINCOLN NO. 1.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Croft	6	3	1	210
Woodruff	2	5	3	154
Matthews	0	5	5	147
Price	1	5	4	144
Cook	6	4	0	225
Total	15	22	13	880

HARLEM.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Lefferts	6	2	2	197
Hazelton	3	6	2	162
Weir	1	2	7	135
Winne	0	5	5	143
Hill	1	6	3	156
Total	10	21	19	793

FRAMES.

Lincoln No. 1.95 191 268 345 449 528 611 686 791 880
Harlem.....84 186 270 321 406 484 548 640 717 793

Averages—Lincoln No. 1, 176; Harlem, 158 3-5. Scorers—William Swords and E. E. Brown. Umpire—A. Westervelt.

THIRD GAME.
HARLEM.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Lefferts	6	1	3	194
Hazelton	0	6	4	140
Weir	2	5	3	159
Winne	0	5	5	135
Hill	6	2	2	208
Total	14	19	17	836

WINSOR I.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Bolroth	4	3	3	168
Roe	2	3	5	150
Howland	4	4	2	190
Eagleson	4	5	1	189
Parker	3	4	3	158
Total	17	19	14	857

FRAMES.

Harlem 59 143 237 328 412 475 563 641 736 836
Winsor I.....74 128 225 322 419 514 606 680 781 857

Averages—Harlem, 167 1-5; Winsor I., 171 2-5. Scorers—E. E. Brown and A. Westervelt. Umpire—Dr. Palmer.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

FRIDAY, MARCH 1.

Bowling.—Harlem Republican League; Bank Clerks' League; Brooklyn Bicycle Club vs. Columbia, at Acme Hall, Seventh Avenue and Ninth Street, Brooklyn.

Meeting Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs, at the Columbia, East Fourteenth Street, 8 P. M.

SATURDAY, MARCH 2.

Bowling.—Drug Clerks' League.

Cake walk, Madison Square Garden, 8 P. M.

Handicap foil competition, at New-York Fencing Club

SCHOOL SYSTEM EVILS

Too Much Politics and Incompetence Among the Ward Trustees.

NEED OF REORGANIZATION URGENT

Analysis of the Politics and Vocations of the Commissioners and Trustees — Cumbersome Methods.

The Legislature is testing public tolerance in waiting to see how Thomas C. Platt is going to fare in the various organized and desultory attempts to make him an "ex-boss" and is delaying many measures of vast importance to this city, among them those for reorganizing the Board of Police Justices, the Police Department, and the Board of Education. None is of more importance than the latter.

At the last annual meeting of the University Settlement, a philanthropic and educational organization whose labors in the most densely populated and squalid quarter of the city have resulted in success unhoped for, success that puts in the shade the results of all municipal endeavors to the ends aimed at, Henry Holt said:

"We have no choice about educating these people. We have made them our political masters, and we have got to educate them to defend ourselves. Those who are grown are generally out of the reach of education. We must catch them young."

This was said before the political upheaval at the last election day, but Mr. Holt's views are the keynote to-day of the necessities of public school education. He said in substance that the public school system was inadequate, if not pernicious, in that the masses were beyond the reach of any system of instruction, and that the burning question was how to "catch" the young and educate them in the way the Settlement has done, with great lack of funds, but with zealous and intelligent workers—one of whom, by the way, James B. Reynolds, is striving to become a School Trustee, despite organized opposition by a trained politician, a crony of "Dry Dollar" Sullivan.

In devoting some attention to the eligibility of William Gay, a lithographer, at 22 New Chambers Street, and a resident of 130 Stockton Street, Brooklyn, and a voter in the Twenty-first Ward of that city, as a School Trustee of the Fourth Ward, this city, The New-York Times exposed part of the public school system of this city. Mr. Gay, it is true, submitted to the inevitable and resigned his Trusteeship, but this did not end the inquiry into a system which permitted and even encouraged such a grotesque grammarian to be a member of the corporation known as the Board of School Trustees, and to continue in office after violating Section 1,049 of the Consolidation act.

The citizens generally know little of the complex government of the school system by the two directing, appointing, and administrative bodies, the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Trustees. The duties and privileges of the latter are set forth with precision in the official Manual of the Board of Education, so minutely in fact that the first thought on reading them is whether it is fair to permit a body of self-sacrificing citizens to do so much without other reward than the satisfaction of having done well, one way or another.

Some of the duties of School Trustees are to render a full account of stewardship to their successors—twenty-four Trustees are appointed by the Board of Commissioners every year besides others to fill vacancies—to select sites for new schools and buildings for temporary occupancy, to make annual reports, to meet regularly under pain of their offices being declared vacant, to keep books of accounts and certify to bills of expense and salary rolls, to enjoin the provisions of the act to secure to children the benefits of elementary education by examining into the situation of the children employed in all manufacturing and other establishments and to see that they have certificates of school attendance, and to investigate cases of incorrigible children.

They must notify the Clerk of the Board of Education of any resolution to employ, remove, or transfer a teacher, do the same when the teacher is changed in schedule position, and also notify the teacher in each case; take care of the "Incidental Fund" of the Ward, make requisition for supplies, and in general exercise surveillance over instruction. Of course, in this scheme of undivided responsibility such duties clash with those of the Board of Commissioners, and that incongruous fifth coach-wheel, the Inspectors of Common Schools.

Of the privileges of Trustees are, without the suggestion of direct or indirect personal benefit, many opportunities of gratifying or materially benefiting friends or relatives in the selection of school sites, the handling of supplies, the recommendation for appointment or promotion of teachers and janitors, and a voice in the selection of the Clerk of the Ward Board of Trustees, who has a small salary. It may also be counted as a privilege by some to be able to thwart a brother Trustee in an endeavor to further the interest of some one, to prevent in political or other ways the changing of the complexion of a board, and to secure political recognition and influence through the position of Trustee. That Trustees are considered as possessing judgment in crises is evidenced by the rule of the Board of Education which provides that any ward board may order the closing of any of the schools in the ward for the whole or part of a single day, when in the opinion of the Trustees the building cannot be used with safety for school purposes.

The position of Trustee is hedged around with penalties against neglect, venality, and misdemeanor, and Trustees are not allowed to act upon the question of the appointment or payment of a teacher who is a relative by blood or marriage in any degree from first cousin up.

Perhaps it was a knowledge of the intricacies of such a system and the impossibility of any person not devoting him or her self almost wholly to the duties of a School Trustee to fulfil them satisfactorily that led ex-Commissioner Charles C. Wehrum a few days ago, when he spoke before the Pediatric Section of the Academy of Medicine, to say that it was a system where no responsibility was exacted, and that the present condition of the schools was brought about by circumlocution and parsimony.

Bearing in mind what is required of a Trustee, it is interesting to study the personnel, in respect of politics, of the members of the Board of Education, because of the 112 Trustees at least eighty were before Nov. 6, 1894, in sympathy with Tammany Hall. These Commissioners have the same sympathies:

Charles H. Knox, President of the Board of Education, was a member of the General Committee and the Committee on Organization of Tammany Hall of the Twenty-first District, James J. Martin's district.

Commissioner R. Duncan Harris was a member of the General Committee and the Committee on Organization of the Fourteenth District, Richard Croker's.

Commissioner James S. Coleman was a member of the same committees in the same district.

Commissioner Randolph Guggenheimer, while not a committeeman, was interested in Tammany Hall success in this district.

Commissioner Joseph A. Goulden was Vice President of the Tammany Hall General Committee from the Thirtieth District, Henry D. Purroy's, and of course a prominent committeeman.

Commissioner Charles Strauss was a member of the General and Organization Committees of the Twenty-third District, John B. Sexton's.

Commissioner George Livingston was a member of ex-Police Commissioner John C. Sheehan's Pequod Club, and naturally a member of the General and Organization Committees of the Thirteenth District, John C. Sheehan's.

Commissioner W. J. Van Arsdale, while not a committeeman, was identified with the interests of Tammany Hall in the Ninth District, James W. Boyle's.

Commissioner James W. McBarron was not a committeeman, but was in sympathy with Tammany Hall in the Twenty-third District, John B. Sexton's.

Commissioner Emile Beneville was an Organization and General Committeeman of the Twenty-sixth District, W. H. Burke's.

Commissioner Edward P. Steers was of the Committee on Organization and the General Committee of the Twenty-seventh District, Charles Welde's.

Commissioner Thaddeus Moriarty was on the same committees in the same district.

Commissioner Albert J. Ellis was not a committeeman in the Nineteenth District, of which Daniel F. McMahon is leader, but he was identified with Tammany interests.

James W. Gerard, Jr., not Commissioner Gerard, was a member of the General and Organization Committees of the Twelfth District, Charles F. Murphy's.

There are eight members of the Board of Education not identified with Tammany Hall, so that, on a vote, there is a majority of five on the board for this organization. It is not likely that the board will have this character long. If the Legislature continues to dicker, and by speculating on the "upper dog" in the Platt fight, fails to afford relief, Mayor Strong will probably have recourse to the Power of Removal act, and change the complexion of the board.

The classification of the 112 School Trustees—there are eight vacancies in various ward boards—shows the following occupations of this body corporate:

Janitors	6	Civil Justice	1
Undertakers	23	Clerks	6
Physicians	12	Penmaker	1
Lawyers	18	Clothiers	2
Real Estate dealers.	7	Leather merchant..	1
Not in the Directory	2	Yachtsman	1
Dentist	1	Bric-a-brac dealer..	1
Iron merchant	1	Municipal and other Inspectors	2
"Supplies"	1	Wheelwright	1
Officer of corporation	1	Druggists	2
Insurance agent	1	"Operator"	1
Hotel keeper	1	"Reader"	1
Stable keeper	1	Trunkman	1
General merchant..	1	Furniture dealers..	2
Grocer	1	Stenographer	1
Former liquor dealer	1	Contractor	1
Cutter	1	Builders	2
Clergyman's wife..	1	Of no calling	5
Glass dealer	1	Dry goods dealers..	2
Bristle dealer	1	Tea merchant	1
Painters	2	Butcher	1
Eating house keepers	2	Hatters	2
Architect	1	Baker	1
Hanging maker	1	Municipal Commissioner	1
Shoe dealer	1	"Superintendent"	1
Coal dealers	2	Banker	1

Analyzing this classification to determine the apparent fitness of the incumbents to hold the position of School Trustee, fifty-two of them appear to unobjectionable, because they belong to the educated and intelligent classes. Thirty-eight of the Trustees, gauged by such a standard, would, by reason of their avocations, appear to belong to classes from which Trustees should be selected with care.

Thirty-two Trustees seem to have been selected without regard to fitness or propriety. If such a distinction is made it is with the idea of maintaining that the average janitor, butcher, junk dealer, and stable keeper, while a good citizen, might be overlooked in the selection of School Trustees. Even a lithographer, as was evidenced in the case of ex-Trustee William Gay, may indulge in uncouth grammar, while those of the vocation mentioned are not supposed to know "English as she is spoke." With these Trustees classified as unfit to hold office a civil Justice and a municipal Commissioner are ruthlessly included, as both are active politicians. Their selection was in violation of ethics, if not of the spirit of the rules of the Board of Education.

This does not say that there are no Boards of Trustees whose personality is admirable, or that any board is corrupt. The demand has been made that rich and poor scholars should have the same education in the public schools. Ex-Commissioner Wehrum made this demand recently. No one has argued that the best of instruction is too good for the humblest scholar in the public schools, or that the best results are not helped along when there are Boards of Trustees composed of educated and intelligent persons whose politics neither placed them in office nor swayed their action.

An object lesson in the personnel of ward trustee boards is had by contrasting the composition of the following boards:

First Ward—Dr. F. G. Merrill, physician; Edward S. Brady, janitor; F. J. Bader, bristles; Owen Murphy, janitor; Daniel Mooney, undertaker; Chairman, Dr. Merrill.

Eighteenth Ward—Frederick Flaccus, no calling; William Hoffman, President of a corporation; Dr. C. S. Elebash, physician; Mrs. W. S. Rainsford, wife of the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford; A. G. Vanderpoel, lawyer; Chairman—A. G. Vanderpoel.

All things being equal, and conceding social equality to the ten Trustees, which of the two boards would exercise the best influence for good in the schools over which it has jurisdiction?

Such instances might be multiplied, as might be illustrations of how political methods will pack a board with politicians. Two such boards are remarkable in this respect, those of the Sixteenth and Twelfth Wards; the former is controlled by the Pequod Club element and George Livingston, and the other by the Harlem Tammany clubs and the Stillings-Fowler clique. These boards are composed as follows:

Sixteenth Ward—William M. Abbott, not in the Directory; Henry Picken, not in the Directory; W. J. Stewart, dentist; G. W. Springsteed, ironmaster.

Twelfth Ward—William E. Stillings, ex-counsel to the Sheriff; John Whalen, Commissioner of Accounts; Antonio Rasines, business man; Morris E. Sterne, real estate; Robert E. Steel, Superintendent.

The present condition of the system was summed up tersely in Albany last month by Trustee John E. Eustis of the remarkably efficient board of the Twenty-fourth Ward in these words: "The existing system is practically worthless, because of its cumbersome, roundabout methods. The result is a selection of teachers according to location, rather than for fitness."

A sketch of the personnel of the Ward Trustees warrants another reference to Herman Bolte, by the grace of Justice Patrick Divver Civil Justice at the Second District Court. Bolte was the colleague of William Gay as Trustee of the Fourth Ward, and must have known that Gay was a violator of the statutes by living in Brooklyn and continuing to sit in the board—when he sat.

Bolte's chief characteristics are unctuousness, loyalty to the Divver dynasty—he appointed as his assistant clerk James P. Divver, the Police Justice's son—and optional intelligence. For instance, when required in the Grand Jury room to tell of prizes offered by Justice Divver for ultra vires activity at the election which resulted in his flight to California and the locking up of many of his followers, Bolte, although present, affected to remember no such incident, while Henry Campbell, another witness, remembered the illegal incentive to juggling with the franchise with circumstantiality.

As a School Trustee Bolte affects interest in the three schools in his district, and often in a paternal fashion talks to the teachers, patting the women encouragingly and at the same time flashing a handsome solitaire diamond, which has prompted certain creditors whose names are inscribed in the judgment debtors' record books at the County Clerk's office to speak ill of him with ex-Trustee Frederick Wimmer, who resigned, he said, because he would not sit in the same board with Bolte.

These records of judgments have not been searched further back than 1892, but there are four entries. In the A B book for 1892, Page 207, under date Oct. 7, is a record of judgment obtained by August Fichtner for $816.05 as executor of the last will and testament of Herman Schwannecke. A like entry appears in a similar book for 1893, the judgment being for $75.48. Neither has been satisfied. Other judgments recorded on Aug. 6, 1892, for $167.11 and Feb. 6, 1894, for $477.06, were satisfied respectively on May 25, 1894, and Sept. 28, 1894.

AROUSED BY TROLLEY DEATHS

MAYOR SCHIEREN SAYS IT'S TIME SOMETHING WERE DONE.

Speed Limited in Baltimore but Not in Brooklyn — Views of Dr. Storrs and Edward M. Shepard.

There is widespread indignation among the citizens of Brooklyn at the horrors committed by the trolley cars.

Three lives crushed out was the record for Wednesday, and this brought the trolley death roll up to 102, many of whom were children.

Mayor Schieren returned to Brooklyn from Baltimore yesterday. He was quite indignant when he heard that three lives had been crushed out on Wednesday.

He was very emphatic regarding his position in the matter. He said he would take steps at once to compel the railroads to adopt some device to prevent similar accidents in the future.

"These casualties must cease at once," he said, banging the desk with his clenched fist. "The record of deaths—102—is something awful. It is time something were done, no matter what it costs the companies.

"I shall never cease to agitate the subject until the companies adopt some kind of a fender."

Mayor Schieren then announced that his visit to Baltimore had been to look at the fenders used in that city. In referring to these fenders, he said:

"In Baltimore they have many fenders, but the one which I thought was the best is on the cars of the Central Road. This device consists of a fender in front of the platform and another just before the wheels. A bar runs between the two parallel, and the two are made into a sort of a basket. It is impossible for any one to be run over with such fenders. When the front fender is dropped, it is impossible to get one's hand under the wheels. Only one man was injured there during a year. He was caught by the fender and was able to walk home.

"With the fenders now in use in Brooklyn parents are afraid to allow their children out of their sights. The fenders have, time and time again, been referred to as thoroughly unfitted for the purpose they were intended for.

"They are the cheapest in the market.

"The speed of trolley cars is limited by ordinance to four miles an hour in Baltimore, while in Brooklyn, as Police Justice Quigley in the Gates Avenue Court on Wednesday said, there is no ordinance regulating the speed of the cars and they can run at fifty miles an hour, and nothing can be done to prevent them at present.

"The Brooklyn Aldermen have attempted to pass all kinds of ordinances affecting the trolleys during the last six weeks, but nothing has come of them. This is due mainly, it is said, to the bickerings between the various factions in the Common Council."

"It is perfectly frightful," said the Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs, pastor of the Church of the Pilgrims. "These constant deaths due to the trolley have caused a sense of insecurity throughout the city, not only on the score of the little ones' safety, but on the part of adults for themselves as well. It is terrible to think of the number of children killed."

Edward M. Shepard, in referring to the deaths on Wednesday, said to a reporter yesterday:

"These accidents are shocking to the last degree. No doubt the rate of speed is a serious factor, but, in my opinion—and this I publicly expressed at the time of the strike—the grade of skill, experience, and responsibility of the motorman is no less important."

"To run such dangerous machines as these trolley cars are through our overcrowded streets does not require great mechanical skill, certainly, but does call for alertness of ear and eye, the use of nerve and muscle, the absence of fatigue, and, above all, a superior sense of the responsibilities which must be assumed. I think neither the stockholders of these companies nor the public should endure a management which does not understand and fully appreciate this plain truth.

"So far as the rate of speed goes, I don't think that is as important as it is to have the cars in charge of thoroughly-competent men. The companies who employ them should be very careful to secure men of sufficient intelligence to understand the responsibilities attendant upon the duties they have to perform.

"So far as a public meeting to protest against the present methods of running the cars is concerned, I don't think it would have much effect, for this reason: the public doesn't want to go slow.

"If it was a question of speed alone, no doubt the public would demand that the cars be run on safer time. While the people cannot help but be shocked to a great degree at the deaths which are so often occurring, yet, if the cars were run at what would be absolutely a safe rate of speed, there would be complaints from this same public because they went too slow. The proper method to proceed upon, in my opinion, is to take such action as would force the trolley companies to employ none but experienced, careful, and thoroughly competent men."

John Young, the motorman of Car 3,117 of the Meeker Avenue line, that ran over and killed Gustav Carlson, the eleven-year-old schoolboy, in Humboldt Street, on Wednesday, was arraigned before Justice Watson, in the Ewen Street Police Court, yesterday. He was charged with homicide and was committed to jail without bail.

Justice Tighe, in the Butler Street Police Court, held Otto Dick, the motorman who ran over and killed Stephen Gill in Columbia Street, for the action of the Coroner's Jury, and Motorman Anthony J. Peters, who was in charge of the trolley car that killed Frank Dumbleton, in Fulton Street, was also held to await the action of the Coroner.

The terrible execution of innocent people on Wednesday had a wholesome effect upon the motormen yesterday, and only a couple of slight collisions were reported.

PASSENGERS IMPRISONED, STATION ROBBED

Two Masked Robbers Intimidate Four People in an Illinois Town.

MOUNT CARMEL, Ill., Feb. 28.—Two masked men entered the railroad station here early this morning and at the point of revolvers robbed Night Operator Crouch of the day's receipts. The robbers then intimidated the four passengers in the waiting room with their weapons, marched them single file to a freight car, and locked them in. Returning to the station, they rifled three United States mail bags, which were in the telegraph office. The imprisoned passengers were released by Agent Jones at 5 o'clock this morning, after being in the car over three hours.

Graduation Day at Carlisle.

CARLISLE, Penn., Feb. 28.—This was graduation day at the Indian School. After the speechmaking by members of the graduating class, ex-Senator Dawes of Massachusetts delivered the address of the day and closed by awarding the diplomas. There were several noted Indian chiefs present. A special train brought the members of the State Legislature to witness the closing exercises.

Thomas—Edwards.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 28.—Miss Nellie Edwards of Passaic Avenue, West Arlington, was married to Howard Thomas, to-night at the home of the bride's parents. The Rev. Jacob A. Cole of the Arlington Methodist Episcopal Church performed the ceremony. Miss Nellie Heath was bridesmaid and George Heath was best man.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

Henry Camerden.

Henry Camerden, an old New-Yorker, died at his residence in West Thirty-first Street yesterday of heart failure. He was in the eightieth year of his age, was born in this city, and had resided in the house in which he died over forty years.

He was the senior member of Wood, Niebuhr & Co., the oldest firm of Custom House brokers in the city. He was well known as an authority in all matters pertaining to business transacted at the Custom House.

He was a most devoted and earnest worker in the Dutch Church, now known as the Reformed Church. In 1830 he joined the old Dutch Church in Franklin Street, and for thirty-five years was an Elder and the Treasurer of the Reformed Church in West Thirty-fourth Street, now under the pastoral care of the Rev. Dr. Stryker. Almost uninterruptedly since 1864 Mr. Camerden was a member of the General Synod.

He was a life member of the City Missionary Society of the Reformed Church; a member of its board of education, and of the historical society, and took a deep interest in a number of the Christian and charitable societies in the city. His quiet and unassuming acts of charity were timely and liberal. He was a busy man in good works. He was especially loyal to the Union cause in its darkest days, and throughout his life always held the old flag in sacred veneration.

He was originally a member of the old Twenty-seventh Regiment of Artillery of this State, which in 1847 became the famous Seventh, and at his death was an honored veteran of that regiment. He married Miss Elizabeth Lippincott in 1841. She and two children, Mrs. William P. Halsted of Brooklyn, and Thomas Lippincott Camerden of this city survive him. The body will be interred in the family plot at Rockland Cemetery.

Rudolph Schleiden.

Rudolph Schleiden, who died in Freiburg, Switzerland, yesterday, was born at Ascheberg, Holstein, July 22, 1815. Until 1848 he was an important official in the Danish administration. When the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein revolted, he served the provisional Government, and became a member of the first Frankfort Parliament.

When the cause of the Duchies was abandoned by the powers, Schleiden went to Bremen, where he obtained a diplomatic mission to Washington and Mexico. In 1865 he was appointed Chargé d'Affaires of the free cities in London. He resigned at the time of the war of 1866.

He became Deputy for Altona in the Parliament of North Germany and a member of the first Reichstag of the empire. He was a strong adherent of the Liberal Party.

He wrote several political and financial pamphlets on the question of the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, and a volume of reminiscence of travel in the United States, "Reiseerinnerungen aus den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika," published in New-York in 1873. He published also memoirs, entitled, "Jugenderinnerungen eines Schleswig-Holsteiners," in two volumes, in 1886 and 1890.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—David Tolhurst, a well-known railroad conductor, died at his home at Babylon, L. I., yesterday. He was fifty-nine years old. He was a native of Troy, and had been employed during the greater part of his life as conductor on the Hudson River, Harlem, Burlington, Vermont Central, and Long Island Railroads. He was in the hotel business at Troy and Burlington, Vt., for several years. He retired from the road some six years ago to accept the Superintendency of the Brooklyn Water Works at Massapequa. He was removed by Mayor Schieren a little over a year ago. He was a veteran of the civil war and a pensioner. He belonged to King Solomon Lodge of Masons of Troy, and will be buried with the honors of the order on Saturday. The interment will be at Troy. He was twice married. A widow survives him.

—The Rev. Dr. Lyttleton F. Morgan, one of the most prominent Methodist Ministers in Baltimore, died yesterday afternoon of pneumonia. He was eighty-two years old. He was received into the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Church when nineteen years old, and with the exception of three years which he served as minister of Christ Church, Pittsburg, Penn., he remained a member of the Baltimore Conference for sixty years. He held many important charges and responsible positions.

—Joseph Warren, a former member of the Jersey City Board of Finance, died at his home, 346 Bergen Avenue, Jersey City, yesterday from paralysis. He was 56 years old. He was born in Ireland, and came to this country in 1862. He engaged in the real estate business, in which he speedily amassed a fortune. He was married four times. A wife and six children survive him.

—J. Alexander Fulton, a prominent Delaware lawyer, died suddenly in Dover yesterday. At the last election Mr. Fulton was the Populist candidate for Governor.

SUES FOR HIS MARRIAGE FORFEIT

Jacob Urban and Maria Padla Each Put Up $100—Now She Has Gone.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Feb. 28.—A singular suit was tried in the First District Court before Judge Puster to-day. The complainant, Jacob Urban, sued Makray Padla to recover $100.

The facts disclosed were these: Urban wished to get married and spoke of the matter to Padla. The following day Padla told him that he thought he could find him a wife. That evening Padla introduced Urban to his sister, Maria Padla. She was young and good looking and Jacob agreed to marry her.

When Urban next visited Miss Padla, Makray pretended that he had doubts of the intentions of Urban and his sister, and demanded that they should deposit a forfeit. Each put $100 in Padla's hands. The money was to be returned to them when they were married.

Urban was told on Monday that Miss Padla had gone back to Poland, having sailed on Saturday's steamer, and that Padla intended to sail next week, and he brought suit. Padla admitted all the facts, but said his sister had not gone away, although he could not produce her at present. Judge Puster reserved decision.

A Deaf and Dumb Woman's Quest.

A deaf and dumb woman called at the Bureau of Information at Police Headquarters yesterday. She wrote that she was Mary Brown, seventy-five years old, of Boston, and wanted information about her sister-in-law, Mrs. Henry Foster, who had lived at 443 Cherry Street. The building is now torn down. Mrs. Brown wrote that she had money, and asked to be directed to a respectable boarding place.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Wilson Stationery Company of New-York City; capital, $5,000. Directors—Frank Thompson, Charles G. Thomas, and William Henderson of New-York City.

Greater New-York Shoe Company of New-York City; capital, $3,000. Directors—Gustave Schnaxer, J. E. Heller, and Julius Bechoefer of New-York City.

The Protection Mutual Fire Insurance Corporation of New-York and the Metropolis Mutual Fire Insurance Corporation of New-York; capital of each, $200,000. Directors of each—Charles B. Miller, Lewis B. Eddy, Edward S. Farrow, Alfred Epstein, Stephen A. West, William E. Wamsley, Archibald McBean, C. J. Babbitt, George P. West, George E. Joseph, Percy H. Taylor, James L. Phelps, Jr., John W. Keogh, David H. Starin, and John M. Nixon.

COMING EVENTS.

—St. David's Society, annual dinner, Jaeger's, Madison Avenue and Fifth-ninth Street, to-night at 6:30.

—Dedication of Helping Hand Memorial Building, 418 West Fifty-fourth Street, 3 to 5 P. M., to-day.

—The Rev. Dr. Harris's "Last Lecture on the Prophets," Temple Israel of Harlem, this evening.

—Students' Dramatic Club performance of "A Widow Hunt," Berkeley Lyceum, to-night.

—Drill of Barnard School Military Corps, Eighth Battalion Armory, to-day, 2 P. M.

—St. Paul's Chapel's "Half Hour Service for Boys," to-day at noon.

APPOINTED BY SHERIFF TAMSEN

Congressman Dunphy's Father Made a Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff Tamsen did some removing and appointing yesterday. James Dunphy, father of Congressman Dunphy, whose removal from a clerkship in the Second Judicial District Civil Court caused the resignation of Congressman Dunphy from Tammany, was appointed a Deputy Sheriff at $2,500 a year, to fill a vacancy that has existed for some time.

Mr. Dunphy is credited to the O'Brien Democracy. He was promised the place so long ago that the Sheriff was somewhat surprised when he appeared with bondsmen yesterday.

John Ellingsworth, State Democrat, was appointed a prison guard in place of H. F. W. Blumer, who was appointed by the present Sheriff, but removed. Edward Veinert, Republican, was appointed a Deputy Sheriff's assistant in place of William Southwick; salary, $1,200. W. J. Flynn, Republican, was appointed a keeper in Ludlow Street Jail in place of William Dalton. John Bauer, Republican, of the Third District, was appointed a keeper in Ludlow Street Jail in place of Edward Kennedy.

These Republican appointees were named at the request of Charles H. Murray, one of Platt's Police Commissioners, and the politicians discussed their probable bearing upon Sheriff office legislation in Albany. "When are you going to remove the Tammany Deputy Sheriffs?" Sheriff Tamsen was asked by a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday.

"They will be there," he said, "until the end of the year."

MANY BUSINESS HOUSES ARE DESTROYED

A Boy and a Cigarette Cause a Disastrous Fire in Kingston, N. C.

KINGSTON, N. C., Feb. 28.—Fire, which originated in Bryanfield's stables, spread to the wooden buildings in the rear of Oettenger Brothers' store and to the Opera House. The two main business blocks of the town were destroyed, including the stores of Einstein Brothers, S. H. Loften, Oettenger Brothers, Pridner, Cox & Co., hardware; C. W. Crabtree, Abbott & Summerell, Dawson Brothers, J. W. Collins, Loftin's bank, the barrooms of H. C. Harrison and J. L. Whaley, Wagoner's beer-bottling establishment, Hotel Tull, The Free Press office, Dr. Tull's residence and office, and residences of S. Einstein, H. H. Wilson, Sheriff Sutton, Dr. W. A. J. Pollock, A. J. Lofton, S. M. Harrell, and W. H. Brock. The loss is fully $225,000 and the insurance small.

A cigarette stump, carelessly thrown by a boy in Bryanfield's stables, is said to have caused the fire.

A Timely Word Effective.

From The Bath (Me.) Independent.

Years ago, in Sanders Theatre, Harvard College, Cambridge, at graduation, the Hon. H. M. Sewall had a speaking part, and felt it to be the event of his life. A great crowd of intelligent people constituted the audience, among whom was ex-Gov. Long. All of a sudden Mr. Sewall forgot his part, and exclaimed, sotto voce, yet loud enough to be heard some distance around him: "Heavens, what shall I do?" Ex-Gov. Long grasped the embarrassing situation of the young student at once, and called out: "Go ahead." It was just the help needed. The forgotten words came back to mind, and Mr. Sewall went on and finished his oration without a break. At the recent Lincoln day banquet in Boston Mr. Sewall met ex-Gov. Long, to speak to him, the first time in the dozen years that have elapsed since the episode in Sanders Theatre, and the ex-Consul had the pleasure of thanking the ex-Governor for his assistance at that time.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28—8 P. M.—Forecast for Friday.

MAINE and NEW-HAMPSHIRE, showers in the early morning, followed by fair, southwest winds. VERMONT, fair Friday, probably cooler, south winds, becoming northwest. RHODE ISLAND, MASSACHUSETTS, and CONNECTICUT, generally fair, southwest winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, generally fair, cooler in northern portion, winds becoming northwest.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, fair, much colder Friday night or Saturday morning, west winds, becoming northwest. NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, and GEORGIA, fair, colder Saturday morning, winds becoming northwest. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, variable winds. WESTERN FLORIDA and ALABAMA, fair, cooler Saturday morning, south winds, becoming northwest. MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, and EASTERN TEXAS, fair, colder in the interior, much colder Saturday morning, south winds, becoming northerly. OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, and ARKANSAS, fair, cold wave, winds becoming northerly. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair, colder, south winds, becoming northwest. INDIANA and ILLINOIS, fair, preceded by showers in southern portion, cold wave, northwest gales. IOWA and MISSOURI, fair, cold wave, northwest gales.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, WEST VIRGINIA, and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, fair, colder, decidedly colder Saturday morning, southwest winds, becoming northwest. UPPER MICHIGAN, LOWER MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, and MINNESOTA, fair, cold wave, northwest gales. OHIO, fair, cold wave, southwest winds, becoming northwest. NORTH DAKOTA, SOUTH DAKOTA, and NEBRASKA, fair, colder, northwest winds. KANSAS, fair, cold wave, north winds. COLORADO, generally fair, north winds. MONTANA, fair, colder in eastern portion, variable winds.

The storm has moved from the north of Lake Superior to Ontario. An area of high pressure has developed to the north of Montana. Rain has fallen in the lower lake region, the Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys. The temperature has risen in the Atlantic States, the lower lake region, the Ohio Valley, and in the extreme Southwest; it has remained stationary in the Mississippi Valley, and has generally fallen elsewhere. There will be a decided fall in temperature in the lake regions, the Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.34	.31
Belcher	.45	.42
Best & Belcher	.84	.74
Bodie Consolidated	.82	.80
Bulwer	.14	.15
Chollar	.58	.51
Con. California & Virginia	2.65	2.40
Crown Point	*.48	.41
Gould & Curry	.50	.44
Hale & Norcross	.97	.95
Mexican	.80	.73
Mono	*.25	.20
Ophir	1.65	1.40
Potosi	.50	.48
Savage	.41	.41
Sierra Nevada	*.67	.63
Union Consolidated	*.48	.45
Utah	.05	.06
Yellow Jacket	.56	.52

*Asked.

Hotels.

GERLACH,
Family apartments and single rooms, with American and European plan. Grand banquet hall. Special rates to clubs and societies for private dinners. C. A. GERLACH, Manager.

THE HOFFMAN HOUSE.
REOPENED.
Madison Square, New-York.
After most extensive alterations, this hotel is now equipped with every modern appointment and convenience for the enjoyment and comfort of guests.
ROOMS $1.50 PER DAY AND UPWARD.
Special rates for families.
J. P. CADDAGAN, Manager.

"INTERPINES."
WICKHAM PARK, GOSHEN, N. Y.
A Beautiful, Quiet, Restful "HOME."
Particularly adapted to Chronic and Nervous Invalids of refinement who require all the appointments of an elegant modern home, together with the constant attention of skilled physicians and trained nurses. Address FREDERICK W. SEWARD, M. D., Resident Physician.

WHEN IN BOSTON stop at the American House, the nearest of the large hotels to the New Union Station. European plan.

Hotels.

SELECT FAMILY HOTEL (fireproof,) 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY. Every private bath. Moderate rates by the year. Meals and special rates to clubs and societies for private

HOTEL RENAISSANCE.
42d Street, Entrance 9 West.
NEW RESTAURANT NOW OPEN.
Cuisine and service of the very highest order. Special facilities for large dinners. Private dining rooms. Open until 12 P. M. for the accommodation of theatre parties.

Lectures.

COOPER UNION FREE SATURDAY NIGHT lectures, in co-operation with the Board of Education, in the large hall at 8 o'clock. March 2 the lecture will be delivered by Dr. F. A. LYONS on THE HOUSE WE LIVE IN. No tickets required. Doors closed at 8 o'clock.

Amusements.

GALLERIES of the AMERICAN FINE ARTS SO., 215 W. 57th St. | EXHIBITION OF THE Architectural League OF NEW-YORK NOW OPEN. DAY & EVG. Admission, 25c.

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,260 Broadway, 32d Street. Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ELEGANTLY-APPOINTED SUITE IN REFINED family for select party; corner West End Av.; only those willing to pay for such need answer. Address C. R., box 285 Times, Up Town.

Furnished Rooms.

22 GRAMERCY PARK.—Gentlemen; handsomely furnished second floor rooms, en suite or separate; private bath; breakfast.

44th ST., 141 EAST.—Large room; suitable for two; private house; central location; gentlemen only.

242 EAST 49th ST.—Sunny back parlor; private house; all conveniences; for two persons; reference.

Winter Resorts.

VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS.
NOW OPEN.
New hotel and cottages, and the most complete bathing establishment in America.
2,500 feet elevation, in the great Warm Springs Valley of Virginia; reached direct by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway.
Magnificent mountain surroundings and incomparable climate.
Bathing attendants from the best European baths. Baths from flowing hot springs, hot vapor, hot air, hot spout, (the most curative bath known,) needle, spray, electric, massage, &c.
One night's ride from New-York via the C. and O. F. F. V. Limited. Sleepers and dining car.
Full information on application at C. and O. office, 879 Broadway, New-York, or by addressing FRED STERRY, Manager, Hot Springs, Bath County, Va.

HOTEL CASTLETON,
NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.
MR. GEO. MURRAY respectfully announces that this hotel is now open, and will remain open for the season of 1895. Rates reasonable. Apply at
THE SHERWOOD,
44th ST. AND 5th AV.

LAKEWOOD, NEW-JERSEY,
LAUREL HOUSE.
Open October to June.
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.

LAUREL IN THE PINES,
Lakewood, New-Jersey,
Now Open.
HORACE PORTER, Manager.

Thomasville, Ga.,
PINEY WOODS HOTEL.
NOW OPEN.
For circulars, &c., address
WILLIAM E. DAVIES, Thomasville, Ga.
Circulars and photographs at office of "THE OUTLOOK," 13 Astor Place, New-York City.

HOTEL BEECHWOOD
SUMMIT, N. J.
500 FEET ABOVE THE LEVEL OF THE SEA. Fifty minutes from New-York by Morris and Essex Railroad.
Pure, balmy air, highly recommended for throat trouble. 400 feet of piazza inclosed in glass.

BRUNSWICK, GA.
THE OGLETHORPE.
A PERFECT WINTER RESORT HOTEL.
Opens Jan. 5. Famous for its healthful climate, balmy sea air, aquatic sports, and fine drives through pine forests. Send for circular.
WARREN LELAND, Jr., Manager.
Circulars, &c., at Scofield's, 1 Madison Av., N. Y.

HADDON HALL,
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LAKEWOOD, N. J.—Parties desiring to find superior cu

THE MAYOR A WITNESS

Said Superintendent of Police Campbell Was Not Competent.

SAW NO VIOLENT ACTS OR CROWDS

Too Busy to Go to Any Point of Disorder—Estimated the Cost of Troops at $150,000—Praised Mr. Welles.

Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn was the chief witness yesterday before the legislative committee investigating the recent strike of the employes of the Brooklyn surface electric railroads.

The first witness was Lieut. Oliver P. Bridgman of Troop A, of this city. He said that the police did nothing until stirred to action by the military. They seemed to be frightened.

Col. J. G. Eddy, commander of the Forty-seventh Regiment of Brooklyn, said that he had had no reports of police inefficiency during the strike.

Police Commissioner Welles looked in at the door while Col. Eddy was testifying. The Commissioner's face was visible but for a moment. Five minutes later Mayor Schieren entered the room. His arrival had been timed so carefully that he was put to no delay. Col. Eddy was just leaving the witness chair.

His Honor sat down in it, after bowing and smiling at Chairman Friday and pausing an instant to shake hands with Mr. Ivins.

He told Mr. Ivins that his attention was first officially called to the strike the day it began by a letter from President Norton of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad.

"On receipt of this communication, what did you do?" asked Mr. Ivins.

"I referred it to the Police Department."

"That was followed by what?"

"An interview with the Police Commissioner."

As a result of the conference, the Mayor said that it was resolved to detail the police to the cars as a precautionary measure. He did not remember whether any violence had been committed up to this time. On the second day, he said, cars were molested, and things began to look ugly.

He told the Police Commissioner to have the cars run and to order the force to disperse the crowds. On the second or third day of the strike, Commissioner Welles expressed to the Mayor doubt as to the sufficiency of the force, saying that the men were exhausted.

"Did he express doubt of their efficiency because of their sympathy for the strikers?"

"No, Sir."

"How did you first learn that they were in sympathy with the strikers?"

"My attention was first called to the fact by citizens. There were isolated reports."

"When the Police Commissioner told you his men were exhausted, did you understand from him the force was exhausted after a three days' struggle with the strikers and their sympathizers?"

"There were too many cars," said the Mayor.

"Did you hold the Police Commissioner responsible for the fact that the force virtually broke in his hands in three days?"

"We consulted as to what was best to do," said the Mayor.

Mayor Schieren testified that on the fourth day of the strike he and Commissioner Welles decided to call on the National Guard.

"That was a confession, was it not, that the local authorities were not able to maintain peace and order?"

"It was."

The Mayor was asked to state more specifically why the troops were called out. He said that he did it on the strength of information received.

"Had any arrests been made up to that time?"

"I believe so; the police reports will show."

The police reports, when produced, will show that there were very few arrests during the first four days of the strike.

"Did you have any talks with the Chief of Police?" asked Mr. Ivins.

"I did not."

"Did you think it undesirable to discuss the strike with him?"

"I had full confidence in the Commissioner. He was the man I held responsible."

"Was it suggested to you that the Chief of Police was in the closest touch with the Captains and the men?"

When he had any orders to give, the Mayor said, he gave them to the Police Commissioner.

The Mayor said that the Commissioner was the head of the force and should be better advised than the Chief. He did not instruct the Commissioner to issue any general orders to the force.

"To your knowledge, did he display any unusual energy in handling the force?"

The Mayor hesitated again.

"Yes," he said; "I think he did. He was on duty constantly."

"Did he express to you any fear of danger of treating the crowds too severely?"

"I don't think he did."

The Mayor said, when troops were called for, he feared outbreaks and general disorder. It had been reported to him that there had been several outbreaks.

The Brooklyn police force, Mayor Schieren told Mr. Ivins, was not organized especially with a view to exigencies like the late strike.

Questioned specifically as to the respective duties of the Police Commissioner and of the Chief of Police, in regard to the disposition of the force, the Mayor said he did not know just what were the functions of the Chief.

"I am not sufficiently conversant with the department to give an intelligent answer," he said.

"You mean to say you had not inquired into the Police Department to that extent?" was asked.

"I do."

"Did you, by any agency other than the Police Commissioner, endeavor to find out the condition of the force?"

"I ascertained from the Commissioner hourly."

The question was repeated.

"I did not," was the reply.

"So, the only function you performed was a consultative one?"

The Mayor assented.

He said he saw no acts of violence during the strike, nor did he observe any crowds.

"Did you, as the Chief Magistrate, personally attend at any point of disorder?"

"I did not."

"Did you not think it was of great importance to learn the actual situation for yourself?"

"I was too busy."

"At that time, was there any business in your judgment as important as that of learning and handling the situation?"

"There was."

"What was it?"

Mayor Schieren, after a moment's study, seemed to conclude there was not, for he added: "Of course there was no business on hand as important as the strike?"

The Mayor was asked in what way the situation changed after the Second Brigade troops were called out, so as to demand the services of the First Brigade.

There were, he said, more serious and more frequent outbreaks. He told the committee that he never contemplated calling for the Third Brigade. The entire cost of the troops would be $150,000, he estimated.

He was asked if, in view of the experience with the Brooklyn police in the strike, he had since taken up the question of making the force more efficient. He said he had talked over the subject with the Police Commissioner.

"How do you propose to do it?"

"I told the Commissioners to make a thorough investigation."

"What was to have prevented the swearing in of extra policemen at the beginning of the strike?"

"Nothing."

Mayor Schieren said he had suggested this step to Commissioner Welles, but the latter advised against it, saying specials were unreliable.

Mr. Ivins brought out the fact that when the specials were appointed, after the withdrawal of the military, they were drafted from the regular civil-service waiting list—first of the Police Department, and then, when that was exhausted, from that of the Fire Department. Each of these men had passed examination and was certified to by two citizens as being of good character.

The Mayor said he did not know just how the specials were organized and supervised, but he had understood they were assigned to the various police stations to serve under the Captains.

Asked if he thought it would be better to have the local police under State control, he said the Mayor of Baltimore had told him the day before it was a bad idea, provoking clashes with the local authorities.

Ordinarily, he said, the local police should be under local control. Only in emergencies might it do better under State control.

"I am enough of a Democrat," said Mayor Schieren, "not to believe in centralizing power."

Mr. Ivins asked whether a waiting list of reserve police would not have been a good thing in strike emergencies.

"Oh, if we knew the future we could do many things," responded the Mayor, with a laugh.

"Do you believe the function of Government is to shut the stable door after the horse is gone?"

"I believe in being prepared for an emergency."

"Since Commissioner Welles has become the commander of the police, has he made any essential or radical change in matters of discipline, or in the command and control of the department?"

"I presume he has," said the Mayor.

"Don't you know?"

"I think he has made many."

"Specify some of them."

"I cannot," said the Mayor.

Pressed on this point, he said, "I thought the Police Department was in pretty fair condition when I took hold of the City Government. I want a good Police Department. I was elected for reform."

"Well, are you getting it?"

"It's hard to get it," said Mr. Ivins, not waiting for the Mayor's reply. "I've tried it myself."

"Commissioner Welles has done one thing," said Mayor Schieren. "He has stamped out the curse of liquor in the department."

"Do you consider the present Chief of Police a satisfactory or competent head of the active force?"

"I do not."

"Have you so said to the Commissioner?"

"I have."

"Before the strike?"

"Before, and since."

"Did you make any effort to remove him?"

The Mayor repeated the question aloud, and cleared his throat.

"I told the Commissioner," he said, "that the Chief was too old. At one time, no doubt, he did good service, but now his memory is failing."

The Mayor was asked if he attributed to the incompetency of the Chief the inefficiency of the force in the strike. He answered by saying the Commissioner was active and did much of the Chief's work.

He was asked if he thought he should be given by the Legislature the power of absolute removal.

"I don't believe in vesting autocratic power in any man," he said.

Speaking further of Chief Campbell, he said: "The question of his suspension was seriously considered at one time."

"Why was it not done?"

"Because the Commissioner thought he could cope with the strike."

Assemblyman Stanchfield asked the Mayor some questions.

"Were you in the habit of patronizing the cars during the strike?" he queried.

"No; I walked."

"Don't you think it speaks well for the police force that only twenty-five members have been found guilty of neglect of duty?"

"Oh, why, yes," said the Mayor. "I personally had confidence in the force. I see no reason to believe they have not performed their duty. They worked hard."

Mayor Schieren paid the Commissioner a compliment. He said he had known him in the "Swamp" for many years, and had entire confidence in him. He believed him to be good, efficient, and honest.

Asked if he had stock of the Long Island Traction Company or the Brooklyn Heights Road, he said:

"No, Sir. I never held a dollar's worth of stock in any railroad in Brooklyn."

Asked as to his business relations as a leather belt manufacturer with the railroad companies, he said he had sold a few electric belts to the roads in the ordinary course of business, but had done no more business for them than for 500 other firms throughout the country. As for the City Works Commissioner, A. T. White, Mr. Schieren, when asked, said he had been informed that Mr. White sold all his railroad stock the day he took office.

The Mayor told the committee he believed the police force of Brooklyn was large enough for all ordinary purposes. He would not advocate a large permanent increase. He said he had tried to settle the strike by arbitration. The licenses of the cars, he said, should be increased.

Patrick J. Collins of the Executive Committee of District Assembly No. 75, Knights of Labor said the railroad companies had for years been encroaching on the rights of the men, and the latter gradually became so embittered that the strike was the natural outgrowth of the situation. For years, he said, the roads had been seeking to break up the labor organizations.

Mr. Collins did not speak kindly of Mayor Schieren. Of the Mayor's veto of the resolution of the Common Council rescinding the trolley franchises he declared it was the first time in the history of the county a veto had been interposed to defeat the will of the people.

The total amount collected by the strikers, the witness said, was about $13,000. Of this $3,300 had been spent in sending back home 1,500 non-union men.

Thomas Murray, formerly a conductor on the Myrtle Avenue line, told a story of alleged police outrage. He said the police broke into Odd Fellows Hall, in Palmetto Street, several times, broke up peaceful meetings of the strikers, and brutally clubbed the men. Mr. Murray said a policeman named Schnepf, in citizen's clothes, clubbed him on the head repeatedly.

Police Captain William H. Kitzer of the Twentieth Precinct denied that his men had maltreated strikers or interfered with their rights. Odd Fellows Hall, he said, was cleaned out because the strikers were kidnapping non-union men and imprisoning them there.

The committee adjourned to Monday, March 11.

Interest on the Loan of 1891.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—United States Treasurer Morgan to-day mailed 1,108 checks, aggregating $126,822.50, in payment of interest on the funded loan of 1891, continued at 2 per cent.

OWNERSHIP BY CITIES

Favored, Regarding Street Railways, at a Brooklyn Meeting.

NOT SOCIALISTIC, SAYS DR. ABBOTT

The Companies, Ernest W. Crosby Declared, Treat the Public with Contempt — Thomas G. Shearman's View.

The people of Brooklyn were last night afforded an opportunity to influence public sentiment in favor of the municipal ownership of street railways, and to indorse the bill presented in the Legislature by Mr. Conkling submitting the proposition to a vote in the Cities of Brooklyn, New-York, and Buffalo.

The meeting originated with the Social Reform Club of New-York City, and was held in the Criterion Theatre. The people of Brooklyn did not by their attendance manifest any extraordinary interest in the subject under discussion, for the theatre was not more than half filled.

Ernest W. Crosby presided, and among those on the platform were the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford, pastor of St. George's Church, this city; Thomas G. Shearman, Joseph R. Buchanan of Newark, N. J.; the Rev. Father Thomas J. Ducey of this city, Register of Arrears Fred W. Hinrichs, Edward King, and Alderman Adam Leich.

Mr. Crosby, in opening the meeting, said it had been called by the Social Reform Club because it believed there was a healthy public sentiment in favor of the municipal ownership of street railways.

"The railroad companies," said Mr. Crosby, "have reached the point that when any trouble arises they thrust their hands in their pockets and say, 'It is none of your business.' Now, there are some people who think the time has come when they will make it their business. [Applause.]

"The arrogance of these companies is beyond belief. They receive all their privileges, all their profits, from the public, and yet they treat the public with contempt. I do not know but that it was a wise thing for the City Hall to burn itself out the other day, for if it is true that the trolley companies own the city, the sooner the city transfers its officers to the offices of the trolley companies the more economical will it be for the city."

Mr. Crosby sketched the history of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company and the marvelous manner in which it absorbed the Brooklyn City Railroad, and, referring to the term "watered" stock, said:

"The only kind of water in the stock of the railway company is the sweat of the honest man's brow. It a misnomer to call it water; it is blood.

"Perhaps some day we may look upon Mr. Lewis and Mr. Norton [hisses] as public benefactors, as being those who forced us to drive the first nail in the coffin of the Government of municipalities by corporations." [Applause.]

The Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford was the next speaker, and after explaining the reasons that induced him as a minister of the Gospel to appear on the platform in support of this question, he discussed the moral side of the subject, and in connection therewith praised Judge Gaynor for his words when he said, in a decision concerning the strike: "It may be legal to do this sort of thing, but all the same, it is a crime against the community."

"What we have got to do," said Dr. Rainsford, "is not simply to sit down and say this is law, this is law, but, as earnest citizens, say we will work until the law comes up to the conscience of the community."

Dr. Rainsford called upon his hearers to take an active interest in politics, and, through their representatives in the Legislature, bring about necessary and desired reforms.

Joseph R. Buchanan, a labor leader, of Newark, N. J., made a plea for municipal ownership of street railroads. Restrictive legislation would be of no avail. There was but one remedy—municipal ownership.

"It would be better," he said, "for the public good, and the employes would receive better treatment. The people would run the railroads for the benefit of themselves. There would be no necessity for the accumulation of profits and the payment of dividends. If there were no dividends to pay the service could be improved, and the employes paid salaries big enough to allow them to live properly."

The following letter from the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott was read by Ernest W. Crosby:

My Dear Mr. Crosby:

A public engagement, made several months ago, prevents me from attending the meeting of Feb. 28 in support of the proposed bill permitting municipal ownership of street railways. With the details of that bill I am not familiar, but I heartily approve the fundamental principle involved in the municipal ownership of street railways, namely: The public highways should be under the control of the public.

Formerly, in the country districts, the highways were subject to private control; the traveler paid toll at various points along the road; and the lessees of the franchise took the toll, and were supposed to keep the turnpike in order.

This relic of a past age, abandoned in the country, survives in the city, where we give over a considerable portion of our highways to private corporations, giving them the profit of the toll, and trusting them to provide the public with the necessary conveniences of transportation.

In this respect the rural communities are in advance of the municipalities, and the sooner the cities follow the example of the country, and take their highways under their own control, the better.

This, it is true, might be done by other methods than by municipal ownership. But to put the street railroads under the control of public officials, while the roads are still owned by private corporations and operated for private profit, would certainly involve serious complications, and would probably involve corruption even greater than that under the present system. The more radical method—municipal ownership—is simpler and more self-consistent.

The objection that municipal ownership is Socialistic is not well founded. The proposal of Socialism to put all industries under public control is best met, not by denying all possibility of co-operation in public enterprises, but by carefully discriminating between private and public functions; and surely the control of the public highways is a public function.

The objection that the municipal ownership of street railways will lead to corruption is answered by a consideration of the fact that corruption is greatest where a public function is relegated to a private corporation. For in such cases the corporation is under constant temptation to obtain by corrupt methods special favors from the Government, and corrupt men in the Government are tempted to extort money from the corporation as a condition of treating them with simple justice.

The objection that municipal ownership of street railways is an impossible dream of impracticable visionaries is answered by the experience of Great Britain, especially in Birmingham, Manchester, and Glasgow, in which cities, as a result of municipal ownership, the service has been improved, the hours of the employes reduced, and the profits to the municipality have not only paid the interest on the cost of the purchase, but, in at least one case, have repaid the purchase money in less than a quarter of a century.

Finally, if it be asked, "How can Brooklyn, after having given away its streets to private corporations, resume control of them again?" the answer is that it is not necessary at this point in the discussion to formulate any method.

Let the public once determine that it ought to control its highways, and we may be very sure that wise and honorable business men will find a way by which that control can be resumed, without disregarding the rights of private property on the one hand or sacrificing the public welfare on the other. Yours very respectfully,

LYMAN ABBOTT.

The Rev. Father Ducey said:

"I have no fear of capital. I am here in the interests of humanity and of justice."

The reverend gentleman read his speech on the ground that he did not want to be misquoted by the capitalistic press. He reviewed the labor troubles of the last few months and the lessons to be learned therefrom. The sooner the municipalities gained control of the street railroads the better it would be for the people, he said.

Thomas G. Shearman said that while he dissented with some of the things that were stated, he assented with the spirit of the meeting.

"All of the corporations are not bad or corrupt," he said. "The corporations with which you can reasonably find fault are those to which you have given franchises for nothing and exempted them from taxation. I have to walk on eggs when I talk on this subject, because I am counsel for some of these railroads in Brooklyn.

"Speaking on behalf of the railway companies, we have got from you the most valuable ground rents for nothing, free from taxation, and God bless you for it. Let me say, however, I am not counsel for the Brooklyn City Railroad. What has that company got from you? It has got a franchise from you for nothing, and for which you could get to-morrow $800,000 a year. And it pays you nothing. On the contrary, you are giving the Broolyn City Railroad $925,000 a year, which is the biggest steal in the world.

"I do not believe, at present, that it would be safe for the State to assume the ownership of railroads. It must be a matter of evolution. But in Brooklyn you have reached a point where you could make a start. You have already worked out the problem to a certain extent on the Brooklyn Bridge.

"I will tell you what the City of Brooklyn could do. You could go to the Legislature and have a bill passed enabling you to operate your cars over the existing lines upon payment of a small sum. For $6,000,000 Brooklyn could equip itself with a magnificent trolley system and merely operate it over the existing lines. The other fellows could run their cars, but the people would all crowd into the city's cars."

These resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The recent great strike in this city, involving as it did the lives of innocent onlookers, as well as the happiness and welfare of large numbers of our working people, and the comfort and safety of the public at large, has drawn renewed attention to the existence of grave evils in the present system of street railway management; and

Whereas, These evils result from the fact that the corporations are more interested in paying their shareholders large dividends upon watered stock than in affording the public (to whom they owe their existence) a safe, comfortable, and convenient service; be it

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, the remedy lies in the resumption by the municipality of the valuable franchises conferred upon these corporations; and

Resolved, That, to give our opinion practical expression, we pledge our enthusiastic support to the bill introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Conkling and in the Senate by Senator Bradley, submitting to the people of New-York, Brooklyn, and Buffalo the question of city ownership of the local railways occupying their streets.

Resolved, That we urge upon the Legislature its immediate enactment into law, and call upon all citizens interested in securing to the city the benefit of the large revenues resulting from the possession of these franchises to co-operate in an endeavor to place the issue squarely before the people at the next election.

Speeches were also made by Register of Arrears Hinrichs and Ernest King.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—Mrs. Francis's Pink Reception.—The pink reception given yesterday afternoon by Mrs. Clarence W. Francis, at her home, 224 West Seventy-third Street, was largely attended. She was assisted in receiving by Mrs. C. H. Phillips, Mrs. Francis Robbins, Mrs. Charles Holt, Mrs. M. Daly, Miss Adams, and Miss Patterson. There was mandolin, guitar, and violin music. Tea was served during the afternoon. All the table decorations were in pink to match the prevailing color of the room. The hostess, who is a very pretty blonde, wore a pink brocaded satin gown, trimmed with lavender ribbons and violets. The women who assisted her in receiving were also dressed in pink. Among those present were Mrs. Frank H. Platt, Mrs. A. B. Darling, Mrs. E. S. Hoyt, Mrs. Francis De Grow, Mrs. F. S. Bangs, Mrs. Cowles, Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner Weatherby, Mr. and Mrs. Le Marche, Mrs. Robbins, Mrs. Raymond, Mrs. James Pyle, Mrs. William Pyle, Mrs. McAlpin, Mrs. Pinkus, Mrs. Nichols, Miss Nichols, Mrs. Wentz, Messrs. Holt, Morris, and Phillips, Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Vanderhoef, Mrs. John Macy, Miss Whitlock, Miss Beers, Mrs. William Macy, Mrs. Lincoln McCormick, Mrs. Harry Williams, Mrs. Thorne, Mrs. Robinson, and Mrs. and Miss Hungerford. This was the last of the Thursday receptions given by Mrs. Francis.

—Musicale by Miss Callender and Miss De Forest.—Miss Callender and Miss De Forest gave their last musicale last night, at their home in the Tiffany house, 7 East Seventy-second Street. The rooms were crowded with society people. The following programme was rendered by the Seidl Orchestra, with Victor Harris as accompanist:

1. Overture, "Lenore," No. 3.....Beethoven
2. Aria, "Mon Coeur, s'Ouvre Ta Voix," (Samson e Dalila).....Saint-Saëns
   Mrs. Julie Wyman.
3. Largo from the symphony "From the New World".....Dvorák
4. "Kol Nidre," for 'cello and orchestra.....Max Bruch
   M. Joseph Hollman.
5. Ballet music from "Le Cid"...Massenet
6. Songs, a "Erinnerung".....Spicker
   b "A Night Song"..Victor Harris
   c "The Pigeon".....W. Nell
   Mr. Francis Fischer Powers.
7. "Good Friday Spell," from "Parsifal".....Wagner
8. Scena, "LA Mort de Jeanne d'Arc".....Bemberg
   Mrs. Wyman.
9. Waltz, "Weiner Leben".....Strauss

After the musicale, supper was served.

—Lecture on Vedanta Philosophy.—The second of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Barber's series of "Afternoon and Evening Talks" was held at their home, 871 Fifth Avenue, yesterday afternoon. The Swami Vivekananda of India was the lecturer, her subject being "The Vedanta Philosophy: Soul." The rooms and hall were filled with a large number of people interested in the lectures, which are under the management of Mrs. Ole Bull. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Lawton, Miss Emma Thursby, J. Baxter Upham, M. Banner, the Rev. Charles H. Eaton, Mrs. George B. Loring, Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge, Mrs. Adams, Peter Marié, Mrs. Lanier, Dr. and Mrs. Fillmore Moore, Mrs. Charles Lynde, and Miss Corbin. Miss Anthon sang, accompanied by James M. Wilson.

—Mrs. Westervelt's Dinner.—Mrs. John C. Westervelt of 7 West Fiftieth Street gave a dinner last night at her home. The rooms were decorated with roses and orchids. The guests sat at table in the following order: Dr. Otis, Mrs. Emory, Mr. Bell, Mrs. Bowers, Mr. Dana, Miss Stanton, Mr. Westervelt, Mrs. Henop, Mr. Trotter, Miss Van Wyck, Mr. Emory, Mrs. Otis, Judge Ingram, Mrs. Dana, Mr. Bowers, Mrs. Westervelt, Mr. Henop, Miss Mixton.

—E. R. Gunther's Theatre Party.—Ernest Randolph Gunther gave a theatre party at Abbey's Theatre last night. The party afterward had supper at the Waldorf. Among the guests were Mrs. Gen. Pierson, Mrs. H. Victor Newcomb, Miss Laura Jay Edwards, Mrs. Chisholm, Miss Helen Dudley, Miss Florence Clark, J. Arthur Bramwell, Robert A. Rutherfurd, Howard Constable, George Richards, and Philip Minton.

—Social Incidents Yesterday.—Dinners were given last night by Mr. and Mrs. Watts Sherman of 838 Fifth Avenue and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Mills Day of 6 East Forty-fourth Street. A musicale was given last night by Mrs. Arthur Dyett of 134 West Seventy-first Street.

At all stores.

Marked down half — short-trouser boys' blue or black tricot and diagonal suits, 8 to 16 years.

Without vest $4.75, with vest $5.75.

They were made for Sundays and parties; but the price makes 'em everyday suits.

Some short-trouser spring suits too—$4. We can't sell a suit for $4 without losing money. These are left-overs.

Your money back if you want it.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES. } Prince, Warren, 32d St.

BURTSELL WILL NOT ACT

The Doctor Sends a Reply to Old Parishioners Who Want Him.

POPE LEO HAS HEARD HIS CASE

Has Not Seen Fit to Take Action and Consequently There Is Nothing to Do but Remain Passive.

The Rev. Dr. Richard Lalor Burtsell will remain passive in the attempts being made by his former parishioners of the Roman Catholic Church of the Epiphany to secure his reinstatement as their pastor.

Dr. Burtsell has written to the committee that has been working for his reinstatement a letter, in which he says he personally laid the case before the Pope, and considers the matter one to be arranged by the Holy Father, through his Delegate to this country, Mgr. Satolli. Dr. Burtsell's letter is as follows:

Feb. 26, 1895.

My Dear Friends of the Epiphany Committee: Words fail me to express my appreciation of the wonderful kindness shown toward me by your repeated efforts to obtain my restoration to the pastorate of the Church of the Epiphany, nowithstanding my manifold assurances that I had identified myself with the temporal and spiritual interests of my new home in this City of Kingston. The ties which bind me to you have not been in the least relaxed, my affection goes out to you with the same earnestness, my gratitude for your affection has been tenfold increased by your renewed demonstrations of it. I cheerfully gave you the best years of my life, and I can truthfully say that every day of the twenty-three years spent with you was gladly devoted to your welfare. Yet I acquiesced at the time in the decision which separated me from the Parish of the Epiphany, because of a deep feeling that a prolonged, wearisome struggle for restoration, having the appearance of seeking my personal advantage, would be an impediment in the way of more important work for the good of religion.

I was, however, very deeply affected when, after an absence of three years from you, without a word or sign from me, you determined to present Mgr. Satolli, the Pope's Delegate, a petition signed by the parishioners of the Epiphany, by a vast number of other Catholics, and even, as I was pleased to know, by not a few non-Catholics of New-York City, whereby you asked him to do all in his power, and, if necessary, to have recourse to the Pope himself, to secure my return to the Parish of the Epiphany as pastor. I felt greatly honored and flattered by the welcome given the committee on the presentation of this petition to the Apostolic Delegate, and by the words of high commendation which he said of me when, in accepting it, he promised to carry out, as far as he might, your wishes.

Hence, when in Rome, in November, 1893, I thought it proper to present a memorial to the Holy Father, to call his attention to the great injustice done me by my removal from the Parish of the Epiphany. I spoke plainly of the misstatements whereby the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda was led to give its sanction to this injustice. I requested the Holy Father to have a more thorough investigation made by his Delegate on the spot, where all the facts could be placed in their true light and the evidence thoroughly sifted, where all parties concerned could appear in person. I even suggested that if for any reason an investigation by Mgr. Satolli should appear insufficient, a special commission might be appointed for the purpose.

During the following months of my stay in Rome my attention was engrossed by matters of greater importance, which concerned the general welfare of the Church in the United States. I was made to feel that the evil impressions formerly made about me were no longer a bar to my usefulness; I was especially reassured by the exceptional facilities which the Holy Father himself appointed whereby I might at any time bring to his attention any views held by me as useful for the advancement of religion in this country.

Whether the Pope took any step in reference to the requested investigation is unknown to me; this seemed to me to be a matter to be arranged by him, if he thought fit, with his Delegate in the United States. From Mgr. Satolli's letter to you, it appears that no communication on the subject has reached him.

The very great kindness shown to me by the Catholics and non-Catholics of this City of Kingston, from my first arrival here, has so touched and encouraged me that I am exceedingly reluctant to take any active step toward a separation from them. Yet, recognizing that justice demands the righting of a great wrong, I should gladly concur with any action which the Apostolic Delegate may be induced to take to urge upon the Holy Father's attention my request for a genuine investigation of my whole course of action, whence, as a natural outcome, would result, I am confident, my return, as pastor, to the Church of the Epiphany.

With the heartiest thanks for your constant proofs of affection, I am your devoted friend, R. L. BURTSELL.

To Messrs. Edward Duffy, Samuel Goodwin, Bernard J. Berry, Thomas McGrath, Michael J. Joyce, John J. Fitzsimons, John J. Bergen, Eugene Clark, Thomas Walsh, Joseph Creedon, and Patrick Crowe, Committee of the Parish of the Epiphany.

Efforts to get a hearing for Dr. Burtsell have been made at frequent intervals ever since he was removed from the Epiphany parish by Archbishop Corrigan, and sent into exile at Kingston.

The strongest appeal was made in May, 1894, when a petition, signed by 50,000 residents of this city, was presented to Mgr. Satolli. The delegate replied that he had referred the matter to the Propaganda and the Archiepiscopal Curia and that neither had deemed it expedient to act. Mgr. Satolli suggested that an appeal be made to Archbishop Corrigan.

To the latter a petition was then presented. It is asserted that it was torn to pieces as soon as it was received. Again the power of the Papal Delegate was sought, and in the memorial sent to him was a bitter denunciation of the Archbishop, who was accused of deliberate and gross misrepresentation. The request was made that Mgr. Satolli present the petition to Pope Leo, and it was declared that an impartial investigation would show that Dr. Burtsell had been treated with undue severity.

Mgr. Satolli's reply was that he would do nothing, and that if Dr. Burtsell wished to be reinstated he would have to make a personal appeal to the Pope.

The committee of the Epiphany parish begged the doctor to make that appeal. His letter shows that he had already made it, that no action had been taken by the Pope, and that Dr. Burtsell will be a parish priest in Kingston until the head of the Roman Catholic Church sees fit to act, or Archbishop Corrigan relents.

Registered Trade Mark.

FANCY VESTINGS

That waistcoats will be a decided feature of the smart gown for the coming season is evinced by the unusually large number of specialties imported for the purpose. The display at "The Linen Store" includes many of the best styles. Among these are a new heavy cord effect in black, browns, blues, and other shades, thrown up in loops; checks in black and white grays and colors; fancy woven effects showing little specks of color, and other especially stylish combinations in black and white, ecru and green, &c., &c.

The exhibit of imported specialties in wash fabrics made by this house is far ahead of that of any previous season.

James McCutcheon & Co.,
14 West 23d St.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of the United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach, not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by the United Press.

—The Charity Organization Society appeals to the benevolent public for the following cases: One hundred and fifty dollars is needed to pay the expenses of moving a family to Denver and of maintaining them there a little time until they can get started. The man has incipient consumption, but it is believed that he will be cured if he can go at once to Colorado. He has a trade and is a good workman, and the family bear an excellent reputation. Also for funds to pay the rent—$8 per month—of a very respectable aged widow, who for some time has been ineffectually struggling to support herself. The case is a very pathetic one, as the woman has a little grandchild to care for, and both need to be removed to healthier surroundings than their present quarters, in a very poor tenement house. Contributions sent to the society at the United Charities Building, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be duly acknowledged by the General Secretary.

—Ladies will be more than usually interested in the noon prayer meeting to-day, at 113 Fulton Street. Mrs. E. M. Whittemore of the Door of Hope is to speak. Arthur W. Milbury, Secretary of the Industrial Christian Alliance of 170 Bleecker Street, will preside.

—The 1894-5 Year Book of the New-York Training School for Deaconesses, which has just been issued, gives a synopsis of work accomplished during the last year, and announces the courses to be pursued during the present year.

—Those who would enjoy an artistic treat should visit the Academy of Design by to-morrow evening, as the American Water Color Society has announced that its exhibition will then close.

—The Rev. Dr. Van De Water, rector of St. Andrew's Church of Harlem, will preach in the Church of the Heavenly Rest every Friday in Lent at 5 P. M.

Brooklyn.

—The following dealers were fined by Justice Walsh in the Adams Street Court yesterday for selling adulterated milk: John F. Meyer, 966 Fifth Avenue, $25; Matthew Wensdorfen, 371 Warren Street, $25; Charles Meyer, 142 Nostrand Avenue, $25; Frank Buser, 324 Central Avenue, $25; Jennie Prince, 513 Myrtle Avenue, $10; Hermann Lemmermann, 597 Vanderbilt Avenue, $10; Frederick Jemme, 330 Stagg Street, $25; Dietrick Hener, 63 Franklin Street, $5.

—Justice Cullen, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, granted an order directing the Brooklyn Trust Company to pay Lawyer Bamberger $6,932.79 for service rendered to Canary & Lederer in the Lillian Russell litigation.

—Pilot Felix Brady, of the police boat Judge Moore, retired yesterday on pension of $875. He had been twenty years in the department.

—Burglars robbed Joseph Hyam's hairdressing store at 529 Fulton Street yesterday of $400 worth of goods.

Long Island.

—Oysters were taken from the Great South Bay Wednesday and shipped to market. It took twenty-five men three days to cut away the ice. Not in many years has the ice so tied up the oyster industry on the Long Island shores.

—George Hand of the Shinnecock Life-Saving Crew, has received the reward of $25 offered for the recovery of the body of Capt. Squires, of the schooner Louis V. Place, wrecked off Long Hill during the last big storm.

—Burglars stole $4,000 worth of dyed silks Wednesday night from the Rhenania Silk Mills at College Point, owned by Hugo Funke.

Yonkers.

—The members of Nepperhan Lodge, No. 736, F. and A. M., worked the third degree last night. About 200 Masons were present from New-York and places in Westchester County, among them being Alfred L. Guion, District Deputy Grand Master of the Ninth Masonic District, and George L. Montague, Past District Deputy Grand Master of the Seventh Masonic District. Mr. Montague, on behalf of the members of the lodge, presented to Most Worshipful Past Master George W. Wray a Past Master's jewel.

—A meeting will be held this afternoon at 3:30 in the Woman's Institute to consider what work can be done by women in the civic affairs of the city. The Civic League is the most recently organized department of the Woman's Institute. Miss Butler, daughter of William Allen Butler, will preside, and will state fully the objects and duties of the organization.

—The Yonkers Historical and Library Association held an interesting meeting in the Common Council Chamber last evening. A large number was present to hear the Rev. Dr. Henry M. Baird's paper on "The Recovery of Religious Liberty by the Huguenots."

—The King's Daughters gave some living illustrations from history in the Central Methodist Church. They were in the shape of tableaus of Capt. John Smith, Pocahontas, capture of Andre, duel of Hamilton and Burr, the Boston Tea Party, &c.

—State Department Commander John C. Shotts and Quartermaster General Edward J. Mitchell, both of this city, are attending to department business of the Grand Army of the Republic in Albany.

—There was a large attendance last evening at the German Methodist Church, when the Epworth League gave an enjoyable entertainment of singing and instrumental music.

—Miss Maria S. Brainerd has returned from North Carolina after an absence of some years, and is visiting in Yonkers.

—Mrs. J. E. Serre of New-York City has been visiting Yonkers friends.

Westchester County.

—The Westchester County Board of Supervisors in White Plains yesterday directed the Town Board of Westchester to levy a tax of $15,000 to carry on the highway improvements there.

—The County Court and Court of Sessions has adjourned until March 25.

O'NEILL'S

6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

GROCERY DEPT.

(BASEMENT.)

In addition to a full line of Lenten Goods we offer the following:

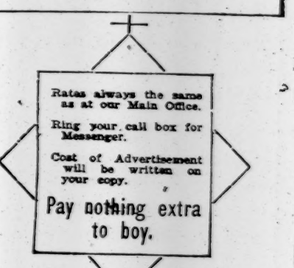
Moyen French Peas	13c. can
Ex. Fine French Peas (Reduced from 23c.)	20c. can
N. Y. State Marrow Peas	11c. can
Early June (Sifted) Peas	13c. can
Cold Packed Jersey Tomatoes	10c. can
Extra Tomatoes, solid meat, none better	12c. can
N. Y. State Corn	9c. can
Oyster Bay Asparagus, finest quality	34c. can
Asparagus Tips	26c. can
Virginia Apple Butter	22c. crock
Virginia Quince, Plum, Pear, and Peach Butter	33c. crock
Anker's Bouillon Capsules	29c. box

We do not sell Wines, Liquors, or Cigars.

All Goods Guaranteed as represented or money refunded.

No Extra Charge

Leave your advertisement for The New-York Times at the nearest or most convenient American District Telegraph Office.



THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Abbey's Theatre.—Mme. Rejane has made a great hit at Abbey's Theatre in the leading rôle of "Mme. Sans Gêne." Everybody has seen the English version of Sardou's play, and everybody was therefore, prepared to see the original of the leading character. No French play has ever been presented in New-York under such favorable auspices as "Mme. Sans Gêne." Americans as well as Frenchmen, were prepared to see and understand the play. The exquisite acting of Mme. Rejane produced as much of an impression on the Americans as it did on the French part of the audience, and it is more than likely that the great French actress will be seen in no other character than that of Catharine Hübscher during her first engagement in this city. The intention was for her to present a number of different characters here, but her first great success is so emphatic that it may prove to be her last during her first engagement at Abbey's.

—Mr. Pruette's Sword.—When William Pruette, the Rob Roy of the Whitney Opera Company, made his appearance in the third act of that opera last Wednesday night at the Herald Square Theatre, he carried a very handsome sword, which was lent to him for the occasion by Major Thomas F. Sloane, one of the Old Guard. The blade of the weapon is a Toledo, while the hilt is of solid gold, and the sword is valued at $500.

—Mr. Crane's Season.—William H. Crane has made the success of his career as an actor in "His Wife's Father," which he is now presenting at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. His season at this house is limited to seven weeks, but H. C. Miner is already trying to cancel other engagements, so as to extend the time of Mr.

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The New-York Times.

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R. H. MACY & CO.'S RIVALS

A Big Chicago Firm to Swoop Down upon Them.

THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY

Its Mammoth Building in Sixth Avenue Will Be No Tinder-box Structure and There Will Be Plenty of Space for Customers.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., the owners of the big dry goods and general store in Chicago which is known throughout the entire West as a most complete establishment of its kind in that section of the country are arranging the details for the erection in this city of a mammoth store, which, in size and completeness, is expected to eclipse every other establishment in the United States.

It will be in Sixth Avenue, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth Streets, four blocks above Macy & Co.'s store, and will occupy the entire front of the block between those streets and nearly half the block along Eighteenth and Nineteenth Streets toward Fifth Avenue. The plot of ground which has been acquired by the syndicate which will erect the building, which in its entirety is to be devoted to the business of Siegel, Cooper & Co., and which was fully and accurately described in The New-York Times in January last, has a frontage of 184 feet on the east side of Sixth Avenue and a depth of 456 feet on Eighteenth and Nineteenth Streets. The area of the property is 85,560 square feet, while the area of the property covered by the Macy buildings is but 36,000 feet, so that the difference between the two establishments is at once apparent.

All the property has been acquired by purchase or on long leases by the syndicate, which was incorporated a few days ago under the title of the Siegel Construction Company, for the purpose of erecting the building. The whole space is to be covered by a beautiful and commodious building six or seven stories high, of absolutely fireproof construction. Every detail that can contribute to the comfort and safety of customers will be carefully considered. There will be plenty of room for people to walk about with comfort while shopping. There will be many elevators of the most approved construction and of sufficient capacity to carry shoppers speedily and with comfort to the various floors of the building.

In speaking of the contemplated enterprise, Henry Siegel, the President of Siegel, Cooper & Co., said yesterday that the plans for the business were not sufficiently advanced to allow him to talk definitely about them.

"But," said Mr. Siegel, "I am free to say that it will be the largest plant of its kind in the world, and will throw all other establishments of a similar nature into the shade. The general plan to be followed will be that which has proved so successful in Chicago, but in its operation it will be far more extensive. All the departments in the Chicago house will be duplicated in the New-York establishment, and many new ones will be added, introducing some novel features. Of course, it would not be prudent to talk about our plans while they are yet in such an indefinite shape. We have not yet even selected an architect to draw the plans for the building. We propose, however, to give the people of New-York a handsome store, where they can do all their shopping under one roof with comfort and absolute safety.

"The entire building will be constructed of fire-proof materials on the most approved plans, and ladies and children will be able to do their purchasing there in perfect contentment and peace of mind, for their comfort and safety will be most carefully looked after. The different departments in the store will be so commodious that crowding will be avoided. The syndicate which will erect the building will have nothing to do with the management of the store; that will be under the exclusive management of Siegel, Cooper & Co. The estimated cost of the land and the proposed building is $4,000,000. The building will be ornate, commensurate with its surroundings, and will be an ornament to the neighborhood. There will probably be seven stories, or there may be more, and the basement and sub-basement will extend under the entire structure."

The Siegel Construction Company, which is the syndicate that will erect the proposed structure, was incorporated in Albany under the laws of this State on Feb. 23. The company is incorporated at $1,000,000, divided into 1,000 shares of $1,000 each. The incorporators are: Adolph Lewisohn of Lewisohn Brothers, 81 Fulton Street; Gerson Siegel of Siegel Brothers, 65 Wooster Street; Henry Siegel of Siegel, Cooper & Co.; William R. Rose and Gibson Putzel of the law firm of Rose & Putzel.

It is expected that the ground will be broken for the building about May 1, and the erection of the building will proceed rapidly during the Summer. Several plans for the building have been talked over, but nothing in that direction has yet been settled.

The Mercantile Company, which will manage the business of the concern, has not yet been incorporated. It will probably be capitalized at $2,000,000. Siegel, Cooper & Co. are so favorably known in the business community that any necessary amount of capital can be obtained for the enterprise. There is no dry goods and department house in the United States that will be on equal terms with the new concern, and it will have probably but two rivals in the world, the Bon Marché, in Paris, and Whitely's, in London.

WILL BEGIN A CROSS SUIT.

What Henry Siegel Says of L. Straus & Sons' Action.

The commencement of a suit by L. Straus & Sons, the Warren Street china and glassware dealers, against Siegel, Cooper & Co., the owners of the big Chicago dry goods house, to recover $150,000 as damages for an alleged breach of contract, was noticed in The New-York Times yesterday.

Straus & Sons allege in their complaint that in October, 1893, the Chicago firm entered into a written contract with them to purchase all the china and glassware to be sold in their Chicago establishment from them, which contract they failed to keep. Straus & Sons estimate that they would have made a profit of $30,000 a year on the five years' contract, and they therefore sued to recover $150,000.

The other side of the story is told in the following statement made to a reporter for The New-York Times by Mr. Henry Siegel, President of the Chicago firm:

It is a remarkable fact that while the firm of L. Straus & Sons claim that Siegel, Cooper & Co. violated their contract in the month of October, 1893, no suit was brought until yesterday, and it is also significant that, instead of instituting an action quietly and decorously, the firm of L. Straus & Sons immediately took the public into their confidence and paraded their version of the controversy before the public view. And then they waited until we determined to establish a retail business in this city.

Recently Mr. Oscar Straus had an interview with me, in which he proposed an adjustment of the controversy and suggested a new contract. I told him that I would present the matter to the officers of the company and would see him again on my next visit to New-York City. Instead of awaiting my return, a summons was issued and the newspapers were at once informed of the matter.

When we interpose our defense we shall show in the first place that the contract was broken by Messrs. L. Straus & Sons, and in the next place that Siegel, Cooper & Co. were induced to enter into the original contract by reason of misrepresentations made by the Messrs. Straus. I have placed the summons in the hands of my counsel, Rose & Putzel, and I have instructed them to commence a cross suit to recover damages sustained by Siegel, Cooper & Co. because of the misrepresentations made by the Messrs. Straus and the breach of the contract on their part.

Rose & Putzel, the counsel for the Chicago firm, declined yesterday to discuss the controversy.

BEARS RESORT TO NEW TACTICS

Trying to Excite Apprehension About Gold Shipments Abroad—Obstacles in the Way of Such Forebodings.

Having no depressing facts to work on, the bearish element in the financial district is trying to build for itself by exciting apprehensions of gold shipments to Europe. Forebodings spread rapidly in Wall Street, even if they gain few believers. Their appearance at this time in this especial connection are regarded as absurd. They come forth with no basis of fact except that rates of English exchange, which have fluctuated, since the bond syndicate declared its purposes, at from $4.88 to 4.88¾, have been quoted in the last day or two at $4.88¾. Demand bills yesterday held at $4.88¾@4.89.

Against this tendency to firmness in the exchange market, there was a gold deposit at the Sub-Treasury yesterday of $1,000,000 on syndicate account, making $8,998,000 lodged there for the protection of the gold reserve, the reserve having already been increased by the syndicate by deposits in full for the American subscriptions to the new bonds and $5,000,000 on account of foreign subscriptions, gains reaching altogether more than $37,000,000. There is also gold on the ocean to provide in part the $27,000,000 which foreign subscribers must yet pay. Since the ultimate gain is assured the gold reserve may be said to exceed $104,000,000, exclusive of $9,000,000 now actually deposited in the Sub-Treasury safes to the syndicate's credit.

It was shown some time ago in The New-York Times that the exchange rate for gold exports had advanced. The reduction of the price of gold in England and the new order in France by which American coin, heretofore sold there at 900-1,000 fineness would be accepted at only 899-1,000 fineness, necessarily advanced the shipping point here. Since gold would not yield as much as formerly in either country, it could be sent to either with profit only by a readjustment of the rate scale to meet the reduced price.

These natural obstacles would in themselves discourage gold shipments at present rates. Shippers must now meet the further obstacle of power centred in the syndicate, but supported by the strongest financial factors in two continents and pledged to assist the Treasury in every proper way. The good faith of the syndicate in this operation has been manifested so often of late as to admit of no question. No one at all informed on the situation supposes that the course already marked out will be turned. The syndicate is said to have sold bills of exchange this week at the advancing rates.

It is believed to be ready to furnish a supply of bills at any time as large as may be necessary to keep exchange below the exporting point.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The New American loan opened on the Stock Exchange to-day at 5 per cent. premium. At the close of business the loan was quoted at 4⅞ premium.

WHISKY TRUST DISSOLUTION DEMANDED

A Resolution in the Illinois Senate Condemns the Receivership.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 28.—In the Senate to-day Senator Solomon offered a resolution criticising the United States court for its action in appointing receivers for the Whisky Trust.

The resolution was introduced by a long preamble detailing the work of the committee of the Thirty-eighth General Assembly, which investigated the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company and reported it to be operating in violation of the terms of its charter. On recommendation of the committee, Attorney General Moloney prosecuted the company in the courts of Cook County and obtained a judgment declaring it to be a trust operating in defiance of the law of the State. Notwithstanding that the company has been declared to be doing an unlawful business, the United States court has taken it in charge and is conducting it by receivers.

The resolution then protests against the action of the Circuit Court of the United States in conducting the business of a corporation declared by the courts of Illinois to be unlawful and contrary to public policy, and directing Attorney General Moloney to push the proceedings he has already begun against the company for the annulment of its charter, and to take such action as in his judgment is sanctioned by the law to bring to the attention of the United States Circuit Court the fact that the business of the said company is unlawful, contrary to and in violation of the laws of the State, and that he request that an order be entered discontinuing the further conduct of the business of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company.

Tiny Travelers from the West.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Feb. 28.—The youngest travelers that ever reached this city arrived here to-night from Colorado. They were John Keifer, six years old, and his sister, Ethel, four. The children are orphans. Their father was killed in a mine explosion, and their mother has been dead some years. Their grandmother sent them to an aunt, Mrs. McGrerer, of Maple Avenue, this city.

The boy had a tag on his arm which read: "Please be kind to us, as we are bound from Colorado to Elizabeth. John and Ethel."

There was no one at the station to meet the little ones, and a railroad usher called a district messenger boy, who took them to their destination. He had to carry the girl, who was too tired to walk after her long trip.

Appointments to West Point.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The following appointments to the Military Academy at West Point have been made:

F. W. Oldenburg, Antigo, Wis.; Julius P. Frank, (alternate,) Oconto, Wis.; Bruce Meekinson, Napoleon, Ohio; Alvah H. Kohle, (alternate,) Columbus Grove, Ohio; Charles B. Clarke, Medford, Mass.; William A. Murphy, Milwaukee, Wis.; Clement A. Trott, (alternate,) Milwaukee, Wis.; George A. Mitchell, Pocahontas, Va.; William A. McNeil, (alternate,) Bristol, Va.; Elbert M. Rowland, (alternate,) Olney, Ill.; Irvin L. Hunt, Port Arena, Cal.; Fred Roberts, (alternate,) Eureka, Cal.; Theodore T. Hinton, Beaver Creek, Minn.; Herbert E. Bradley, (alternate,) Louisburg, Minn.; Lewis C. Roe, San Bernardino, Cal., and Robert H. Peck, (alternate,) San Diego, Cal.

MAY INDICT DETECTIVES

Lawyer Moss Gives His Views of the Arrest of McManus and Jacobs.

WERE FRIENDLY WITH LISS, HE SAYS

Grand Jury Takes Up the Case and Begins an Investigation—The Parkhurst Society's Lawyer Tells His Side.

Frank Moss, counsel to the Parkhurst society, related yesterday his side of the story of the transactions that have led to the arrest of Detectives Jacobs and McManus on the complaint of the society for conspiring to commit a burglary at 8 Delancey Street. The story of the arrests and the detectives' side of the case were told in The New-York Times yesterday.

"It is conceded," said Mr. Moss, "that Silver or Liss is a profesional burglar and that after he had served a term in prison he became intimate with Detectives McManus and Jacobs, and, according to McManus, has had many 'transactions' with them.

"Just what those transactions were I cannot now state, but McManus said, under oath, that they were for the purpose of enabling him and Jacobs to apprehend other criminals, and he then declared that he and his partner are in almost constant communication with twenty-five or thirty burglars and thieves with whom they are on friendly terms as a means of discovering crime in this city.

"McManus and Jacobs were friendly with Silver early in February, and, according to their story, the meetings were frequent and were had at Jacobs's house and at a restaurant after midnight. Subsequent to the friendly relations of which they tell, Mr. Cohen's place was robbed and Cohen at once recognized Silver's picture in the Rogues' Gallery as that of the man who had robbed him.

"The case was put in the hands of Detectives McManus and Jacobs to arrest Silver, and, although the robbery was committed on Feb. 14, he was not arrested until Feb. 25, ten days later, during which time they admit that they had five interviews with Silver. Then, when they learned what a bad hole they were in, they arrested Silver under an assumed name on a charge of being a suspicious character, and we for a time lost track of him. McManus took him to Essex Market Court on Tuesday and arraigned him as John Doe, and adjusted matters there so that no record of the arraignment was made in the court and Silver was remanded in the custody of the detectives.

"We kept looking for the man, and when in sheer desperation he was again arraigned on Wednesday, I appeared and volunteered to defend him, and thereby obtained an opportunity to cross-examine the detectives. They admitted that they had been friendly with him for a long time; that they were at 8 Delancey Street by appointment with him, and that during the ten days in which they were presumably trying to arrest him they had frequently held communication with him.

"McManus and Jacobs saw our detectives and knew that they were watched, as we had spies on them and Silver, and they admitted that they arrested him because they knew that they had been seen. They met him at Pell Street and the Bowery and tried to arrange for him to leave the country on the Paris when she sailed.

"When the detectives had Silver arraigned the first time, he could have been discharged, but they kept him in custody to work upon him, and when he was arraigned on Wednesday and I appeared they had to make a charge against him. Instead of charging him with robbery, they took two hours to draw a complaint that charges him with an attempt at bribery, saying that he confessed to a robbery and offered $50 to them to keep still about it.

"On their cross-examination, McManus said that when he saw Dennett at 8 Delancey Street he became suspicious, and that his suspicions continued until he received the money package by express. He stated that the reason he did not take the express package containing the money was that he would have to receipt for it, and that otherwise he would have accepted it. He sent Ike Van Leer, one of his friends, to Paterson, N. J., to ask Silver to come to New-York, and told Van Leer to tell Silver that the reason he did not take the $50 was because it had been sent to Police Headquarters, and that that was not the proper place to send money.

"They say that Silver proposed to them, at the meeting on Monday night, to give him money and clothing to leave the country, and that when they saw they were watched while talking to him they arrested him at once. It is evident that our detective's presence at the time of their consultation was the cause of the arrest, and not their desire to take him for the robbery. They arrested him in desperation, as our men were constantly watching Silver.

"The detectives tried to shield themselves behind Superintendent Byrnes at first, but when he disclaimed any knowledge of what they alleged they had been doing they tried to get behind Inspector McLaughlin. If the Inspector gave them instructions to permit the robbery and then consult with the thief, as they did before arresting him, I would like to know it. Superintendent Byrnes complained to me yesterday because I had taken such a sensational course in the matter, but I told him that it was the detectives' own fault. As I said to McManus in court, when I saw him telling his story: 'I am after your scalp, and will get it if possible, but don't hang yourself, as you are now doing.'"

Jacobs and McManus yesterday retained Howe & Hummel as counsel. The lawyers sent the following letter to the Grand Jury, which began to investigate the case:

Gentlemen: Charles Jacobs and Charles B. McManus, two officers who have been connected with the Municipal Police Department for the past eleven years, and whom we represent as counsel, were arrested yesterday on a charge of conspiracy, with intent to commit a burglary, by Superintendent Byrnes, at the instance of an ex-convict named Joseph Liss, alias Joseph Silver. The warrant for our clients' arrest was issued by the Hon. John W. Goff, Recorder of this city, in his magisterial capacity, and an examination was set for Tuesday at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon. Information has reached us that, in express discourtesy of Judge Goff, and in utter disregard of the rights of the two officers, whose record in the department is, as the records will convince you, thoroughly unblemished, a movement is on foot to investigate the charges before your honorable body.

All we ask, as a matter of justice to these two police officers, is that, should your honorable body take up the matter, you will subpoena Officers Jacobs and McManus to appear before you, in order that they may, without the slightest reservation, give their testimony in the proceedings. An indictment framed without a hearing from the accused would not only be an act of injustice, but would go very far to injure two innocent men. We have taken the liberty to send a copy of this letter to Judge Cowing, Recorder Goff, and District Attorney Fellows.

The Grand Jury began an investigation of the case yesterday, hearing Liss, or Silver, whom the detectives had arrested. Jacobs and McManus were summoned to appear before the jurors. The jury adjourned at 1 o'clock, without having found an indictment.

The Grand Jurors will sit over to-day in order to continue the case.

ADDRESSED BY BISHOP POTTER

First Election of Wardens and Vestrymen of Christ Church, Rye, Two Hundred Years Ago, Celebrated.

RYE, N. Y., Feb. 28.—Christ Church celebrated the two hundredth anniversary of the election of its first Wardens and Vestrymen to-day.

An address was delivered by Bishop Potter to the large congregation. He congratulated the rector and church officers on the successful rounding out of the two centuries. He thought the fact of the church surviving all the disturbing elements of the period through which it has passed showed that it had good roots and that when planted they had taken firm hold in the ground.

After the offertory anthem, "Blessed Are They," and the "Sanctus," in E flat, had been sung, all were invited to the parish house, where a collation was served.

Archdeacon Frederick B. Van Kleeck of Grace Church, White Plains, was Chairman of the service in the afternoon. A historical address was delivered by Thomas E. Sherman, clerk of the Vestry. He went thoroughly over the ground from the formation of the parish to the present.

Short addresses were delivered by the Rev. Chauncey D. Brewster of Brooklyn, the Rev. Lea Luquer of Bedford, the Rev. Mr. Howden, representing the parish of Mamaroneck, and the Rev. S. F. Holmes of North Castle.

Among the clergymen present were the Revs. C. W. Bolton, Reese F. Alsop, a former rector of the parish, now of St. Ann's, Brooklyn; Walter Mitchell of Stamford, Conn.; Mr. Brugler of Port Chester, W. S. Coffey of St. Paul's, East Chester; Mr. Treat of St. Stephen's, New-York; S. T. Graham of Trinity, Mount Vernon; Mr. Buckmaster of Tuckahoe, and the Rev. Dr. T. R. Harris of Morrisania.

MEETING OF UNIVERSITY REGENTS

A Number of Charters Granted to Educational Institutions and Public Libraries.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—At the quarterly meeting of the Regents of the University to-day Chancellor Upson, Regents Bishop Doane of this city, Charles E. Fitch of Rochester, O. H. Warren of Syracuse, Dr. W. H. Watson of Utica, St. Clair McKelway of Brooklyn, Hamilton Harris of this city, C. E. Smith of Syracuse, E. G. Smith of Buffalo, Dr. Lewis A. Stimson of New-York, Father Sylvester Malone of Brooklyn, and Dr. Albert Van der Veer of this city were present. The following action was taken in regard to incorporation and admission of institutions:

Absolute charters of junior grade were granted St. Agnes's Female Seminary of Brooklyn and St. Stanislaus's Academic School of Keeseville.

The academic departments of union schools at Athens, Bridgewater, Central Valley, Cohocton, Cornwall, Moorers, Oneida Castle, Oriskany, Pawling, Richville, Schroon Lake, Spencerport, and Wayland were admitted to junior grades; the academic department of the union school at Little Valley was admitted to middle grade.

The name of Carthage Union School was changed to Carthage High School, and the Gouverneur Seminary to Gouverneur High School.

Absolute charters were granted the New-Utrecht Free Library, and public libraries at Niagara Falls, Waterford, and Waterville.

Provisional charters were granted to Allen's Hill Free Library Association, Cornwall Public Library, Hunter Public Library, and Lake George Free Library.

The Easton Library Association and the Jervies Library Association, Rome, were admitted to the university.

THE ARGENTINE MINISTER AS HOST

Dinner to Secretary Gresham and Others—Tea at Mrs. J. R. McLean's.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The Argentine Minister and Mme. Zeballos gave a dinner to-night, at which the guests were the Secretary of State and Mrs. Gresham, the Brazilian Minister and Mme. Mendonca, the Attorney General and Mrs. Olney, Representative and Mrs. Washington, Mr. and Mrs. Whittemore, Mr. Gardiner G. Hubbard, Miss Kate Field, and Mme. and Miss Zeballos, mother and sister of the Minister.

Mrs. John R. McLean gave a tea this afternoon, at which Miss Susan B. Anthony was the guest of honor. Mrs. McLean was assisted by Mrs. May Wright Seancle, Mrs. Teller, Mme. Bahkmetieff, Mrs. Huidekoper, Mrs. Mulligan, and Miss Patten.

Among the guests were the delegates to the Woman's Council, Lady Pauncefote and the Countess of Aberdeen, Mme. Romero, Mrs. Ffonlke, Baron Von Ketteler, Mrs. Sheridan, Mrs. Chalard, Mrs. Frye, Mrs. Frank Gordon, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. R. R. Hitt, the Chinese Minister, Mme. Yang, the Japanese Minister, Mrs. Henry May, Mrs. Van Vliet, Mrs. Hale, Mrs. Slater, Mrs. Lincoln, Miss Campbell, Mrs. Hay, Mrs. Blackburn, Marquis Imperiali, Mr. Botken, Miss Sherrill, and the Misses Paundefote. A fine supper was served, and there was music by an orchestra.

VERDICT AGAINST MARQUISE CARCANO

Women Who Aided Her in a Will Contest Awarded $5,189.

BOSTON, Feb. 28.—A verdict of $5,189 was to-day awarded Elizabeth and Julia Scollard, sisters, against Caroline M. Carcano, by a jury in the Superior Court. The suit was brought to recover $7,640 for aid and assistance given by the sisters to the defendant in preparing a contest of the will of the late Caroline M. Richardson of this city.

The plaintiffs were for twenty years the servants of Mrs. Richardson, who died Oct. 31, 1888, leaving more than $300,000. The defendant is the wife of Marquis Carcano, and lives in Desio, Italy. Her mother, Mrs. Emily Merriam, who lived in Italy at the time of Mrs. Richardson's death, was a first cousin of the latter, and was given only $1,000 by the will.

Mrs. Merriam felt that she had been disinherited by undue influence on the part of somebody, and sent her daughter to this country to take steps to assert her rights to a share in the property of her cousin.

The defendant claimed that she did not make a contract with the plaintiffs for $7,5000. She thought that they were entitled to no more than $2,000. Before this suit was brought, Mrs. Emily Merriam, the mother of the defendant, died, and this action was brought against the Marquise as executrix of her will. The defendant will ask for a new trial.

The Shortage Now $138,000.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 28.—At the State Banking Department to-day it was stated that the latest information at hand concerning the defalcation in the Chenango Valley Savings Bank of Binghamton showed a shortage of $138,000. The amount is likely to be even larger. It is not expected that any formal report on the state of affairs can be made by the Examiner to Superintendent Preston for some days yet.

A SAD LACK OF HARMONY

Mr. Woodman Disapproves His Fellow-Commissioners' Acts.

DECLARES THEY HAVE BROKEN FAITH

Mr. Harburger Gives Out a List of Those to be Dismissed, Which Mr. Woodman Says Was Only Tentative.

If Commissioners Murray and Harburger of the Excise Board, who have never had any experience in the work of the department, wish to conduct the affairs of the city on a business basis, Commissioner Woodman, who has had experience, declares he is perfectly willing to work in harmony with them.

On the part of the inexperienced men, such a desire has not yet been manifested, but, on the contrary, their very first act was to stir Mr. Woodman to war, and there is a prospect of a lively time in the board.

Commissioner Harburger announced yesterday that he and his colleagues had decided to dismiss from the service of the city the board's cashier, Deputy Chief Inspector, Bond Inspector, five special Inspectors, and twenty-seven Inspectors.

Mr. Harburger, with President Murray, made the statement that this action had been determined upon at a meeting of the three Commissioners Wednesday, and left it to be inferred that the publication was to be with the knowledge and consent of Mr. Woodman.

To their declaration Commissioner Woodman dissents, and he said in vigorous language yesterday that his fellow-Commissioners had broken faith with him and had done what at Wednesday's meeting it had been specifically agreed should not be done.

"I don't know whether these people think they can carry on this business behind my back," said Commissioner Woodman to a reporter when he learned that the list had been given out, "but I insist that they shall not. Why, they don't know any more about the routine work of this department than babies do."

"What will you do now?" the reporter asked.

"What can I do? Two make a quorum, and it looks as if there was a combination against me; but I shall have my little say when the board meets.

"Why, the idea of these men acting so. I know something about the work of this board. I have been here three years. The idea in a public office of turning out men before you even have appointed their successors. I tell you now that not one man shall go until his successor is qualified."

When asked whether he had been consulted as to the make-up of the list, Mr. Woodman said:

"Yes, in this way: We had a meeting yesterday, at which it was decided that these men should go, but it was the specific agreement that no action should be taken until we had looked into the work each man was doing and see whether he could be spared.

"There was no fixed date set for removals, except that it was agreed that nothing would be done to-day. The list was only tentative, and was subject to change."

The list given out by Mr. Harburger is as follows:

Name.	Position.	Salary.
John E. Donnelly	Cashier	$2,500
Thomas E. Leewan	Dep. Ch. Inspector.	1,800
George W. Sweeney	Bond Inspector	2,000
Philip Emrich	Special Inspector	1,500
James M. McGovern	Special Inspector	1,500
Louis Ward	Special Inspector	1,500
Henry W. Steffan	Special Inspector	1,500
Frank Tweed	Special Inspector	1,500
Daniel Bradley	Inspector	1,200
Thomas Boylan	Inspector	1,200
John Carey	Inspector	1,200
Lawrence J. Collins	Inspector	1,200
William J. Connelly	Inspector	1,200
Edward Coppers	Inspector	1,200
Francis De Canio	Inspector	1,200
Robert M. Dore	Inspector	1,200
John J. Duffy	Inspector	1,200
John E. Fitzpatrick	Inspector	1,200
Michael Ford	Inspector	1,200
Bernard Galligan	Inspector	1,200
Edmund V. Greene	Inspector	1,200
John J. Hart	Inspector	1,200
Martin Moran	Inspector	1,200
James H. Lowery	Inspector	1,200
Bernard McFarland	Inspector	1,200
James Hollhan	Inspector	1,200
Patrick Monahan	Inspector	1,200
Daniel O'Brien	Inspector	1,200
Thomas Pearson	Inspector	1,200
Silas Straus	Inspector	1,200
Edward F. Skiffington	Inspector	1,200
James F. Seery	Inspector	1,200
Julius Simon	Inspector	1,200
John J. Sullivan	Inspector	1,200
Charles M. Tarpey	Inspector	1,200

Referring to the list, Mr. Woodman said: "Here they have turned men out who are essential to the business department of the board. I shall insist that they are retained for a time, at least, or until men can be broken into their places."

The men referred to by Mr. Woodman are Philip Emrich and Henry W. Steffan, Special Inspectors, and Francis De Canio, an Inspector. The latter has been on a month's leave of absence, because of illness, and Commissioner Woodman said that because of this he was entitled to a month's service yet.

Julius Harburger felt very badly over Mr. Woodman's expressions.

"Why, we didn't intend to slight him," said Mr. Harburger. "At the meeting yesterday it was agreed to hold the list until this morning for revision. Mr. Woodman didn't put in an appearance, and we supposed the list was agreeable to him. Of course we will consider any wishes he has in the matter."

Commissioner Woodman declared he would insist that the men named should be reinstated. He succeeded before the day was over in getting Inspector De Canio's name removed from the list.

"I don't care what their politics are," he said, "and, personally they may have the worst characters in the city. The laws of 1892 impose certain clerical work on this board, and it must be done by competent men."

The Commissioner learned later yesterday afternoon that Edward Coppers, one of the Inspectors on the list, is a veteran, and not subject to removal.

President Murray admitted that Mr. Coppers's discharge would have to be recalled, but declared that Emrich and Steffan would have to give place to men just as competent as they.

New Officers of Lumbermen.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 28.—The State Lumber Dealers' Association has elected the following officers:

President—Charles L. Blakeslee, Albany; Vice President—S. N. Beah, Rome; Secretary and Treasurer—S. T. Russell, Ilion; Directors—S. I. Atwater, Rochester; R. R. Griswold, Binghamton; Spencer Kellogg, Utica; E. M. Klock, Syracuse; E. B. Taylor, Poughkeepsie; Louis C. Greenleaf, Watertown; James I. Younglove, Johnstown; John F. Driggs, Auburn, and P. P. S. Crane, Middletown.

Studying Congressional Methods.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—William Miller, Speaker of the Senate of the Canadian Parliament, was on the floor of the House to-day, an interested spectator of the proceedings in the closing hours of the session. He visits Washington at this time for the express purpose of investigating the methods and practices of Congress. He was introduced to various members by Representative Outhwaite, and apparently was greatly interested in the proceedings.

SAVED A VALUABLE CHARTER.

A Little Delay with the Steamship Avon Would Have Lost Her a Cargo of Oil for China at High Rates.

Nocturnal work and diurnal vigilance are sometimes the price of a charter. That, at least, proved to be so in the case of the British steamship Avon, which was sighted off the Highlands Tuesday morning.

The ship had been chartered to load at Bayonne, N. J., with 55,000 cases of oil for China. The time limit of the contract expires to-day, and therefore much expedition was required to bring her into port, place her in the dry dock, remove the accumulation of marine growth from her hull, discharge her 700 tons of ballast, and put her alongside the Bayonne docks ready to receive her consignment of oil.

The charterers were not anxious that she should get there in time, but her agents, Vernon H. Brown & Co., were exceedingly so. The difference in view arose from the fact that when the vessel was chartered the transportation rates on case oil were 14 cents a case. The rates have now dropped to 10 cents a case, and there is a whole fleet of sailing vessels lying idle at this port, any one of which could have been chartered at the latter rate of transportation, and at a big saving to the charterers.

But the agents of the Avon had no thought of being beaten by time, and dispatched three fast and powerful tugs to tow the vessel in as soon as she was reported. These shortly afterward came puffing up the Narrows with their charge, and after her small cargo was discharged they hurried her to an Erie Basin dry dock, which had been prepared for her reception. Two steam winches were set to work hoisting out the 700 tons of ballast which the ship carried, and day and night gangs of men attacked the barnacles on the hull. The hold was emptied yesterday afternoon, and the last section of the hull had been scraped clean and coated with paint before sunset.

The ship will be towed to Bayonne this morning, and, thanks to the expeditious way in which she got into port and made ready for service, she will reach there in time to save her valuable charter.

MICHIGAN DEMOCRATS FOR FREE SILVER

The State Convention Has No Other Platform to Offer.

SAGINAW, Mich., Feb. 28.—The Democratic State Convention was held here to-day, with a small attendance of delegates.

Justice McGrath was renominated for Justice of the Supreme Court. C. J. Pailthorp of Petoskey was nominated for Regent of the State University by acclamation. Stratton D. Brooks of Mount Pleasant and Miss Ella Hutchins of Ionia were candidates for the other Regency. Brooks received 816 and Miss Hutchins 34 votes.

The platform adopted consists of one plank, as follows:

The Democratic Party, in convention assembled, hails with delight the rapidly-increasing sentiment in favor of the restoration of silver to the position it so long held in the monetary system of our country, and unqualifiedly declares in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold, with full legal-tender power, at a ratio of 16 to 1, and we invite every patriotic citizen of Michigan, regardless of previous party affiliations, to join us in an imperative demand for immediate legislation to that end, regardless of the position of any other nation with respect thereto.

TO AMEND THE SMALL PARKS ACT

Mayor Strong Approves of the Act—May Clear Mulberry Bend Now.

There was a short public hearing before Mayor Strong yesterday on the bill amending the Small Parks act so that bonds can be issued for the Mulberry Bend and St. John's Park improvements.

J. T. Lovejoy and F. H. Man, representing the property owners interested in the Mulberry Bend Park, spoke in favor of the bill, and there was no opposition. The Mayor approved it and sent it to Albany. It will enable the Controller to pay the $1,500,000 for the property taken for Mulberry Bend Park, and then the old rookeries will be removed as rapidly as they can be got out of the way.

The Mayor yesterday decided to hold a public hearing on the bill providing for the expenditure of $200,000 for the repavement of the streets in the annexed district March 6; on the Grand Boulevard for the annexed district bill on March 7, and on the bill which permits the introduction of a general patrol system for the police on March 7.

TWENTY-FIVE MINERS WERE KILLED

Carelessness of Two Men Said to Have Caused the New-Mexico Explosion.

LOS CERILLOS, N. M., Feb. 28.—It is now believed that the number of men that lost their lives by the explosion in the White Ash Mine yesterday is twenty-five. One man is still missing.

Thomas Leaden, one of the men rescued, is a member of the New-Mexico Legislature. He is making an effort to have the bill passed for the relief of the widows and orphans of the men killed.

The Superintendent of the mine said to-day, that the explosion was caused by the carelessness of two miners who passed the danger line with unprotected lamps against orders. A Coroner's jury was empaneled to-day, and will begin taking evidence to-morrow. The damage to the mine is very small.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Postmaster General—William L. Wilson of West Virginia.
Consul at Paso del Norte, Mexico—Louis M. Buford of Illinois.
Consul at Milan, Italy—D. B. Spagnoli of California.
Examiners in Chief in the Patent Office—John H. Brichensteln of Pennsylvania and Arthur P. Greeley of New-Hampshire.
Navy—Commodore William A. Kirkland, to be Rear Admiral; Capt. Francis M. Bunce, to be Commodore; Commander P. F. Harrington, to be Captain; Lieut. Commander Samuel W. Very, to be Commander; Lieut. John A. Rodgers, to be Lieutenant Commander; Lieut. (junior grade) A. C. Almy, to be Lieutenant.

Chicago Runaway Probably a Suicide.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 28.—Police Superintendent Bull to-day received from the Chicago police a telegram asking him to look out for and detain Frank M. Garin, a runaway boy, twenty years old, who wrote from here last Monday that he contemplated suicide.

A young man, who registered as "Harry Brown" of Grand Rapids, Mich., committed suicide at the Carlton House Tuesday night, by taking a dose of laudanum. His linen was marked Frank M. Garin. He is doubtless the missing Chicago boy. His body lies at the morgue.

Killed by a Dynamite Explosion.

ROSENDALE, N. Y., Feb. 28.—While thawing out a dynamite cartridge in a cement mine of the Lawrence Cement Company at Binnewater, this afternoon, Thomas Cavenaugh, a miner, was killed. He was shaking the cartridge in a pan over a fire preparatory to a blast, when it exploded. Cavenaugh was hurled about thirty feet by the explosion, and was picked up insensible, and terribly mangled. He died in about two hours.

NOT A MAN WAS PRESENT

But Professional Women Listened to a Talk About Him.

RECEPTION AT THE BRUNSWICK

Music and the Installation of Officers—Mrs. Belle Armstrong Whitney Wonders About Men and Women.

The salon of the Hotel Brunswick was filled with a brilliant gathering of women yesterday afternoon, when the Professional Woman's League held its annual meeting and reception.

The league has great success in its undertakings, and its yearly gala day at the Brunswick is one to be remembered.

Not a black coat or a masculine form marred the kaleidoscopic views made by the women as they moved about in gowns more brilliant in hues than a rainbow, and with dainty concoctions of ribbons and flowers, dignified by the name of bonnets.

One end of the long salon was massed with palms, in front of which sat the chief executive officers of the league. In the centre was Mrs. A. M. Palmer, the league's President, radient in a gown of black satin and jet, with diamonds, and smiling at members and guests over a big bouquet of pink roses. On either side of her were Mrs. Edwin Knowles, Mrs. Rachel McAuley, and Mrs. E. L. Fernandez, while Aunt Louisa Eldridge sat in a prominent seat at the front.

Miss Sara Palmer, Mrs. Sidney Rosenfeld, Mrs. Cordelia Williams, Mrs. Kate Bostwick, Mme. Cottrelly, Miss Emma Herzog, Miss Grace Addison, Mrs. Barney Williams, Mrs. F. E. Cory, and Mrs. James Fairman were other officers upon the platform.

A number of Sorosis women were present, prominent among them being Mrs. "Jennie June" Croly, who was one of the first Vice Presidents of the league. Mrs. Isabelle Eresson Cooper, was also present, looking very charming in pale blue chiffon and a profusion of diamonds. Her sister, Miss Estelle Clayton, a charter member of the league, was also another of the beautiful women present.

Upon the Reception Committee were Dr. Fannie A. Oakley, Mrs. Cairi, Miss Lott, Miss Alice Campbell, and Mrs. Charlotte Bolton, the Chairman, looking very handsome in a Worth gown of black satin, pale lavender brocade, jet ornaments, and distinguished by a line of society pins and badges that extended entirely across the breast of her gown.

The programme for the afternoon was elaborate. It included an instrumental trio by the Misses Becker and Phipps and Mme. Van den Hende; a poem, "The Sphere of Woman," by Miss Sara A. Palmer; a violin solo by Miss Dora Valesca Becker, a soprano solo by Miss Mary Louise Clary, a piano solo by Miss Mabel Phipps, Elsa's song from "Lohengrin," and Schumann's "Widmung," by Franklein Kutscherra of the Metropolitan Opera; a 'cello solo by Mme. Van den Hende, and piano and violin selections by

MR. STEWART IS ALARMED

He Has Fears for Silver in Any Monetary Conference.

WOULD INSTRUCT THE COMMISSION

The Senate Refuses to Adopt His Suggestion and Then Passes the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—After being under fire for four days, the Sundry Civil bill passed the Senate to-day without a division. The most noteworthy incident of the day in connection with the bill was the attempt of Mr. Stewart to bring about the reconsideration of the Wolcott amendment authorizing the appointment of delegates to an international monetary commission. Mr. Stewart feared that unless it was expressly stipulated that the ratio between gold and silver should be 16 to 1 silver would unquestionably be given a blow in the proposed conference.

This remarkable statement was antagonized by Mr. Wolcott in a very optimistic speech, in which the bright prospects of silver were held up for the world to gaze upon. He was encouraged by the recent action of the British House of Commons and of the German Reichstag. Mr. Stewart's motion was overwhelmingly defeated.

Mr. Vest endeavored to amend the bill by inserting in the paragraph relating to the Blaine property a provision requiring Mrs. Blaine to furnish a fee title, instead of "all right, title, and interest" in the property. This was regarded by the friends of the proposition to buy the property as injurious to their scheme, and they voted it down—37 to 26—Mr. Cameron taking a prominent part in the proceedings. Should the House accept this amendment, the view from the south windows of Mr. Cameron's fine residence will not be impaired for years to come.

There was no discussion of the sugar-bounty amendment.

When the bill was taken up to-day an amendment appropriating $300,000 for seed to be distributed to the people inhabiting the arid region whose crops were destroyed by drought last Summer was agreed to—yeas, 32; nays, 17.

The amendment appropriating $125,000 to aid the exposition at Nashville, Tenn., was taken up.

While Mr. Harris (Dem., Tenn.) was supporting the amendment he was asked by Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) to explain the constitutional ground on which he did so.

"If the Senator from Massachusetts," Mr. Harris replied, testily, "will meet me here on the Fourth of July next, I will read him a lecture on constitutional limitations which, if he will regard it, will be of infinite value to him for the balance of his political life."

"There were," Mr. Hoar retorted, "five or six Fourths of July in the history of the country when the Senator was reading lectrues on constitutional liberty—as he understood it; and I have no doubt he gave a very eloquent lecture. But I am afraid that my honorable friend is getting into the same state of mind as a member of another body who says, 'What is a little thing like the Constitution among friends?'"

In subsequently voting on the point of order raised against the amendment by Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Mo.) Mr. Hoar withheld his vote, saying that he could not say how he would vote until after the Fourth of July.

The amendment was declared to be in order—33 to 15—and then it was agreed to.

Mr. Hunton (Dem., Va.,) moved to amend by restoring the salary of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey to $6,000, instead of $5,000, as in the bill. This was defeated—yeas, 10, nays, 38.

An additional salary or compensation of $1,000 for the foreman of printing in the Government Printing Office was inserted on notice of Mr. Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.)

An amendment instructing the Commissioner of Fisheries to make special investigation as to the extermination of migratory fishes in Indian River, Florida, was offered by Mr. Quay, (Rep., Penn.,) and agreed to.

An amendment appropriating $50,000 for an investigation of the coal and gold resources of Alaska was offered by Mr. Squire, (Rep., Washington,) and agreed to.

An amendment appropriating $3,735,000 to reimburse the States of California, Oregon, and Nevada for war expenses was offered by Mr. Mitchell, (Rep., Oregon,) and was excluded on a point of order.

An amendment directing that the materials removed in the improvement of the Philadelphia Harbor shall be deposited on League Island was offered by Mr. Quay, (Rep., Penn.,) and agreed to.

The bill, which had been in Committee of the Whole, was reported to the Senate, and Mr. Cockrell, in charge of the bill, moved that the amendments agreed to in committee be agreed to.

Mr. McLaurin (Dem., Miss.,) called for a separate vote on the committee amendment increasing the number of assistants in the Coast Survey. The vote was taken and the amendment was concurred in.

Mr. Daniel (Dem., Va.,) offered an amendment to have plans and specifications made for a building for the Department of Justice on the Blaine lot, but it was excluded on a point of order.

When the Sundry Civil bill was disposed of the Legislative Appropriation bill was taken up, and at 6 o'clock a recess was taken until 8 for further consideration of the bill.

THE HOUSE STANDS FIRM.

It Persists in Its Opposition to the Hawaiian Cable Appropriation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Although this day had been set apart, by unanimous consent of the House, for the consideration and disposition of measures relating to affairs of the District of Columbia, it was 3:45 o'clock before Mr. Heard, (Dem., Mo.,) Chairman of the committee, succeeded in getting the first bill before the House. Before that hour there had been several matters under consideration which required roll calls for their disposition, thus occupying much time

The first of these was the report of the conferrees on the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill, that they were still unable to agree upon the item inserted by the Senate, authorizing the construction of a cable to Hawaii and appropriating $500,000 to begin the work. By a vote of 150 to 115 the House voted still to insist upon its disagreement to that amendment.

The message of the President, vetoing the bill to repeal a special pension act in favor of Hiram M. Rhea, and authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to place his name on the roll under the provisions of the general law, required a yea and nay vote to dispose of. Mr. Martin (Dem., Ind.,) moved to "pass the bill, the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding," but the House refused—yeas, 97; nays, 154.

Still another roll call was had on the question of disposing of the contested election case of Williams against Settle from the Fifth District of North Carolina. Mr. Brown, (Dem., Ind.,) Chairman of the Elections Committee, asked the House to determine whether or not it would consider the matter, and the House determined—yeas, 105; nays, 145—that it would not consider the matter.

Mr. Lawson (Dem., Ga.,) reported the resolutions agreed to by the Committee on Elections in the contest of Goode against Epes from the Fourth District of Virginia, in favor of Epes, the sitting member.

Senate amendments to the bill making it unlawful for any unauthorized person to wear the insignia of the Red Cross were agreed to, and it now goes to the President for his approval.

The bill to protect forest reservations, which the Senate amended by the substitution of an entirely new proposition, was referred to the Committee on Public Lands, which is equivalent to a defeat.

The joint resolution authorizing the erection in the District of Columbia of a statue of the late Prof. Samuel Gross, M. D., D. C. L., LL. D., of Philadelphia, having been recalled from the Senate, was agreed to with an amendment striking out the appropriation of $1,500 for a pedestal for the statue. Then the House adjourned.

THE FORTIFICATIONS BILL.

Agreement of the Conferrees on a Scheme Relating to Gun Tests.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The conferrees on the Fortifications bills this afternoon agreed on Senate Amendment No. 9, which was the only obstacle at the last conference to a full agreement. The result is a substitute, which is as follows, the Senate practically gaining its point:

Sec. 2. That whenever any party shall present for test a completed breech-loading mortar of twelve inches calibre, of not more than 40,000 pounds weight, built of mortar steel, with a proper supply of ammunition therefor, not exceeding 200 rounds, such mortar shall be tested by the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications, and, should it be shown to the satisfaction of said Board of Ordnance and Fortifications by such test to be at least equal in accuracy, range, power, endurance, material, and general efficiency to the best breech-loading service mortar in use, the mortar and ammunition shall be paid for, including cost of transportation, and a contract shall be made for a further supply of fifty, and no more, at such reasonable cost as the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications shall determine, not to exceed $6,500 each, the entire number to be delivered in one year from date of contract. Said mortar, and all which may be contracted for under this provision, shall be subject to inspection at each stage of manufacture.

Sec. 3 That the following paragraph of Section 6 of the Fortifications act, approved Sept. 22, 1888, namely: "Whenever any party shall present for test a completed cast-iron breech-loading mortar of twelve inches calibre, of about 32,000 pounds weight, with a proper supply of ammunition therefor, not exceeding 200 rounds, such mortar shall be tested in the presence of the party presenting the same, and, should it be shown to the satisfaction of the board by such tests to be equal in accuracy, range, power, endurance, material, and general efficiency to the twelve-inch cast-iron, steel-hooped breech-loading mortar now at Sandy Hook, the mortar and ammunition shall be paid for, including cost of transportation, and a contract be made for a further supply of not less than 50 and not more than 100, at such reasonable cost as the board herein provided for shall determine, not to exceed $6,500 each. The entire number to be delivered in one year from date of contract. Said mortar, and all which may be contracted for under this provision, shall be subjected to inspection at each stage of manufacture," is hereby repealed.

BILLS RETURNED UNAPPROVED.

The President Finds Defects in Two Railroad Measures.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The President to-day returned to the House, without his approval, two bills. One was "To authorize the Oklahoma Central Railway to construct and operate a railway through the Indian and Oklahoma Territories and for other purposes." The other authorized the Arkansas Northwestern Railway Company to construct and operate a railway through the Indian Territory.

The President's objections to the Oklahoma Central bill are that it contains no provisions for first obtaining the consent of the Indians through whose lands the road is to run, and that the proposed route is not precisely located. Our relations to the Indians on reservations and their welfare and quiet, he says, are better preserved and protected when the entire line of road can be settled upon at one time, and all uncertainty and doubt on the subject removed.

The same objection holds good in the Arkansas Northwestern bill, which also contains a provision requiring an Indian to seek a distant court for the adjustment of controversies, great and small, which may arise with the company. Such action, he says, would in many cases result in a denial of justice.

The President has approved an act making appropriations for the postal service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896; an act amending Section 4,434 of Title 52, Revised Statutes, relative to the thickness of shell of externally fired steam boilers; an act making the Surveyor of the District of Columbia a salaried officer, and to provide for more efficient service in the Surveyor's office; acts for the relief of Charles A. Edwards, late Postmaster at Prattville, Ala.; Dennis McIntyre, Postmaster at Mackinac Island, Mich., and the First State Bank of Mound City, Ill.

The President has also approved an act to amend the articles for the government of the navy relative to punishment on conviction by court-martial, a joint resolution to fill vacancies in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, and a joint resolution to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to deliver unserviceable or condemned cannon to the Mayor of Burlington, Vt., to be used in decorating Battery Park.

WILL MAKE MORE CADETS.

Effect of the Law Just Passed Relating to the Naval Academy.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The effect of the recently enacted law authorizing Congressmen who appoint cadets to the Naval Academy in those districts which now are not represented by actual residents of the districts to which they are credited is to add to the Naval Academy rolls twelve names, most of which were sent in a month or two ago. The law grew out of the appointment to vacancies by the Secretary of the Navy of young men not residing in the districts where such vacancies belonged.

The question of law was raised, and it was found that there was nothing on the statute books to prohibit the action taken by the Secretary. In fact, his course had been one followed for many years. Some of the Representatives, however, felt that through this course they would be deprived of appointments which could be filled from among the young men of their respective districts.

The law straightens the matter out, although for a time there will be in some cases two cadets at the academy from the same district, one of whom was appointed to fill an original vacancy and the other the actual resident who has under the recent law been nominated by Congressmen.

HE APPEALS TO CONGRESS.

Unusual Course of a Dissatisfied Second Lieutenant.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—A young army officer is dissatisfied with the action of Secretary Lamont, and has taken the unusual course of appealing to Congress to secure a detail which has been denied him at the War Department. The officer is Samuel C. Rockenbach, a Second Lieutenant of the Tenth Cavalry, and for the last six months he has been on leave. In this period he has been employed at the Virginia Military Academy, at Lexington.

Rockenbach is a Virginian, who was appointed from civil life in 1891. He applied to the War Department for an extension of leave, that he might continue as Commandant of Cadets at the Virginia Academy, but Secretary Lamont decided that, as Rockenbach had been in the service less than four years, he was not entitled to this consideration, especially as regimental officers of his rank were needed for duty with their troops. Lieut. Rockenbach has made the effort to secure from Congress the privilege of acting as Commandant of Cadets at this Virginia institution, while drawing salary as an army officer on leave.

Secretary Lamont's course, should Congress pass the pending resolution, will depend upon the language of the resolution, but, if it shall be optional with the department as to Lieut. Rockenbach's detail for duty in Virginia, it is safe to say that that officer will return to his regiment. The Senate ran this bill through a night or two ago as one not objected to, Senator Daniel asking for its passage. It has yet to pass the House.

DEPOSITS IN NATIONAL BANKS.

Secretary Carlisle Sends a Statement to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Secretary Carlisle, in response to a Senate resolution, today sent to the Senate the names and situations of national banks that are and have been for the past ten years acting as depositories of public moneys, the names of the officers, the average amount of deposits, and the names and conditions of the contracts upon which such deposits are made.

The Secretary says it is impracticable to give the average amount deposited with these banks, but he does give the total balances so held on June 30 of each year for the last ten years, as follows: In the year 1885, $10,985,141; 1886, $14,036,632; 1887, $19,130,076; 1888, $54,915,489; 1889, $43,305,511; 1890, $26,994,464; 1891, $21,614,450; 1892, $10,664,891; 1893, $10,177,287; 1894, $10,635,528.

The department, he says, is not authorized by law to charge interest on such deposits, and no interest has been paid thereon. All moneys to the credit of the Treasury of the United States are subject at any and all times to his draft. Under a rule of the department, the depository banks have, during the last ten years, been allowed to hold, subject to these conditions, a balance of public funds ranging from 90 to 110 per cent. of the face value of the United States bonds held in trust by the Treasurer as security therefor, upon condition that all public moneys received in excess of that amount will be transferred daily to the Sub-Treasury, without orders or without expense to the Government.

The Secretary says that the special designations of the banks to receive deposits only on account of the recent "purchase of gold coin under Section 3,700 to be paid for in United States 4 per cent. thirty-year bonds, dated Feb. 1, 1895," were similar to those made by former Administrations under like circumstances, and were made with a view to preventing the monetary disturbances which a transaction of such magnitude might induce. The Government is secured in this transaction by the fact that no payment in bonds, in any case, is to be made by the department until after the banks shall have transferred to the Sub-Treasury a proper amount of gold coin.

Killed in the Committee Room.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The House Foreign Affairs Committee to-day decided that consideration be postponed indefinitely of the bill introduced by Mr. Stone of Pennsylvania incorporating the National Pacific Company, with permission to lay a submarine cable from San Francisco to Hawaii, Japan, and other countries in the South Pacific.

The implied rather than the expressed purpose of the majority of the committee in agreeing to a postponement of the bill was the belief that it was intended to handicap the item in the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill looking to the Government for a survey of a cable route between San Francisco and Hawaii.

Prodding Nicaragua.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—A resolution was offered in the Senate to-day by Mr. Hawley, (Rep., Conn.,) and agreed to, requesting the President to call the attention of the Government of Nicaragua to the proper adjustment and settlement of claims of private citizens of the United States against that republic.

A Committee on Necrology.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—A resolution was offered in the Senate to-day by Mr. Manderson, (Rep., Neb.,) and went over till to-morrow, for the appointment of a joint Committee on Necrology, to report, after the death of a Senator or Representative, upon his life and services, the reports to be printed and bound at the close of each Congress, with written contributions from his colleagues.

BOHEMANN SAYS HE IS INNOCENT

But the District Attorney Believes He Will Be Convicted—Accused of Murder and Larceny.

Police Captain Martin Short of the Bedford Avenue Precinct, Brooklyn, is surprised at the self-confidence displayed by John Bohemann, indicted for the murder of Henry Knoop and John Seims, who were asphyxiated at Miller's Hotel, 15 and 17 Broadway, Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 17.

Bohemann was taken to District Attorney Ridgway's office yesterday, and was then photographed for the Rogues' Gallery. Subsequently he was arraigned before Judge Moore in the Kings County Court of Sessions to plead to the indictments.

The courtroom was crowded when Bohemann was led in, handcuffed to Detective Campbell. He seemed to be pleased with his peculiar surroundings, and looked curiously at the Judges, the clerk, and the people who had congregated.

Two charges were made against him for murder in the first degree, and two for the larceny of the dead boys' money.

The charges were read carefully by Bernard T. York, the clerk, and then he said:

"Prisoner, how do you plead to these charges—guilty or not guilty?"

"Not guilty to all of them," said Bohemann in a matter-of-fact way.

"Have you a lawyer?" asked Judge Moore.

"Senator Daly of Hoboken will defend me," answered Bohemann, and then he was lead away by the detective to Raymond Street Jail. He was placed in Cell No. 1 on the second tier in the row generally set apart for murderers awaiting trial. He sat down on his cot and ate a banana, apparently worried about nothing.

"I am innocent," he said, "and that is the reason why I am not afraid. I certainly feel a little anxious and all that, but I feel satisfied."

Bohemann was asked if he knew Emma Hilzer. He hesitated, and a picture of the girl was shown to him. It had been found in his trunk.

Emma Hilzer at one time lived in the Eastern District of Brooklyn. He looked at the picture and remarked that he knew her, that she lived in the Eastern District, and that he had called upon her.

No time has been set for his trial, because it is not known whether ex-Senator Daly will defend him. In case he will not, Judge Moore will assign counsel.

The District Attorney believes that Bohemann will be convicted.

He Never Reached Philadelphia.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Feb. 28.—John Bonell of 457 Bergen Avenue left home five weeks ago to go to Philadelphia, and has not since been heard of. Mrs. Bonell went to Philadelphia to search for him, and the matter was not reported until yesterday.

Mr. Bonell was formerly in the hat business, but failed a year or two ago. He is about fifty-five years old.

FOR BETTER TRANSIT FACILITIES

UP-TOWN RESIDENTS BEFORE THE ALDERMANIC COMMITTEE.

Metropolitan Traction Company Favored as Against the Third Avenue Cable for Proposed Extensions.

The Aldermanic Railroad Committee held a public hearing yesterday in the Aldermanic Chamber on the application of the Third Avenue Cable Road to extend its lines.

The road wants to continue its line from One Hundred and Sixty-second Street and Tenth Avenue to St. Nicholas Avenue, and up that avenue and King's Bridge Road to the city limits. The company also petitions to lay tracks on Manhattan Avenue from One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Manhattan Avenue to One Hundred and Sixteenth Street on the same avenue. The Metropolitan Traction Company is after the same territory, and both appeared before the old Board of Aldermen.

The hearing on the Metropolitan petition has been set down for March 14. The residents of the upper part of the island have taken a strong interest in the question, and many interests were represented yesterday. Most of those present spoke against the Third Avenue Cable Road and in favor of the Metropolitan Company. They had several years' experience with the former, and seemed desirous of having the new road given the franchise. Edward Lauterbach, counsel for the Third Avenue Cable Road, was present, but did not make an argument.

Henry O. Robinson, on behalf of the Metropolitan Traction Company, asked that the hearing be postponed until March 14, so that both petitions could be taken up together. Chairman Parker of the committee, in denying the request, intimated that the committee would not decide in favor of the Third Avenue road before the other road's petition had been given a hearing. The request for a postponement of the hearing seemed to be the cue for the majority of those present, and they wound up their arguments with a similar request.

Christian Trinks, representing the Washington Heights Protective Association, spoke against the granting of the franchise to the road. He said that the application should be seriously thought over, as it was the most important that had come before the new board, and the up-town residents were thoroughly aroused to the situation.

W. H. Clair of 471 Manhattan Avenue made an impassioned speech, in which he said that the company wanted to grab avenues that they had no use for, simply to keep the Metropolitan Company from paralleling its lines and stimulating, by competition, better service. He said that the Third Avenue Company proposed no benefit to the residents on Manhattan Avenue. It would only carry them a few blocks, and did not promise to furnish transfer tickets.

W. H. Page, counsel for the Third Avenue Cable Road, argued in favor of the franchise. He said that the road would be better than the other company would operate, and that, as the Third Avenue road had been a pioneer in the territory above One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, it had been largely responsible for the growth of the northern section of the city.

Charles B. Meyer, representing the King's Bridge Improvement Association, made an argument in favor of the Metropolitan Traction Company as opposed to the Third Avenue Cable Road. He said that, as the former would carry the passengers right down town on the west side, it was infinitely superior to the latter, which would carry them across town at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and then down Third Avenue. He said the Third Avenue road would not promise not to use the fatal trolley system.

B. L. Ackerman, representing the Washington Heights Taxpayers' Association, spoke against the Third Avenue road. Mark Ash of 254 Broadway asked that the hearing be postponed until March 14. The Rev. A. Scriber, pastor of the Methodist Church of King's Bridge, spoke against the Third Avenue road, because it did not run down town on the west side.

The Rev. George Payson of the Presbyterian Church of Inwood, said that his congregation had asked him to speak against the Third Avenue Company, and in favor of the Metropolitan Company. He said that property at Inwood was going down in value.

Joseph Beant, representing the Marble Hill Property Owners' Association, said that he was in favor of either company getting the franchise. The people where he lived were in a hurry for better transit facilities.

The hearing up to this point had progressed quietly, but then things were enlivened by Henry A. Brann of 527 Manhattan Avenue saying that the Tammany Aldermanic candidate at the last election had been defeated because he favored railroads. Alderman Brown rebuked him for being too personal about a Tammany man. Alderman Brown said that perhaps it was not railroads that worked his defeat.

Mr. Aymone Will Appeal.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Feb. 28.—Marc Aymone, who was convicted here on Monday of libeling Charles Solyom, Chief of Police of West Hoboken, by saying that Mr. Solyom ought to go to New-York and associate with the police there, was arraigned in the General Sessions Court to-day for sentence.

Judge Hudspeth said that he did not consider that Mr. Aymone's offense demanded severe punishment. He would therefore suspend sentence on payment of costs.

Allan L. McDermott, Mr. Aymone's counsel, said his client was not satisfied with the result. He did not consider that he had offended against the law, and he should, therefore, take an appeal. Bail was fixed at $200.

Port Richmond's Ticket.

PORT RICHMOND, S. I., Feb. 28.—Certificates of nomination were filed with the village clerk at this place to-day placing two tickets in the field for the village election which will be held next Tuesday.

One, designated as the Independent Taxpayers' Ticket, contains the names of incumbents George T. Egbert and George Tranter for Trustees, James Larkin for Assessor, and Lewis F. Wright and Andrew Chambers for Inspectors. The other is designated the Citizens' Union Ticket, and the nominees are Martin Tonnesen and John Pelcher for Trustees, Abram D. Jones for Assessor, and George H. Rowe and Charles E. Housman for Inspectors.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting; willing and obliging; city reference. 70 Amsterdam Av., Callaghan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant young woman (Scotch) as chambermaid in private family. 108 West 34th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young woman as chambermaid and parlormaid; best of city references. Call, two days, at 140 West 63d St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—First-class; excellent reference from last employer. B. Y., Box 403 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Last employer can be seen at 225 West 129th St. William F. H. Stevens.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a Protestant girl as good chambermaid and waitress; good city references. C. B., 106 West 42d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable girl as chambermaid and do sewing; best city reference. L. A., 1,338 8d Av., Times Agency.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl, 18, as chambermaid and waitress; personal reference. L. Granger, 237 East 28th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young woman as first-class chambermaid and laundress; best city reference. 242 East 34th St.

CHAMBERWORK, &c.—By a young Swedish girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or take care of children. 140 West 62d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant girl; first-class city reference. A. B. C., 344 3d Av.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By reliable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; no objections to the country; best city personal reference from last place. 420 West 46th St., Bell 2.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent Protestant girl in a private family; speaks German, English, and French; three years' first-class city reference. D. G., care of Mrs. Saveage, 426 West 54th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress or do light housework; first-class reference. 307 East 45th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable Scotchwoman as chambermaid and seamstress; willing and obliging; or wait on a lady. 522 West 52d St., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent young girl; can be seen at present employer's, 50 West 45th St. Call from 10 to 11:30 A. M.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent person to do chamberwork and sewing or to wait on lady; in a private family; good city reference. 15 East 29th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; good city reference. Call two days at 228 East 45th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and do plain sewing; private family; best city reference. Competent, Box 317 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent young girl as chambermaid and seamstress. Can be seen at present employer's, 61 East 55th St.

Companions.

COMPANION, &c.—A well-educated gentlewoman as competent traveling maid, companion, or chaperon to young ladies, to go to Europe or during the completion of their education abroad; speaks French, German, and English; highest city references. C. D., 666 6th Av.

COMPANION OR TEACHER'S position wanted by a young lady graduated from a first-class seminary, in which she has had nine years' experience as a teacher; the best of references given. N. A. C., Box 160 Times.

COMPANION.—By a young lady as companion, housekeeper, mother's assistant, or any position of trust, where she will be treated as equal; references. M. E. H., 176 West 95th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By respectable woman as excellent family cook; in private family; English or American cooking; soups, meats, desserts, bread, pastry; city references. M. W., Box 404 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class English cook; understands cooking in all branches; good home preferred to high wages; good references. 206 East 26th St., care of janitress.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman as first-class cook; all branches French and English cooking; city or country; four years' best city reference. 150 West 28th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; understands her business in all its branches; best city references; presently employed; wages $35 to $40. C. D. E., Box 332 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; boning and larding; exquisite entrées; delicious desserts; take full charge; serves dinners; highest references. Tilly, 162 East 23d St.; three days.

COOK, &c.—By young girl as good plain cook, washing and froning in small American family; best reference; no cards. 1,323 3d Av., near 76th St.; first bell.

COOK.—By young woman as thoroughly competent family cook; steady place and wages $20; city references. 113 West 56th St.; ring Plane's bell.

COOK.—By first-class competent young woman; private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; two years' excellent references. 104 West 53d St., first bell.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; private family; best city reference; wages, $30. M. C., 10th Av., corner 42d St.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook and assist with plain washing; best references. H. B., 106 West 42d St.

COOK.—By reliable woman as cook; understands all kinds of cooking; small first-class American family; best city references. 353 West 43d St.

COOK.—By first-class Vienna cook; understands all kinds fine entrees and pastry; fine private house; $25. 315 East 74th St., first floor, front.

COOK.—By a young girl as cook in private family; willing to assist with washing. Call early, 170 West 97th St.; ring Cummiskey's bell.

COOK.—By a refined young North German Protestant as good, competent cook; city references. N., 320 West 49th St., second floor.

COOK.—By excellent cook for private family; best city references. 651 3d Av., Johnston's bell.

COOK.—By Protestant woman; assist with laundry; best references; city or country. 355 West 47th St., Cox's bell.

COOK.—Competent; excellent reference from last place; understands soups, fish, meats, game. 407 West 54th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; no objection to the country; best reference. 425 West 48th St.; ring Murry's bell.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in private family. 1,206 2d Av.; ring Freanor's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; first-class city references. 1 West 36th St.; no cards.

COOK.—By young Protestant woman; wages, $20 to $25. 440 West 58th St. Clark.

COOK.—By a first-class cook and do plain washing; the best city references. 155 East 52d St.

COOK.—By a Swedish girl as cook in private family. 305 East 27th St., care of Mrs. Norman.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook in private family. Jeanne, 222 West 35th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook or laundress. 367 West 30th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By competent woman; good laundress and housecleaner; would do any other work required; good reference. S. W., Box 401 Times, Up Town.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By expert fitter and stylish trimmer, engagements by the day; terms moderate; reference. Miss Keegan, 54 East 88th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a respectable elderly person as housekeeper; can take the entire charge of a small household; wages small. 2,312 2d Av., second floor, left.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER, where one servant is kept; excellent cook and understands her business; best city reference. S. D., Box 335 Times, Up Town.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a reliable young woman, to do housework in small family, flat preferred. 242 East 34th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By neat girl for general housework; best reference; good sewer. 343 East 81st St., first floor.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By a respectable person as kitchenmaid; best city reference. T., Box 290 Times, Up Town.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—French; speaks English; thoroughly competent in all her duties; good seamstress, hairdresser, packer; city references; city or travel. Mademoiselle, 206 West 25th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a North German; first-class hair dresser, dressmaker, packer, and traveler; take charge of lady's wardrobe; best city references. A. B., 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a thoroughly-experienced person; or would go by hour or day to ladies wishing hair shampooed or gowns remodeled. Maid, 666 6th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—French; good seamstress and hairdresser; excellent draper; good references. M. B., 230 East 40th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By young German maid as lady's maid and seamstress. Mrs. Hergert, 75 2d Av.

MAID or COMPANION.—By refined lady; stylish hairdresser and good seamstress; references. 266 West 42d St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as laundress and chambermaid; small American family; two years' best city reference; no cards. 1,328 3d Av., near 76th St., first bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a German Protestant woman as first-class laundress in private family; will do some chamberwork if required; best city reference. 152 East 43d St., one flight.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; shirts, cuffs, and collars a specialty; willing and obliging; best city reference. 159 West 51st St., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as competent laundress; will assist in chamberwork; in American family; good city references. 321 East 24th St., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a German woman for laundry or any kind of work; can give three last days of week; has first-class city reference. K. L., 1,338 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young girl as first-class laundress; thoroughly competent; first-class city reference. 307 East 45th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as first-class laundress in a private family; six years' reference from present employer's. 3 East 53d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; good chambermaid; good city reference. 140 West 62d St.

Nurses.

LADY HAS FAITHFUL INFANT'S NURSE; highly recommended; understands sterilizer; will be disengaged in one week; wages, $20. 27 East 64th St.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal references. 1151½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE or MAID.—By a refined, competent North German (Hanoverian) to growing children; teaches German; best references. F. F., Box 284 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a competent nurse; thoroughly understands all her duties; good sewer; neat, willing, and obliging; best references. S. W., 252 East 52d St., third bell.

NURSE.—By a first-class nurse; capable of taking an infant from birth; understands all kinds of foods; best city references. 139 East 26th St.

NURSE.—By a young woman as nurse to invalid or child; willing to assist with light housework, if required; good personal reference. Address, three days, A., 23 Dodge St., Bayonne, N. J.

NURSE.—By a competent baby's nurse; takes full charge; bring up on bottle; the highest personal city reference. M. C., Times Agency, 1,338 3d Av.

NURSE.—By a young woman as nurse to insane or nervous patient. Address, three days, A., 23 Dodge St., Bayonne, N. J.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a first-class seamstress; understands all family sewing and dressmaking; will assist with chamberwork; personal reference. 344 East 65th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress; understands serving courses, wines, make all kinds of salads; good taste about the table; best city references. 304 East 33d St.

WAITRESS.—By a competent girl as first-class waitress; excellent personal references. 216 West 53d St.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress; best reference. 1,106 3d Av., second bell.

Miscellaneous.

MASSAGE given by a Swedish masseuse to refined parties; highest testimonials. 417 East 52d St., third floor.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER and GENERAL INDOOR SERVANT.—By a thoroughly-reliable young man; understands all connected with inside duties, as reference can certify; best city reference. F. M., Box 385 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET.—English; thoroughly understands hunting and shooting articles; city or country; total abstainer; age, 28; height, 5 feet 9 inches; single; good city personal reference; disengaged March 4. F. Sparks, 885 6th Av.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—By young Frenchman in private family; speaks little English; understands his duties; willing, obliging; best references; Paris and city. Eugene, 139 West 26th St.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly-competent man; age, 38; is a good valet; has excellent reference and will be personally recommended by his last employer. Butler, care of J. O'Hare, 458 4th Av., tailor's store.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly competent French butler; is a very good valet, and will be well recommended from his last employers; 6 years' reference from his last employers; 6 years' first-class city recommendation. C., Box 292 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman, in private family; understands his duties thoroughly; Paris and London references given; good city references. A. M., Box 293 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By Englishman; age, 26; thoroughly understands his business; good valet; leaving through family going abroad. H. D., 1,328 Broadway.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

BUTLER, VALET.—By Englishman with first-class city reference; understands his business, and is strictly sober and obliging. G. A., 142 Columbus Av.

BUTLER.—By a young Englishman who thoroughly understands the duties of his position; is temperate and reliable; has good references. H. B. W., 159 East 33d St.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly competent, sober, industrious, willing; charge of parlor floor; good valet; best references; city or country. B. B., Box 288 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—By single man; thoroughly understands the duties of gentleman's house; satisfactory personal reference. Butler, 455 6th Av., in store.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a married couple; have lived together in city; thoroughly competent; English; age, 35; personal references. L. N., Box 283 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a German; age, 30; thoroughly understands his duties, including valeting; three years in present place. Present employer's, 41 East 80th St.

BUTLER.—German; age, 31; thoroughly experienced; good silver cleaner; willing and obliging; city or country; best city references. B. K., 7 Christopher St.

BUTLER.—By a German; age, 27; six years' reference as second man from last employer. G. S., 18 West 57th St.

BUTLER.—By sober and competent man; first-class personal reference. E. A., 666 6th Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a young single man that thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; can take proper care of fine horses, harness, and carriages of every style; can ride and be useful; 5 years' first-class references; city or country. J. Keegan, 884 6th Av.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—By Protestant, married man; no children; age, 32; understands care of horses, carriages, harness; has six years' best reference; would prefer place in country; will be found willing and obliging. G. B., Box 286 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—First-class; thoroughly understands care of horses and carriages; over 11 years' first-class personal reference; honest, sober, willing, obliging; last employer will certify. J. C., 152 East 55th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly competent man in every respect and stylish driver; first-class city references; strictly temperate; willing and obliging. John Cronan, 78th St. and Park Av. Mason Bros.' stable.

COACHMAN.—By a man who perfectly understands his business; has long and satisfactory city references; parted with in consequence of last employer's going to Europe. E. Deneiff, 207 East 37th St.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; single; good appearance; understands his business in every respect; will be found good, reliable servant; best country references; can be seen at his last employer's. M. M., 149 East 35th St.

COACHMAN.—By a single man; thoroughly understands the proper care of horses, carriages, and harness; highest written and personal reference; last employer can be seen. F. J., 102 East 40th St.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class coachman; age, 35; married, no family; understands his business thoroughly; sixteen years' very highest reference from two families. L. H., care of J. B. Brewster & Co., 489 5th Av.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a young man; city or country; thoroughly understands care of horses, harness, and carriages; sober, willing, obliging; five years' reference; last employer seen. M. C., Box 405 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a young married man; Protestant; strictly temperate

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Speculation Less Active and Prices Lower.

BUSINESS MAINLY LOCAL SWITCHING

Wheat at the Close Was Weak—Corn Was Lower—Provisions Strong—Cotton Steady—Coffee Steadier.

The bulk of the day's trading was in a switching way, with considerable local scalping, and prices of grain influenced to a great extent by the changes at the West. Shippers bought moderately and local shorts covered to a fair amount, but the close was weak at a decline. Provisions were dull, but firmer, as influenced by the strength at the West. Cotton made a slight gain, but transactions were light. Coffee declined early, but closed firmer on local covering.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, elevator	57¾@	--
Oats, No. 2 mixed, elevator	33½@	--
Corn, No. 2 mixed, elevator	48¼@	--
Flour, straight, Spring	$3.10 @	$3.25
Flour, straight, Winter	2.65 @	2.80
Cotton, middling uplands	5 9-16 @	--
Wool, Ohio and Penn. X	17 @	18
Pork, mess	11.25 @	12.00
Lard, Western steam	6.65 @	--
Beef, family	9.75 @	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	22 @	--
Sugar, granulated	3 13-16@	4⅛
Cheese, State, full cream, fancy	10¾@	12
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	16¾@	--
Iron, No. 1, foundry	11.50 @	12.50
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @	--
Copper, lake	9.60 @	--
Lead	3.10 @	--

WHEAT—Contracts were less active and lower, with the trading chiefly switching between March and May at ¾@⅞c differ-ence. The opening was at a loss of ⅛@¼c, on the weakness West, rallying ⅛@⅜c on moderate foreign buying, declining ⅝@½c on easier cables and heavy receipts West, with the close weak at ¼@⅝c decline. Spot was firm and in light demand at ¼c decline. Sales, 104,000 bushels, including, for export, 24,000 bushels No. 2 red at ¼c over May, free on board, store, steamer, March 15; 8,000 bushels do at 1¼c over May, free on board, afloat, and 48,000 bushels do, on private terms, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 26,000 bushels No. 2 red Winter at ⅝@15-16c under May, in store. Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at 1c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, 97⅛c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 10⅞c over May, free on board, afloat. ....Quotations at the close, free on board: No. 2 red, cash, 58¾c, in store; No. 1 hard, cash, 69¾c; No. 1 Northern, afloat, 68¾c; No. 2 hard, afloat, 62c....Clearances hence, 41,797 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 162,104 bushels....Receipts, none; at Atlantic ports, 11,277 bushels; in the interior, 288,885 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were moderately active and ⅝@½c lower, following wheat, increased receipts, easier cables, weaker West, and local realizing. Spot was dull and lower, but closed firm. Sales, 9,000 bushels, including 8,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 50¼c, delivered, and 1,000 bushels steamer, yellow, at 47½c, elevator, 16,554,000 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 78,079 bushels; in the interior, 266,957 bushels....Clearances hence, 4,000 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 215,155 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were neglected and ¼c lower, following corn and the West. Spot was dull and ¼@½c lower, closing easy.... Sales, 29,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 37½c for 6,000 bushels; do, clipped, 38c; No. 3 do, 37c; No. 2 mixed, 33½c; No. 3, 33c; rejected, mixed, 32c; rejected, white, 34½c; No. 2 mixed, 34@36c for 3,000 bushels; track white, 38@42c for 20,000 bushels....Receipts, 43,050 bushels; exports, 3,195 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
March	320,000	57¾ @58 5-16	57⅞
May	2,740,000	58⅝ @59⅛	58⅝
June	30,000	58⅞ @59⅜	59⅛
July	1,710,000	59 1-16@59 9-16	59⅝
August	30,000	59¼ @59⅝	59½
September	40,000	59⅝ @60⅛	59⅝
December	10,000	62⅜ @62⅞	62⅝
Total	4,880,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
February	10,000	48 @48½	....
May	200,000	48¾ @49 1-16	48⅞
July	120,000	48⅞ @49⅜	48⅞
Total	390,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
March	30,000	33¼ @33½	33¼
April	....	.... @....	33⅜
May	60,000	33¼ @33½	33¼
No. 2 white—			
March	10,000	36¼ @....	36¼
May	....	.... @....	36¼
Total	100,000		

FLOUR—Offerings were at old prices, but jobbers held off, owing to the break in wheat. Sales, 21,825 bbls, including 1,000 sacks No. 2 Spring at $2.10; 300 bbls bakers' extra at $2.65@$2.70; 2,500 bbls Spring patents at $3.55@$3.60; 1,200 bbls Pennsylvania straights at $2.80; 800 bbls No. 1 at $2.20@$2.40; 1,400 bbls straights at $2.80; 1,000 sacks Winter clear on private terms; 9,250 bbls City Mill patents at $4.05@$4.15; 8,550 bbls do clear at $3.30; 1,200 bbls No. 2 at $2.45@$2.50, and 325 bbls supers at $2.30....Arrivals, 7,676 bbls and 17,917 sacks; exports, 9,005 bbls and 2,825 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 44,758 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$1.90@$2.00	Nominal.
Supers	Nominal.	$2.00@$2.10
No. 2	2.00@ 2.05	2.15@ 2.25
No. 1	2.15@ 2.20	2.25@ 2.30
Clears	2.20@ 2.30	2.40@ 2.70
Straights	2.30@ 2.50	2.65@ 2.80
White wheat str'ts	....@....	2.65@ 2.80
Patents	2.60@ 2.70	2.75@ 3.00
Special brands	2.70@ 2.80	2.90@ 3.15
Kansas patents	3.00@ 3.15	3.20@ 3.35
Kansas straights	2.70@ 2.90	2.90@ 3.10
City patents	....@....	4.00@ 4.15
City clears	....@....	3.30@ 3.35
City No. 2	....@....	2.40@ 2.50
City supers	....@....	....@ 2.30
City fine	....@....	2.10@ 2.15

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$1.90@$2.00	....@....
Supers	Nominal.	$2.25@....
No. 2	Nominal.	2.25@....
No. 1	2.10@ 2.20	2.40@$2.60
Clears	2.25@ 2.40	2.50@ 2.80
Straights	3.00@ 3.10	3.10@ 3.25
Patents	3.25@ 3.40	3.35@ 3.50
Special brands	3.40@ 3.50	3.65@ 4.00

RYE FLOUR—Light demand and firm; sales, 300 bbls. We quote: Western and State, superfine, $2.65@$2.80; fancy, $3.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR AND GRAIN—Quiet and firm. We quote: Flour at $1.65@$1.70 for spot, and $1.55@$1.60 to arrive; 54c for Japanese grain; silver, 48@50c; Canadian nominal.

CORN PRODUCTS—Quiet but steady. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.90; Esmeralda, $2.80; granulated yellow meal, $2.50@$2.60; white do, $2.75@$2.80; brewers' meal, $1.20; grits, $1.20; chops, 85c; coarse meal, 91@93c for Western, and 94@96c for city; yellow, $1.09@$1.11; white, $1.13@$1.15.

OATMEAL—Dull but steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $3.80@$4.25; cut, $4.20@$4.65; ground, $3.80, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Dull and nominal. We quote: 52@55c for State and Jersey, on track; 54@55c, delivered, in car lots, and 55@56c for boat-loads, to arrive.

BARLEY—Nominal at 62@65c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 83½@84c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: New Western at 70@75c; two-rowed State at 70@72c; six-rowed do at 73@75c.

FEED—Quiet but firm. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb at 90@95c; middlings, 90@95c; shorts, 95@97½c; rye feed, 85c; oilmeal, $22.50@$23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonmeal, $17@$18, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra. Screenings, 50@60c for No. 2 and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—There is a good, strong market for clover, under a fairly active distributing business. Quoted at 9¾c for No. 1 and 10¼c for fancy as asking prices. Other seeds are nominal.

OILS.

COTTON SEED—The market was ½c lower on yellow, prime grade of which was offered at 26c; the best bid was 25½c, and this was made for 500 bbls; the good off grade yellow is nominally at the value of the prime grade; it could be sold at 25½c, and for export to a moderate extent; there are some lots on offer at 25¾c. If the dullness continues, and the inside price is not be accepted on the prime grade, it is possible that bids would be reduced on the off grade, or that ½c difference would prevail on the two grades; the irregular condition of demand does not permit a uniform holding of prices, and the above figures are more specific than the inside price in that some parties do not promptly follow others in their offerings at the weaker figures. The South is not changing its asking prices, but meanwhile it is steadily adding to accumulations, which are at many points large, and especially at the mills in Texas. Crude in barrels comes in here slowly and is taken up promptly at the steady price of 22c. Sales of 140 bbls crude at 22c; 150 bbls yellow at 26c. Crude in bulk at the mills is 18c bid. COCOANUT OIL is quiet; Ceylon at 5.25c; Cochin at 5.62½@5.75c. LINSEED OIL has a fair demand; quote at 56c and Western at 57c. NEATSFOOT OIL is dull, with pure unracked at 55c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 53c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL is quiet; quoted at 52@53c.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 28.—Oil opened and lowest, 104; highest, 106½; closed, 105 3-8.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The market tended stronger at the West, with an advance of 5 points on lard, 10 points on pork, and 8 points on ribs. The receipts of hogs were less liberal, while their prices were higher. There was increasing demand for the products at the West, but not much inquiry here. In fact, the business at this market was confined to small lots and almost apart from export interest. Decided strength continues on beef fats, which are in good demand, especially oleostearine. The week's hog packing was 370,000 head, same time last year 300,000 head. The indicated total hog packing for the four months from November is 7,100,000 head; same time last year, 4,881,000 head. Chicago estimates its hog receipts for to-day at 28,000 head.

LARD—WESTERN STEAM—The temper was better at the West, with increased demands at a moderate advance in prices. There was a light improvement here in quotations, but the amount of business was unimportant. Cash closed at $6.65 bid; sales of 100 tcs at $6.65, and 25 tcs at $6.70. City steam is held firmly at $6.37½; sales of 100 tcs at $6.25@$6.37½. Options—No sales; March closed at $6.70 nominal and May at $6.77 nominal. Refined is slow and nominal; Continent at $7.05; South American at $7.40. Compound lard is moderately active; quoted at 5⅞@5¾c. The West closed 5 points up and firm; February closed at $6.35; May was at $6.45@$6.50, closing at $6.47; July at $6.55@$6.60, closing at $6.57 bid.

PORK—There was only a small business here for export, or only 100 bbls taken, for which prices were generally steady. The West went up 20c and reacted 10c, with increased business and moderate receipts of hogs. February closed at $10.05; May was at $10.15 bid, up to $10.35, closing at $10.25. Prices here are: Mess, new, $11.25@$12; family mess, $11.25@$12; short clear, in lots, $11.50@$14.50.

BACON was strong at an advance of 5 to 7 points on short ribs at the West, which closed at $5.07 for February, while May, which ranged from $5.22 to $5.30, closed at $5.25@$5.27; July closed at $5.37 @$5.40.

BEEF is taken up moderately at steady prices. Packet, $8.50@$9; do, in tierces, $8.50@$13.50; family, $9.75@$12; extra India mess, in tierces, $12.50@$14.50; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8.25; plate, $8.25 @$8.75.

BEEF HAMS are stronger, with 200 bbls sold at the West at $16.

CUTMEATS—City meats are held firmly, with moderate offerings. Sales are: 15,000 lb pickled bellies, 12 lb average, at 5⅝@5¾c, (prices varying as to quantities;) 5,000 lb do, 14 lb average, at 5½c; 80 bxs clear bellies at 6c. City pickled hams, 7⅜@8¼c; shoulders, 4½@4¾c; 10-lb bellies, 5¾@5⅞c; 12-lb do, 5⅝@5¾c; clear bellies, boxed, 6c. Western meats at Chicago: Fresh hams at 7¾c for 12 lb and 7⅜c for 14 to 16 lb; tierced pickled hams, 8¼c for 16 lb, and pickled shoulders, tierced, 5⅝c; fresh shoulders at 4¾c.

DRESSED HOGS are stronger and in good demand. Receipts at the West, 37,522 head. Chicago—Receipts, 34,000 head; fairly active; light are a shade higher, others steady; $3.80@$4.35; left over, 7,000 head. Cincinnati strong; 5@10c higher; $3.60@ 4.35. St. Louis—Receipts, 5,054 head; prices $3.70@$4.20. Omaha—Receipts, 4,500 head; opened firm to 5c higher; $3.35@$4.10. Pittsburg—Slow; $4.15@$4.45. Kansas City—Receipts, 7,000 head; steady; $3.65@$4.05. Cleveland—Light averages and Yorkers, $4.10@$4.20. Indianapolis—Receipts, 2,500 head; active; $4@$4.35. Quotations here are 5¾c for heavy, 5¾c for 180 lb, 5¼c for 160 lb, 5½@5¾c for 140 and 120 lb, and 5¾@6c for pigs.

TALLOW—While a sale is reported of 50 hhds city at 4¼c, yet the melters, as a rule, decline to accept that price, which is bid steadily; they hold firmly in most instances to 4½c, although it is probable that for some lots, if a bid were made of 4⅜c, it would be accepted. Country brings more money, with one sale at 4¾c, and several within the ra... of 4⅝@4¾c, as to quality, and 80,000 lb taken up.

STEARINE—Lard stearine is firm at 8¼@8½c, excepting Western, which could not be sold near those figures. Oleostearine is strong and wanted, while the accumulations are small; sales of 250,000 lb city at 7¼c, and 50,000 lb do, to go West, at 7¼c, closing with 7¼c bid and declined. At Chicago sales have been made at 7¼c, reported to the extent of 1,000,000 lb.

COFFEE.

Contracts opened lower with Europe, but rallied on local buying, and closed steady and unchanged to 5 points up, with a moderate trade. Havre was steady at ⅜@1f decline, and Hamburg dull at ⅝ pfennig down. Spot Rio was dull but firm at 16⅝c for No. 7 and 15½c for No. 8. Sales, 2,700 bags Central America, 1,100 bags Maracaibo, 1,000 bags Bucaramanga, and 600 bags Laguayra, on private terms....Option Sales—Opening Call—11 A. M.—March, 500 bags at 14.90c; May, 750 bags at 14.55c; September, 750 bags at 14.50c; December, 250 bags at 14.55c, 250 bags at 14.60c; total, 2,500 bags. Second Call and Close—March, 500 bags at 14.90c; May, 750 bags at 14.60c, 500 bags at 14.70c, 500 bags at 14.75c, 250 bags at 14.70c; July, 250 bags at 14.80c; August, 250 bags at 14.65c; December, 500 bags at 14.55c, 500 bags at 14.60c; total, 4,500 bags. Exchange—30 points paid to exchange 600 bags May for March 1,250 bags September for 1,250 bags December, even; 5 points paid to exchange 250 bags December for May; total for day, 11,000 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	....@....	....@....
February	....@....	....@....
March	14.95@15.00	15.85@15.90
April	14.75@14.80	15.50@15.55
May	14.65@14.70	15.40@15.45
June	14.70@14.75	15.00@15.10
July	14.75@14.80	14.75@14.85
August	14.65@14.70	14.45@14.55
September	14.60@14.65	14.30@14.40
October	14.65@14.70	14.05@14.10
November	14.55@14.65	13.80@13.90
December	14.55@14.60	13.70@13.80

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	184,373
Arrivals	....
Total	184,373
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	9,837
Total stock in New-York to-day	174,536
Total stock in Baltimore	4,729
Arrivals	....
Total	4,729
Deliveries yesterday	445
	4,284
Total stock in New-Orleans	9,189
Arrivals	....
Total	9,189
Deliveries yesterday	273
	8,916
Total stock in other ports	13,200
Total stock in United States	187,736
Afloat from Rio per steam to Feb. 27	78,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Feb. 27	33,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Feb. 27	112,000
Total	410,736
Same time 1894	468,974

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean 16⅝

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1	1.90 above No. 7	No. 6	.50 above No. 7
No. 2	1.65 above No. 7	No. 7	.... above No. 7
No. 3	1.40 above No. 7	No. 8	.50 below No. 7
No. 4	1.25 above No. 7	No. 9	.90 below No. 7
No. 5	.75 above No. 7		

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1	Nom. above No. 7	No. 6	1.00 above No. 7
No. 2	Nom. above No. 7	No. 7	.... above No. 7
No. 3	2.75 above No. 7	No. 8	1.00 below No. 7
No. 4	2.25 above No. 7	No. 9	1.75 below No. 7
No. 5	1.50 above No. 7	No. 10	2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java, fancies	28 @31	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	21 @22	Cora	17½@18¾
Padang, int'r	26½@27	Caracus	18 @19
Macassar—		Do. washed	19¾@21¼
Timor	22 @23	Porto Cabello	17 @18¼
Pajo	21 @22	Do. washed	19¾@21¾
Mocha	26½@27½	Savanilla—	
Maracaibo—		Ocana	18 @20
Trujillo	17¾@18½	Bucara'ga	18¾@20¼
Bocono	17¾@18¾	Do. washed	19 @21½
Tovar	18 @19	Bogota	20 @22
Merida	18½@20	Mexican—	
Cucuta, ord'y	18¾@19	Cordova, gr'n	18½@19
Fair to good	19¼@19½	Do. white	19 @20
Pr. to choice	20 @21	Oaxaca	19¼@21½
Central American—		Guatemala and	
Costa Rica	17 @20½	Coban	19 @22
San Salvador	18½@19¾	Jamaica	17 @20¾
Do. washed	19½@21½		

COTTON.

Contracts were dull and unsettled, with the close steady at 2@3 points advance, with only a local scalping trade. Spot was dull and unchanged. Sales, 200 bales to spinners, with 500 bales delivered on contract.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling Gulf	5 13-16
Middling upland	5 9-16

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	⅞c on
Strict good middling	½c on
Good middling	Even
Strict low middling	5-16c on
Low middling	3-16c off
Strict good ordinary	7-16c off
Good ordinary	13-16c off
Good middling tinged	1¼c off
Strict middling stained	Even
Middling stained	7-32c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Extremes. Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
March	5.43@5.44	5.43	5.40	9,200
April	5.44@5.45	5.44	5.41	5,700
May	5.48@5.49	5.49	5.44	21,300
June	5.51@ ..	5.52	5.47	7,700
July	5.54@5.55	5.54	5.50	5,100
August	5.57@5.58	5.58	5.53	5,900
September	5.62@5.63	5.62	5.59	2,500
October	5.67@5.68	5.68	5.64	1,200
November	5.71@5.72	5.72	5.69	2,100
December	5.76@5.77	5.77	5.76	1,800
January	@	..	..	....
February	Nominal.	..	..	....
Total				65,500

COTTON RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1895.

	S.	S.&M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	3418	7310	3938	2308	2413	..
New-Orleans	3815	8484	12178	2630	15155	..
Mobile	359	2089	85	134	36	..
Savannah	1491	3321	4086	2872	2081	..
Charleston	887	2355	656	1667	1474	..
Wilmington	652	395	407	194	188	..
Norfolk	696	1091	1616	667	1162	..
Baltimore	..	..	1173	..	935	..
New-York	..	1050	1047	400	1255	..
Boston	..	1447	2734	1397	2114	..
Philadelphia	222	1010	768	5745	681	..
West Point	879	642	1531	491	479	..
Newport News	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brunswick	..	..	..	..	..	..
Port Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Velesco	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	12199	29394	29219	18505	27949	..
This day last week	9262	11390	14906	16901	12931	13993
This day last year	9332	11849	13620	11871	10171	7886

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—The market maintains a firm position, with supplies well held, and domestic grades meeting with fair, steady attention.

N. Orleans, centrif gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	28@30
Common	14@16	Good	31@32
Fair	17@18	Prime	33@34
Prime	19@21	Choice	35@38
Choice	22@25	Barbados, job'g	23@25
Cuba, 50° test, nominal		Puerto Rico	26@33

RICE—A generally firm market, with a fair interest shown over desirable grades.

Domestic—		Japan	4 @4¼
Ordinary	3¾@4	Java, in bond	1¾@2¾
Fair	4¼@4¾	Java	3¼@3⅞
Good	4¾@4¾	Rice flour	2⅝@2½
Prime	5 @5¼	Rice pol., 100 lb	$1.00@$1.10
Choice	5⅜@5½	Rice bran, 100 lb	75@ 80
Fancy	5¾@6		
Head	6⅜@6¾		
Patna	3¾@4¼		

SUGAR—The raw market continues firm, with only a light demand. Sales, 11,700 bags centrifugals, 96° test, at 2¼c, in bond, to Canada. Refined fairly active and held firmly.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	2 11 16
Molasses sugars, 89° test	2 7-16
Centrifugal, 96° test	3

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates as present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discounts on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantities one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, (or Nos. 13 and 14,) but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	4 7-16@4⅝
Coarse powdered	4 1-16@4¼
Granulated	3 13-16@4
Cutloaf	4 7-16@4⅝
Crushed	4 7-16@4⅝
Powdered	4 1-16@4¼
Coarse granulated	3 15-16@4⅛
Fine granulated	3 13-16@4
Extra fine granulated	3 15-16@4¼
Con. granulated	4 1-16@4¼
Cubes	4 1-16@4¼
XXXX powdered	4 5-16@4½
Mold A	4 1-16@4¼
Diamond A	3 13-16@4
Confectioners' A	3 11-16@3¾
Columbia A	3 9-16@3⅝
Windsor A	3 9-16@3⅝
Ridgewood	3 9-16@3⅝
Phoenix A	3 9-16@3⅝
Empire A	3½ @3 11-16
No. 8	3 7-16@3⅝
No. 7	3 5-16@3⅜
No. 8	3 3-16@3⅜
No. 9	3⅛ @3 5-16
No. 10	3 1-16@3¼
No. 11	3 @3 3-16
No. 12	2 15-16@3⅛
No. 13 (net)	2⅞ @....
No. 14 (net)	2⅞ @....

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Domestic receipts are considerably larger, and with trade dull the market is showing slight weakness on most varieties. No one feels like cutting prices very much, but a shading of 2½c is made rather than miss a sale. This is particularly so on medium. Red kidney slow, and $2.10 buys the best grade. Foreign beans steady, with some jobbing business from store, a little above quotations. Green peas slow and easy. We quote, for choice quality: Beans, domestic marrow, per bushel, $2.42½@$2.45; do, pea, $1.92½@$1.95; do, medium, $1.82½@$1.85; do, white kidney, $2.35@ $2.40; do, red kidney, $2.10; do, mull'd soup, $1.85@$1.90; do, yellow eye, $2.15@$2.20; do, lima, California, $2.80@$2.85; do, foreign pea, $1.70@$1.80; do, foreign medium, $1.65@ $1.75; green peas, bbls, $1.07½; do, bags, $1@$1.02½; do, Scotch, $1.07½@$1.10.

BUTTER—Supplies are large, though the more moderate receipts resulted in holding fancy stock at late prices. Trading was quite moderate, and was not affected to any extent by the recent decline.

NEW BUTTER.

State and Pennsylvania—	
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, extra	@20
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, firsts	17 @18
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, seconds	14 @16
Welsh tubs, extra	19 @20
Welsh tubs, firsts	16 @18
Welsh tubs, seconds	14 @15
Western—	
Creamery, Elgin and other Western extras	@22
Creamery, firsts	19½@21
Creamery, seconds	17 @18
Creamery, thirds	15 @16
Imitation creamery, firsts	15 @16
Imitation creamery, seconds	13 @12
Dairy, firsts	14 @15
Dairy, thirds to seconds	9 @11
Factory, tubs, fresh, extra	14 @....
Factory, tubs, fresh, firsts	11 @12
Factory, fresh, seconds	9½@10
Factory, fresh, thirds	8 @ 9
Rolls, fresh, choice	14 @15
Rolls, fresh, poor to good	8½@12

OLD BUTTER.

State—	
Creamery, Fall-made	12 @19
Half-firkin tubs, fancy	16½@17
Half-firkin tubs, firsts	13 @15
Half-firkin tubs, seconds	11 @12
Dairies, tubs and firkins, fancy	16 @16½
Dairies, tubs and firkins, firsts	13 @15
Dairies, tubs and firkins, seconds	11 @12
Dairy, firkins, fancy	.. @16
Dairy, firkins, firsts	13 @15
Dairy, firkins, seconds	11 @12
Dairy, tubs or firkins, thirds	@10
Western—	
Creamery, June, extra	18 @19
Creamery, June, common to extra	10 @17
Factory, firkins	9 @12
Factory, tubs	8 @11

CHEESE—There was a pretty good inquiry for fancy full cream, especially colored and small white, with prices held firmly; under grades were moderately active, while part skims were rather quiet.

State, f. c., large, Fall make, col'd, fcy.	11½@..
State, f. c., large, Fall make, white, fcy.	10¾@11
State, full cream, large, choice	10½@10⅝
State, full cream, large, good to prime	10 @10⅜
State, full cream, large, com. to fair	9 @ 9¾
State, full cream, small size, fancy	11¼@12
State, full cream, small, poor to prime	9½@11¼
State, part skims, small size, choice	8 @ 8½
State, part skims, small, fair to prime	5 @ 7
State, part skims, large dairy, choice	7 @ 7¼
State, part skims, fair to prime	4½@ 6
State, part skims, common	3 @ 3½
Pennsylvania, skims	1¼@ 1½
State, full skims	1½@ 2½

EGGS—Receipts were light, with the demand about sufficient to keep stock pretty well up. Holders anticipate more liberal arrivals, and the market lacks firmness in the anxiety to sell promptly.

State and Pennsylvania	30 @31
Western, fresh-gathered, choice	30 @..
Southern, fresh-gathered, prime	29 @30
Duck	35 @..

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples in fair supply to-day, and demand very light. Prices are held unchanged, but for prompt sales the tone is rather weak, and outside quotations are extreme. Other fruits are without change in tone or prices. We quote: Apples—Greening, Baldwin, and Spy, per bbl, $3.50@$4; do, Spitz, $4@$6; do, russet, $2.25 @$3. Grapes—Catawba, per basket, 12@20c. Cranberries—Cape Cod, per bbl, $10@$14; do, Jersey, per crate, $3.25@$4. Oranges—Havana, per bbl, $4@$5; do, California, per box, $3.25@$3.50; do, Florida, $1@$3. Grape fruit, per box, $1@$5; tangerines, $2@$5; mandarins, $1@$3.

FRUITS—DRIED—Exporters are showing no interest in evaporated apples at present, but the jobbing trade is fair, and holders are talking a little more confidently. Sundried apples relatively scarce and inquired for. Some demand for chops; 2⅜c bid for prime lots. Sales of prime heavy packed cores and skins for export at ⅞@1c, free on board. Raspberries in very small supply and firm. Cherries steady. Plums dull. California fruits in fair jobbing demand, and prices without quotable change. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy to extra fancy, 7¾@8¼c; do, prime to choice, 6¾@7¼c; do, common to good, 5@6¼c; do, sun-dried, 5@ 6c; chops, 2@2¾c; cores and skins, ½@1c; raspberries, evaporated, 20@21c; cherries, 12 @13c; plums, State, 5@5½c; blackberries, 5½c; apricots, 6@10c; peaches, California, peeled, 12@16c; do, unpeeled, 6@10c; prunes, as to size and quality, 3@10c.

GAME—We quote: Wild ducks, canvas, per pair, $1@$3; do, red head, $1@$2; do, mallard, 40@90c; do black, 40@75c; do, ruddy, 40@65c; do, commoner kinds, 20@40c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Two cars of far-Western stock arrived to-day. Buyers took hold of fowls rather better than was expected, and the fresh offerings went out of first hands pretty well at 9c generally. Chickens were quieter and sold at same price as fowls. Old roosters and turkeys steady. Ducks and geese unchanged. We quote: Fowls, per lb, 9c; chickens, 9c; old roosters, 5½c; turkeys, 9@10c; ducks, per pair, 60@95c; geese, per pair, $1@$1.37; pigeons, 35@40c. DRESSED—Choice hen turkeys rather firm and a few such reach 12c, though many are too heavy or too old to exceed 11@11½c. Young toms steady and occasional sales of light weights at a slight premium. Fowls steady. Philadelphia chickens firm for the fancy grades only. Capons wanted. Frozen poultry held firmly, but no large movement reported. We quote for fresh killed: Turkeys—Hens, per lb, 11@12c; do, young toms, 10c; do old toms, 8@8½c. Chickens—Philadelphia, 14@ 20c; do, Jersey, 12@14c; do, Western, 9@ 11c. Fowls, Western, 9@10½c. Ducks, 12@ 15c. Geese, 8@11c. Capons—Philadelphia, 15@22c; do, Western, 12@18c. Squabs, per dozen, $2.25@$4.25. We quote for Western frozen: Turkeys, No. 1, 11@12c; chickens, 10@12c; fowls, 9@10c; ducks, 14@16c; geese, 8@10c.

VEGETABLES—Domestic potatoes about steady, but supplies are liberal, and demand comparatively light. Choice onions steady with demand generally slow. Kale and spinach in fair sale.

Cabbage, per 100	$4.00@$12.00
Celery, fancy, Michigan, large, per dozen roots	75@ 1.00
Celery, Western and State, fair to good, per dozen roots	30@ 65
Onions, white, large, per bbl	4.00@ 9.00
Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl	2.25@ 2.75
Onions, Eastern, red, per bbl	2.25@ 3.00
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl	2.25@ 2.75
Onions, State and Western, yellow	2.00@ 2.37
Turnips, per bbl	75@ 1.00
Kale, per bbl	50@ 75
Tomatoes, per crate	1.00@ 3.00
Spinach, Baltimore	1.50@ 2.00
Spinach, Norfolk	1.25@ 2.25

POTATOES.

Jersey, prime, in bulk, per bbl	$1.75@$1.87
State, prime, per 180 lb	1.75@ 2.00
State, common to fair, per 180 lb	1.50@ 1.62
Maine, per bbl	2.00@ 2.50
Sweets, Vineland, per bbl	1.75@ 2.50
Sweets, Southern Jersey, double heads	1.75@ 2.00
Bermuda, prime	6.00@ 6.50

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY AND STRAW—Market quiet and unchanged. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 70@75c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 50@65c; do, shipping, 50c; do, no grade, 30@35c; clover-mixed, 50@55c; clover, 35@45c; rye straw, 40@55c; oat straw, 30@40c.

HOPS—Fine stock continues to be held with considerable confidence, with supplies steadily reducing, while less desirable are freely offered at the old prices, and without movement of consequence.

State N. Y., crop of 1894, choice	10 @11
State N. Y., crop of 1894

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

London, Dreading Shipments of Gold from America, Sells Stocks.

SOME SPECIALTIES DECIDEDLY LOWER

But Engagements of Gold Have Not Been Made and None Likely at Present—General List Weak but Slightly Lower.

THURSDAY—P. M.

London was the principal factor in to-day's stock market. Prices from there came lower and there were selling orders here for the foreign account throughout the day. New-York Central, Louisville and Nashville and St. Paul were the chief sufferers from the movement, the alleged reason for which was the fear in London that gold shipments from this side would be resumed. A dispatch to a news agency, however, ntimated another reason—that there was evident liquidation going on, but so far no declared failures.

As to the fear of gold exports in the near future, it is now pretty generally accepted that none will be permitted. Exchange rates, it is true, are at a point where shipments have been made in the past, but the bond syndicate has bills for sale. The exchange market is very narrow at present, and the offering of a very moderate line of bills is sufficient to keep the rates below the gold-shipping point. Furthermore, it is understood not to be the intention of the syndicate to force the rates down materially, but to keep them just below the shipping point. There was another million of gold turned into the Treasury to-day, and the gold reserve now stands at $85,858,313.

Local traders followed the cue given by London, and were sellers of stocks, so that the tone of the market was heavy throughout the day. New-York Central sold down to 95¾, but closed at 96⅜, a net loss of 1½ points, but Northwestern was down only ⅝ at the close. St. Paul's net loss was ⅞, while Burlington lost ¾ and Rock Island ½. Louisville and Nashville developed the greatest weakness, selling down to 48⅝, closing at 48¾, a net loss of 2¼ points. Baltimore and Ohio was more active than usual and declined to 87⅞, although at the close it had recovered to 87, a net loss of a point. Jersey Central, which was marked up on the shorts yesterday, was heavy to-day, and closed 1¼ down.

There was a fair amount of trading done in the industrials, and most of them closed at declines. Tobacco was firm on the purchase of a small rival concern. Chicago Gas was heavy on the threatened new opposition. Sugar, which was the most active stock on the list, was irregular. It moved within 1¼ points, and closed at its lowest price, 91¾—a net loss of ⅝. Distillers was sold early in the day on the news that State Senator Soloman had asked the Illinois Legislature to call the attention of the United States court to the violation of the trust law by the receivers of the company, but when it was explained that Senator Soloman is a brother-in-law of Mr. Greenhut and that his action was merely a step to help his relative to his bear campaign, the stock promptly recovered most of its loss, and closed only ¼ lower than yesterday. The market closed dull and within a fraction of the lowest prices of the day.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money was very dull. Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty days, 3@3½ per cent. for sixty days, 3¾@4 per cent. for ninety days, 4@5 per cent. for four months, and 4½@6 per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was in better demand. Rates were 3¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent. for high-grade four months' single names, and 4½@7 per cent. for others having six months to run.

The Clearing House exchanges were $80,880,490, and balances $6,527,654. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $260,302.

In London call money was 1⅝ per cent., short and three months' bills 1½ per cent.

The Bank of England lost £417,575 in bullion. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which last week was 70.69, became 68.65. The bank's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France lost 1,925,000f in gold, and gained 800,000f in silver.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and strong. The posted rates for sterling were unchanged at $4.88 for sixty-day bills and $4.90 for demand. Actual rates were $4.87½ for sixty-day bills, $4.89 for demand, $4.89¼ for cable transfers, and $4.86 @$4.86¼ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¾ for long and 5.15⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅜ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 75@100 premium; bank, 150 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, 1/16@¾ premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-32; selling, ⅛ premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c; telegraphic, 20c. Boston—10@15c premium. Chicago—25c premium. St. Louis—85c premium.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 60⅜ bid.

The commercial price of bar silver was 60¼c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 48½.

In London bar silver sold at 27 9-16d per ounce.

The exports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $26,703,938, and the imports for the same period $3,544,730. The net exports, therefore, have been $23,159,208.

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

The railway bond market was dull and irregular. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

International & Great Northern 1st	1
Milwaukee & Northern 1st cn., 1913	2
Morris & Essex 7s, 1871	1
Northern Pacific cn. 5s	1½
Oregon Short Line 6s	1
St. Louis Southwestern 1st	1¼

DECLINED.

Kansas Pacific cn	1
Lehigh & W. B. cn., as	1
Mobile & Ohio gen. 4s	1
Northern Pacific 2d, c	1⅝
Reading gen. cts., as	1½
Northwestern ext. 4s	1¼
Texas Pacific 2d	1¼
Wabash 2d	1

Government bonds were quiet. The 5s registered, declined ⅛, and the 5s, coupon, ¼. The sales on call were $30,000 5s, coupon, at 116. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, 1891, r	95	..
4s, r	111¼	111⅜
4s, c	111¼	111⅜
6s, r	112⅝	112⅝
5s, r	115⅞	116⅛
5s, c	115⅞	116¼
Currency 6s, 1895	100	..
Currency 6s, 1896	102½	..
Currency 6s, 1897	105½	..
Currency 6s, 1898	108½	..
Currency 6s, 1899	110½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

In State securities, $4,000 Tennessee settlement 3s sold at 84.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	144	144	144	144	140	145	..
American Cotton Oil	20¾	21	20¾	21	20½	20¾	75
*American Sugar Refining	91¾	92⅜	91⅛	91⅞	91⅜	91½	37,590
American Sugar Refining pf	92⅜	92⅞	92¼	92¼	92¼	92½	24
*American Tobacco	90	91	90½	90½	90	92	80
American Tobacco pf	104	104⅜	103	104	103⅜	105¼	13,410
Baltimore & Ohio	87⅝	4	87⅛	4	87⅛	106⅛	310
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	57	57⅜	55⅞	57	57½	58½	796
*Bay State Gas	4½	4½	4½	4½	4¼	5¼	2,985
Canada Southern	16	16¼	15⅝	16	16	16¼	100
Canadian Pacific	48¼	48⅜	48	48	48¼	48½	1,100
Chesapeake & Ohio	43½	43½	43½	43½	43½	44½	900
Chicago Gas	16⅝	16⅝	16	16	16	16½	150
Chicago Stock Yards	71½	72¼	70⅝	71	70⅞	71	2,010
Chicago & Northwestern	89	89	89	89	..	..	11,775
Chicago & Northwestern pf	139	139	139	139	..	..	30
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	70	70¼	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	70	10,395
C., C., C. & St. Louis	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	36½	95
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	54⅞	55¼	54¼	54⅜	54⅜	54⅝	7,960
Chicago, MH. & St. Paul pf	117½	117½	117½	117½	117	119	400
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac	61⅜	62	61½	61½	61½	61⅝	20,945
Colorado Coal & Iron, Dev	4½	5⅜	4½	5⅜	4	7	5,865
Col., Hock. Val. & Tol	18⅞	18⅞	17⅞	18⅞	18⅜	19½	200
Consolidated Coal	31	31	31	31	30	31	100
Consolidated Gas Company	133½	133½	133	133	133	134	940
Delaware & Hudson	126	126	126	126	125	126	116
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	11½	11⅝	10¾	11½	11	11¼	9,000
General Electric	29	29⅛	28⅜	28⅝	28⅝	28¾	5,175
Laclede Gas	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼	41	45	500
Laclede Gas pf	82	82	82	82	82	84	15
Lake Erie & Western	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15¼	16	65
Lake Shore	136½	136½	135¼	135⅝	135¾	136	1,020
Long Island	84¼	84¼	83½	84	84	85	70
*Long Island Traction	50	50	48⅝	48⅞	48¾	48¾	845
Louisville & Nashville	64¼	64½	64½	64½	64	87⅞	13,405
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago pf	21¼	21¼	20⅞	20⅞	21	21¼	665
Manhattan Con	107¾	107¾	106	106¾	106¾	107	3,050
Missouri Pacific	18¾	19¼	18⅞	19¼	19	19¼	1,600
*National Lead Co	21⅝	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝	21¼	22¼	27
National Linseed Oil	27	27	26¾	26⅞	26¾	29¾	500
New-Jersey Central	19½	19½	19½	19½	18	20	100
New-York Central	84½	85¼	83⅝	83⅞	83⅜	84	11,935
N. Y. & N. E., all in. pd	29¾	30½	29¾	30⅛	30	30¼	1,900
New-York & New-Haven	194	194	194	194	193½	195¼	65
New-York, Chi. & St. Louis	12½	12½	12½	12½	12	13	100
New-York, Lack. & Western	118	118	118	118	..	..	100
N. Y., L. E. & W.	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8¾	1,100
New-York, Sus. & Western	13	13	12¾	12¾	12¾	13¼	540
New-York, Sus. & Western pf	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37½	37½	730
Norfolk & Western	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	3	100
Norfolk & Western pf	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	10⅝	11	8
Northern Pacific	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅝	3	100
Northern Pacific pf	13⅜	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	13¼	13⅝	700
Ontario & Western	15⅞	15⅞	15¼	15⅝	15⅝	15⅞	550
Pacific Mail	22	22	22	22	22	22½	100
Philadelphia & Reading	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅜	9¾	500
P., C., C. & St. L.	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	15⅛	16⅛	150
Pullman Palace Car Co	154⅜	154⅜	154	154	154	155	220
St. Paul, Minn. & Man	105½	105½	105½	105½	105	108	100
Southern Pacific	17⅜	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	17⅜	18	400
Southern Railway	9⅞	9⅞	8½	9¼	9⅛	9⅜	1,650
Southern Railway pf	31¼	31¼	30½	30½	31	31½	2,973
Texas Pacific	8⅜	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8¾	100
United States Cordage	5⅞	5⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4⅝	785
United States Cordage pf	8½	8½	7½	7½	7⅜	7⅞	1,380
United States Cordage gtd	18⅜	18⅜	17	17	15½	16⅜	55
United States Rubber	40¼	40¾	40	40¼	40	40¾	720
United States Rubber pf	94	94	94	94	93¾	94	125
*United States Leather	7½	7½	7½	7½	7	7½	600
*United States Leather pf	59¾	61	59⅜	60½	59½	60½	550
Wabash pf	13⅛	13½	12⅜	12⅝	12½	12⅝	800
Wells-Fargo Express	104½	104⅝	104⅜	104⅝	102	107	7
Western Union Telegraph	87½	87½	86¾	87⅛	87	87⅜	8,519
Wheeling & Lake Erie	8⅞	9⅛	8⅞	9	8¼	9½	400
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	35	35	32⅝	32⅞	33	35	75
Total sales							208,312
*Unlisted							

Bonds.

Am Cot Oil Co 8s 2,000 ..... 110⅝
1,000 ..... 110½
Am Dock & Imp 5s 5,000 113
A., T. & S. F 4s 2,000 ..... 64½
17,000 ..... 64⅜
9,000 ..... 64¼
11,000 ..... 64⅛
A., T. & S. F 2d 3-8s, Class A 20,000 17
At. & Pac gtd 4s 5,000 ..... 45½
Austin & N. W 1st 7,000 85
B'way & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s 10,000 ..... 109¾
Canada So 1st gtd 5,000 ..... 110½
Cent of N. J. G. M 5s 1,000 ..... 111⅜
Cent Pac 6s, 1898 6,000 ..... 103⅛
Ches & Ohio Con 5s 4,000 106
5,000 ..... 106¼
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s 9,000 75
C. & O. R. & A. Div 1st Cons 4s 1,000 92
C. B. & Q. Con 7s 3,000 ..... 118½
Chi. Bur & Quincy Nebraska Ext 4s 1,000 87
C. B. & Q. Conv 5s 1,000 ..... 102½
Chi G. L. & C. Co 1st 5,000 94
Chi & Northwest 25-Year Deb 5s 3,000 ..... 107¼
Chi & N. W. Ext 4s 6,000 100
5,000 ..... 100¼
Chi, R. I. & P. Ext 5s 2,000 101
1,000 ..... 100⅞
2,000 ..... 100¾
2,000 ..... 100⅞
Chi, R. I. & P. Deb 5s 3,000 ..... 90½
C., St. P., M. & O. Cons 1st 5s 2,000 ..... 124⅜
C., C. C. & St. L. St. L. Div 4s 6,000 91
1,000 ..... 91¼
Total sales

Cin., Day & I. 1st 5s 15,000 101
Col., H. V. & Tol 5s 4,000 ..... 88¼
5,000 ..... 88½
Den. & Rio G. 4s 2,000 81
Den. & Rio G. 1st 3,000 ..... 114⅝
2,000 ..... 114⅞
East T., Va. & Ga. Cons Gold 5s 8,000 105
Ed. El. Ill. Co. of N. Y. 1st 5s 10,000 108
H. & T. Cent 1st 5s 2,000b3 ..... 105½
2,000 105
Ill. Cent 4s, 1953 7,000 ..... 98¼
Int. & Gt. North 1st 2,000 118
Kan. Pac 6s, 1896 8,000 105
Kan. Pac 1st Cons 2,000 63
4,000 ..... 62¾
5,000 62
Laclede Gas L. Co. of St. L. 1st 5s 21,000 93
L. E. & W. 1st 5s 2,000 115
Lehigh V. of N. Y. 1st 8,000s20f 100
Lehigh & W. B. Con Assented 1,000 106
Long Dock 6s 2,000 129
Long Island G. M. 4s 2,000 ..... 95¾
Long Isl. Ferry 4½s 5,000 ..... 97¾
Manhattan R. Con 4s 3,000 ..... 97½
Met. Elevated 1st 5,000 ..... 121¼
Mexican Int. 1st 4s 5,000 ..... 71½
Mil. & No. 1st, 1913 Consolidated 5,000 120
Minn. & St. L. 1st 7s 1,000. 135
Guaranteed 1,000 132
Mo., K. & Tex. 1st 4s 8,000 ..... 80½
20,000 ..... 80¼
3,000 ..... 80½

M. & St. P. G. M 4s, Series A 2,000 ..... 87¾
M. & St. P. 8s 1st 3,000 ..... 110⅞
Mo., Kan. & East 1st 2,000 ..... 83¾
7,000 ..... 84⅞
Mob. & Ohio G. M 5,000b3 ..... 63¼
Morris & Es. 7s, '71 1,000 118
N. Y. Chi. & St. L. 4s 25,000 102
N. Y. Elevated 1st 7s 1,000 108
N. Y., L. E. & W. Consol 2d Consol 10,000 ..... 55⅜
D. M. & Co. Eng. Certs 10,000 ..... 55⅜
N. Y. & N. J. Tel 5s 3,000 105
N. Y. & W. Con 5s 6,000s20f 110
N. Y. Sus. & W. 1st Refunding 5s 2,000 105
North Missouri 1st 5,000 ..... 101¾
North Pac. 2d Coup 9,000 83
North Pac. Cons 5s 3,000 ..... 25½
47,000 26
Ohio Southern 1st 5,000 ..... 91¼
1,000 ..... 91⅞
Ore. Imp. Co. Con 5s 1,000 53
Ore. R. & Nav. 1st 2,000 108
3,000 ..... 107⅜
Ore. Short Line 6s 10,000 ..... 91¼
3,000 92
Trust Receipts 25,000 91
Peoples' G. & C. Chi 1st Cons 6s 5,000 93
Phil. & Read. G. M 4s Trust. Co. Certs 10,000 61
Rio Grande W. 1st 2,000 65
Rome & W. Consol 2,000 118
St. L. & Iron Mount 1st Ext 5s 4,000 102

St. L., Kan. & North Real Es. & R. 7s 1,000 ..... 104¾
St. L. Southw. 1st 2,000 ..... 67½
22,000 68
1,000 ..... 67¾
2,000 68
St. L. Southw. 2d Inc 1,000 ..... 20⅞
16,000 22
5,000 ..... 21½
5,000 21
8,000 ..... 20⅜
5,000 ..... 20⅞
5,000 21
St. P. M. & M. 1st Mon Ext 4s 4,000 85
San An. & Ar. Pass 4s 10,000 ..... 54½
Seattle L. S. & E. 1st Trust Co. Certs 2,000 38
So. Car. & Ga. 1st 5s 4,000 97
Southern Ry. 1st 5s 18,000 ..... 86⅜
2,000s3 ..... 86¼
11,000 ..... 86¾
3,000 ..... 86¼
Tex. & N. O. Cons 5s 10,000 90
Tex. & Pac. 1st 5s 4,000 ..... 84¾
1,000 ..... 84½
Tex. & Pac. 2d Inc 5,000 23
5,000 ..... 22¾
1,000 23
9,000 ..... 22½
Tol. & O. Cent. 1st 1,000 ..... 107½
Union Pac. 1st, '96 2,000 102
U. P. D. & Gulf 1st 5,000 33
Wabash 1st 5s 10,000 ..... 104¾
5,000 ..... 104½
1,000 105
7,000 ..... 104¼
Wabash 2d Mtge 5s 1,000 ..... 64¾
7,000 64
2,000 ..... 63½
West Shore Gtd 4s 10,000 105
Registered 3,000 ..... 104½
..... $777,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Alabama & Susquehanna	168	..
Alton & T. H.	35½	38
American Coal	90	..
American Coal Oil pf	63	64½
American District Telegraph	..	41
American Express	109	111
B. & Southern Illinois pf	135	..
Boston Air Line pf	103	..
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	..	20
Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts. pf	..	58
Burlington, C. R. & N.	47	..
Cedar Falls & M.	4	5½
Central Pacific	12½	13½
Chicago & Alton	146	..
Chicago & Alton pf	160	175
Chicago & E. Ill	50	53
Chicago & E. Ill pf	90	..
Cleveland & Pittsburg	155	..
Col. Fuel & I.	..	24
Col. & H. Coal	..	55
C., H. V. & T. pf	3½	4½
Commercial Cable	60	61
Denver & Rio Grande	130	..
Denver & Rio Grande pf	11	11½
D. M. & Ft. D.	34	35
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	5½	7
*D., S. S. & A.	25	..
*D., S. S. & A. pf	2½	3½
Edison El. Ill. of N. Y.	6	7
Evansville & Terre Haute	96	99
Flint & P. M.	30	34
Flint & P. M. pf	7½	14
Great Northern pf	..	45
Green Bay & Winona t. r	100	103
Green Bay & Winona t. r. pf	⅜	⅝
Homestake	1	1½
Illinois Central	18	..
Iowa Central	84½	86½
Iowa Central pf	6	6¾
Kansas & Michigan	19½	22
Keokuk & Des Moines	8¾	9½
Keokuk & Des Moines pf	1½	4
Lake Erie & Western pf	70½	71
L., N. A. & C.	6	7
L., St. L. & T.	1	4
Mah. Coal R.	105	115
Mah. Coal R. pf	106	..
Manhattan Beach	1½	3
Maryland Coal pf	50	70
Mexican National ctfs	⅝	2
Mexican Telegraph	179½	190
Michigan Central	92	95
Minn. & St. L. all as. pd	25½	28
Minn. & St. L. pf. all as. pd	44	45
Minnesota Iron	..	40
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	13½	14
*National Lead pf	82	83
National Starch	4	6
National Starch 1st pf	35	..
National Starch 2d pf	15	20
New Central Coal	..	3
New-Jersey & New-York	5	8
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	1¼	5
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	55	65
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf	23	27
Norfolk Southern	16¼	17
North American	60	..
Ontario Mining	3⅜	3⅞
Oregon Improvement	8	12½
Oregon R. & N.	10	12½
Pennsylvania Coal	15	20
Peoria & Eastern	310	..
Peoria, D. & E.	2	3½
Pittsburg & Western pf	..	2½
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	28	30½
P., F. W. & C.	45	46
P., F. W. & C. pf	156	..
Quicksilver	150	..
Quicksilver pf	1	3½
Rensselaer & Saratoga	15	16½
R., W. & O.	180	185
St. Louis Southern	114½	116
St. Louis S. W.	96	..
St. Louis S. W. pf	4¾	5
St. J. & G. I.	9½	10
St. Paul & Duluth	⅞	1½
St. Paul & Duluth pf	20	25
St. Paul & Omaha	85	100
St. Paul & Omaha pf	29¾	30½
Silver bullion certificates	105	108
Southern Cotton Oil	60⅜	..
Tennessee Coal & Iron	..	59½
Toledo & O. C.	13¾	14¼
Toledo & O. C. pf	42	50
Toledo, A. A. & N. M.	70½	80
Union Pacific	1	1½
U. P., D. & G.	8⅝	9
United States Express	2½	3½
Utica & B. R.	41	43
Wabash	150	..
Wisconsin Central	5¼	5⅝
*Unlisted	2½	3

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sugar R. pf	91⅝	92⅝	91⅜	91⅜	10,590
Am. Tobacco	90¼	90¼	89⅝	89⅝	620
A., T. & S. F.	3¾	3¾	3½	3½	50
Chi. Gas	71½	72⅜	70⅝	70⅞	7,380
C., R. I. & P.	62	62⅜	61½	61½	2,440
C., B. & Q.	70⅝	70⅝	69½	69⅝	2,420
C., M. & St. P.	54⅞	55⅛	54¼	54½	14,850
Chi. & N. W.	88¼	88⅝	87⅝	87⅞	3,680
Cent. of N. J.	84⅜	85¼	83⅞	84	2,060
Dist. & C. F.	11⅝	11½	10⅝	11¼	3,660
Gen. Electric	28⅞	29	28⅞	29	230
L. & N.	49⅞	50	48¾	49	6,430
Total sales					72,620

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
L., N. A. & C. pf.	21½	21½	21¼	21½	50
Manhattan	107⅜	107⅜	106½	107⅛	590
Mo. Pacific	19	19¼	18⅞	19¼	80
N. Y. & N. E.	30	30½	30	30⅝	440
N. Y. Cent.	97¼	97⅝	95⅝	96	3,500
N. Y., O. & W.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	10
N. Y., L. E. & W.	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	10
N. Y., S. & W. pf	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	10
Nor. Pacific	13½	13½	13½	13½	80
South. Ry.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	80
U. S. Cordage	5½	5½	4⅞	4⅞	240
West. Union	87½	87⅝	86⅞	87⅛	6,410
Total sales					6,410

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At., T. & S. F. 4s	64⅝	64⅝	64⅜	64⅝	$5,000
E. T., V. & G. cn. 5s	105	105	105	105	2,000
Hock. V. 5s	88½	88½	88½	88½	3,000
Lac. Gas. 5s	93	93	93	93	2,000
Mo., K. & T. 1st	80½	80½	80½	80½	5,000
Total sales					$50,000

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
O. S. 1st	91½	91½	91½	91½	$2,000
R. I. 5s, c	101	101	101	101	2,000
St. L. S. W. 1st	68	68	68	68	5,000
St. L. S. W. 2d	21¼	21¼	21	21	12,000
Tex. Pac. 2d	22⅝	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜	7,000
Wabash 2d	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	5,000
					$50,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
C. C. & Va.	2.60	2.80	2.60	2.80	130
Gould & Curry	.49	.49	.49	.49	100
Total sales					380

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Hale & Nor.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	150

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	53⅞	54¼	53¾	53¾	355,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit deb	94	99
American Exchange Nat. Bank	155	157
American Bank Note	..	..
American Grocery 1st pf	28	38
American Typefounders'	1½	3½
American Typefounders' pf	19	22
†Atlantic Trust	200	215
Barney Dumping Boat Company	10	..
Barney & Smith Car common	15	18
‡Barney & Smith pf. stock	87	91
Beckton Construction pf	65	70
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	118	121
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	180	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	106½	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	107½	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	107½	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	104	..
Brooklyn Elevated	11½	13½
Brooklyn Elev. (Seaside ext.) 5s	64½	67½
Brooklyn City Railroad	156	157½
Brooklyn Gas Company	124½	130½
Brooklyn Traction	99	104½
Brooklyn Traction pf	52½	54½
‡B'klyn Wharf & W'house Co. 5s	104	104⅞
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	102	..
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	101½	103
Buffalo Street Railway stock	65½	67½
Cellulold Company stock	..	52
Central & South Am. Tel	116½	120
Central & South Am. Tel. scrip	113½	117½
Central Cross-Town	170	..
Central National Bank	118	121
Cent. Park, North & East River	163½	..
Central Trust Company	1010	1020
Ches. & Ohio Grain Elevator 4s	63	67
Chi., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	..	2
Chi., Jack. & Mack. R. R. 4 p. c. bonds	45	49
Cleveland & Canton equip. bonds	21	..
Columbus Street Railway stock	46	48
Commercial Cable Co. stock	½	1½
Consol. Electric Light 1st	90	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk.	67	70
Corn Exchange Bank	162½	166½
Cramp Shipyard stock	278	..
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	88	92
Dry Dock, E. B'way & Bat	164	166
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	107	110
Equitable Gas Co. of N. Y.	180½	..
Fourth National Bank	182½	185
Eighth Avenue	310	..
‡Evans. & Rich. R. R. 5s, gtd	..	50
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co	695	720
Fidelity & Casualty Co	300	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av	58½	60
‡42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	112½	..
42d St. & Grand St. R. R.	320	..
Fort Wayne Gas 1st	81	82
Gallatin National Bank	73	75½
Garfield National Bank	308	318
Gold & Stock Telegraph Co	450	..
Grand River Valley R. R. stock	105	110
Hock. Val. Car Trust 6s, Series A	94	..
Holland Trust stock	..	90
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling com	70	..
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	93½	95½
Herring-Hall-Marvin common	..	106
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	7½	10
Hudson River Telephone Co	35	40
Indianapolis Gas stock	135½	137½
Indianapolis Gas Co. 1st 6s	102¾	..
Ind., Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. stock	67	70
Ind., Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	75	78
Int. & G. N. 1st scrip	100	..
International Ocean Telegraph	106	..
Iron Steamboat	4	6
Iron Steamboat bonds	53	60
Journeay & Burnham	46	50
Journeay & Burnham pf	90	95
Keithsburg Bridge 6 p. c. bonds	90	93
Knickerbocker Trust Company	3	..
Lafayette Gas Co. stock	165	..
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	85½	..
Long Island Traction	86½	88
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 5s	6⅞	7
Mutual Gas, New-York	30	35
Manhattan Trust Company	155	..
‡Madison Square Garden stock	118	124
Madison Square Garden 1st	6	..
Madison Square Garden 2d	102	..
Mahoning Coal R. R. pf	73	..
‡Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,600,000.
86 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York
35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

Atlantic Trust Company
39 William Street.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage Co.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Financial.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY

JUNIOR SECURITIES

PROTECTIVE COMMITTEE.

Referring to our circular of Jan. 15, 1895, we urge holders of junior securities, including stock, to deposit the same **before March 15th next** with either of the depositaries named below, from whom copies of the circular may be obtained on application.

DEPOSITARIES:

FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., New-York, 22 William St., N. Y.
FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT CO.,
325 to 331 Chestnut St., Phila.
CREDIT LYONNAIS,
40 Lombard St., London, E. C.

Dated Jan. 29, 1895.

ROBERT M. GALLAWAY, Chairman,
ISAAC N. SELIGMAN,
DAVID G. LEGGET,
SIMON WORMSER,
EMANUEL LEHMAN.

HOADLY, LAUTERBACH & JOHNSON, Counsel.
WM. H. PAGE, Jr., Secretary.

GREEN BAY, WINONA & ST. PAUL RAILROAD CO.

At the instance of the holders of a large amount of the securities of the above company, we have been asked to form a plan to unite the security-holders to protect their interests. You are requested to send your names, addresses, and amount of your holdings to the undersigned. A meeting of the security-holders will be held at any early date, of which due notice will be given.

ROLSTON & BASS,
20 BROAD STREET.

N. W. HARRIS & CO., Bankers,

CHICAGO,

Having been appointed fiscal agents for

LEE COUNTY, IOWA,

will redeem at their offices, Chicago, Ill., the 6 per cent. bonds of said County, maturing March 1, 1895.

Holders of said bonds may present same for collection at

N. W. HARRIS & CO., { 15 Wall St., N. Y., or 70 State St., Boston.

New-York, March 1, 1895.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Trustee under a mortgage given to secure the first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of THE FORT SMITH AND VAN BUREN BRIDGE COMPANY, (guaranteed by the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company,) will receive proposals or offers to sell said bonds up to and including Monday, April 1, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, when the same will be opened and bonds offered at the lowest prices (not exceeding 105 and interest) to the extent necessary to exhaust the amount of the Sinking Fund at that time will be accepted in the order that proposals are received. The interest on bonds offered and accepted will cease on April 1, 1895. If bonds are not offered and accepted in accordance with the above, they will be designated by lot for payment on October 1, 1895, at the price of 105 and accrued interest to that date.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO., Trustee.
LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
80 Broadway.
New-York, Jan. 10, 1895.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF A DEED OF TRUST executed by THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY under date of Feb. 1, 1875, to the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, as Trustee, the following-numbered STERLING BONDS have this day been drawn for redemption, viz.:

Of £200 Sterling,
Nos. 19, 79, 89, 457, 561, 635, and 653, and
Of £100 Sterling,
Nos. 84, 98, 191, 251, 345, 485, and 586.

And on behalf of THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY notice is hereby given that the same will be redeemed at the counting house of Messrs. Morton, Rose & Company, London, on the first day of March, A. D. 1895, and the interest on said bonds will cease on that date.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
Trustee.

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY DENVER EXTENSION BONDS.

In connection with the proceedings now pending and looking to the payment of the past due interest on the above bonds, the undersigned, representing foreign and domestic holders, request bondholders to send their names, addresses, and holdings to them, so that concerted action may be had for the protection of those interested.

J. D. PROBST & CO., 50 Exchange Place.
H. L. THORNELL, care U.S. Trust Co., 45 Wall St.

£ CHEQUES

OF THE CHEQUE BANK, LONDON.
For Travelers, for Remittances,
HAVE ADVANTAGES OVER OTHERS.
CIRCULAR ON APPLICATION.
Fred W. Perry, Gen. Agt., 2 Wall St., N.Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Financial.

Oregon Short Line
and
Utah Northern Railway Co.

CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE AND COLLATERAL TRUST

5 PER CENT. BONDS.

The committee hereby announces that the time having expired within which bonds may be deposited without penalty, it will at the present receive deposits upon payment of a penalty of $5, a bond which will later be increased to $10.

The committee, in conjunction with the Amsterdam committee, now represents more than six millions of the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.

Bonds may be deposited with the American Loan and Trust Company in Boston, or the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company in New-York.

S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, Chairman,
(President American Loan and Trust Co., Boston.)

Dividends.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS ARE PAYABLE AT THE OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, 16 18, 20, AND 22 WILLIAM STREET, ON AND AFTER MARCH 18T, 1895:

American Water Works and Guarantee Co.
Clinton Water Works Co.
Chicago and St. Louis R'y Co. 1st Mtge. 6 per cent.
City of Seattle, Washington.
City of Hastings, Minn. (in favor of St. Paul and Chicago).
Cornwall Water Works Co.
Fond du Lac Water Co.
Green Island Water Works Co.
Horton Water Works Co., Kansas.
Jamestown Water Supply Co.
Keokuk Water Co. 1st Mtge.
Kingston City Railroad Co.
Fred Krug Brewing Co.
Lake Superior Consolidated Iron Mines.
Marinette Water Co.
Marietta Run Coal and Coke Co.
Merrill Water Co.
Minneapolis Gas Light Co.
Mobile & Ohio Car Trust "G."
Mt. Vernon Water Co. Consolidated Mtge.
Mountain Home Canal & Land Co.
New-York, Pennsylvania & Ohio R. R. Co. Coupons and unextended Bonds.
Orford Copper Co.
Olympic Club.
Rochester Water Co.
St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas Car Trust.
Salisbury Water Works Co. 1st Mtge.
Sheboygan Water Works Co.
Southern Kansas Water Co.
Texarkana Gas & Electric Light Co.
Terre Haute & Southeastern Railroad Co.
Town of Hancock (N. Y.) Bonds and Coupons.
United States Rolling Stock.
Wichita Water Co.
Waterloo Water Co.
Wabash Water Co. 1st Mtge.
Ft. Wayne & Jackson Railroad Co.—Dividends.
MARCH 20TH, 1895.
La Crosse City, Wis., Coupons.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS ARE DUE AND PAYABLE AT THE BANKING HOUSE OF
N. W. HARRIS & CO., 15 WALL ST., N.Y. City.
MARCH 1ST, 1895.

Astoria, Oregon, Refunding.
Butternut, Wisconsin School.
Champaign, Ill., Board of Education, School District No. 6.
Decatur, Ill., Board of Education, School District.
Evergreen Park, Ill., Village Hall and Street Improvement.
Jackson, Mich., Water Works.
Lee County, Ia.
Lewis County, Wash., School District No. 9.
Libertyville, Ill., School District No. 3.
Marseilles, Ill., Board of Education, Union District No. 10.
Maywood, Ill., School District No. 7.
Menominee, Mich., Street Improvement.
Morris, Minn., Funding.
New Whatcom City, Wash., Municipal Gold Bonds.
Perry, Ia., Water Works.
Pierce County, Wash., School District No. 8.
MARCH 20, 1895.
Vancouver, Wash., Funding City Hall and Enlarging Electric Light Plant.
MARCH 5TH, 1895.
Bell County, Ky., Bridge.

THE INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS ON THE following bonds and stocks are payable at the banking house of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 17 Nassau Street, New-York City, on and after March 1, 1895:

ANDERSON, IND.,
Municipal 5s.
CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG R. R. CO.,
Quarterly dividend, 1¾ per cent.
DUNKIRK, IND.,
School 6s.
Improvement Bonds.
GRANT COUNTY, IND.,
County 6s.
LIMA, OHIO,
Water Works 5s.
PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE & CHI. RY. CO.,
First Mortgage 7s, Series C.
Second Mortgage 7s, Series I.
MARCH 15.
CLEVELAND & MAHONING R'Y CO.,
Third Mortgage 7s.
MITCHELL, IND.,
School 5½s.
TIPTON, IND.,
Improvement Bonds.
UNION CITY, IND.,
Water Works Funding 6s.
MARCH 25.
FAIRMOUNT, IND.,
Water Works 6s.

Knickerbocker Trust Co.,

234 FIFTH AVENUE.
Branch Office, 66 Broadway.

The following coupons are payable at our offices on and after March 1st, 1895:

Beech Creek R. R. Car Trust.
Citizens' Gas Co. of Rochester, No. 30.
Democratic Club, No. 9.
MARCH 21, 1895.
Ticonderoga School District, No. 5.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
Chicago, Ill., Feb. 6, 1895.

Notice—A quarterly dividend of TWO DOLLARS per share has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, payable on the 1st day of March next, to the stockholders of record at the close of business hours on the 9th inst.

The dividend on shares registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the Company's Agents, Messrs. Cuyler, Morgan & Co., 44 Pine St., New-York, and the dividend on shares registered in Chicago will be paid at the office of the Treasurer of the Company.

C. H. FOSTER, Treasurer.

PREPAYMENT OF DEBENTURES.

THE MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY WILL PAY, upon presentation at their office in Middletown, Conn. March 1, the DEBENTURES of Series 19, MATURING SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1895.

ALSO, at the same time and place, the Debentures of Series 12 maturing March 1st, 1895, and such of the Debentures of the series maturing January 1st, February 1st, June 1st, July 1st, and August 1st, 1895, as have not yet been presented for payment.

New-York Security and Trust Company,

NO. 46 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

Will pay the coupons of the
Evansville, Rockport & Eastern R.R. Co., due Jan. 1, 1895, on presentation.
COUPONS PAYABLE MARCH 1, 1895.
Globe Street Railway Company.
City of Dallas, Texas, 8 per cent., Funding Bonds.
St. Paul, Minn., Gaslight Company,
Charlotte Harbor Phosphate Co.
Allentown & Lehigh Valley Traction Co.

THE UNITED STATES LEATHER COMPANY,
No. 26-28 Ferry St., New-York.
Feb. 26, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this company have this day declared a dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) Per Share on its Preferred Stock, payable March 12, 1895.

The transfer books for preferred stock will be closed March 5 at 3 P. M. and re-opened March 13, 1895. JAMES R. PLUM, Treasurer.

ALL COUPONS DUE 1ST PROX. AND THE principal of all bonds due on that date issued by THE RAILROAD EQUIPMENT COMPANY, and secured by rolling stock furnished railroads under car-trust form, will be paid on and after that date at the offices of POST & POMEROY, No. 45 Wall St., New-York, and E. W. CLARK & CO., No. 139 South Fourth St., Philadelphia.
Feb. 28, 1895. H. A. V POST, Treasurer.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS R'Y CO.
45 Wall St., New-York, Feb. 27, 1895.

The coupons of the MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY OF TEXAS, maturing March 1, 1895, will be paid upon presentation at the office of this company, 45 Wall St., on and after that date.
CHARLES G. HEDGE, Secretary and Treasurer.

THE NEW-YORK BISCUIT COMPANY.

The interest due March, 1, 1895, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the New-York Biscuit Company will be paid on and after that date at the banking house of KOUNTZE BROTHERS, 120 Broadway, New-York.
GEORGE P. JOHNSON, Treasurer.

MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY,
Treasurer's Office.
Mobile, Ala., February 23, 1895.

Coupon No. 13, due March 1, 1895, of the General Mortgage Bonds of this company, will be paid on presentation at the Gallatin National Bank, No. 36 Wall Street, New-York, on and after that date. HY. TACON, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, ONTARIO AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Coupon No. 5, of the Refunding 4 per cent. Mortgage Bonds of this company, due March 1, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the company, 56 Beaver Street. R. D. RICKARD, Treas.

THE COUPONS OF THE GENERAL MORTgage Bonds of the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Railway Company, due March 1, will be paid by the Hamilton Trust Co., 191 Montague St., Brooklyn. G. A. MORRISON, Asst. Treasurer.

THE COUPONS OF THE OMAHA AND GRANT SMELTING CO. 6 per cent. bonds, due March 1, will be paid by us on and after that date.
CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
New-York, February 27, 1895. 51 Wall St.

Dividends.

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY,
80 Reade St., New-York, Feb. 6, 1895.

A semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been this day declared upon the common stock of this company by the Board of Directors, payable March 15, 1895, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books at the close of business on Friday, March 1, 1895. The books will be reopened at the opening of business March 16, 1895.
CHAS. R. FLINT, Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
New-York, Feb. 9, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 195 Broadway, New-York City, on Wednesday, the 20th day of March, 1895, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., for the transaction of such business as may come before said meeting, including the election of seventeen Directors for the ensuing two years.

The stock transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, February 20th, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen on Thursday, March 21st, at 10 o'clock A. M. C. E. SATTERLEE, Secretary.

Office of the
TENNESSEE COAL, IRON & R. R. CO.,
Nashville, Tenn., March 1, 1895.

The biennial meeting of the stockholders of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company will be held, pursuant to the by-laws, at the office of the company, in Tracy City, Grundy County, Tennessee, on TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1895, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing two years and the transaction of such other business as may come properly before the meeting. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, March 12, at 3 P. M. and opened Thursday, April 4, at 10 A. M. J. BOWRON, Secretary.

MAYOR FAVORS A LOCAL CENSUS

Sinking Fund Commissioners Approve of the Idea—Sale of Ferries and the Rentals for the City.

Mayor Strong is of the opinion that a local census should soon be taken. He brought the matter to the attention of the Sinking Fund Commissioners at their meeting yesterday. He said that in an informal way he would like to get the Commissioners' opinion on the subject. Controller Fitch, Alderman Olcott, Recorder Goff, and City Chamberlain Joseph J. O'Donohue all agreed that a census would be valuable. The matter was left entirely in the hands of the Mayor, and he will probably order a local census soon.

The plan is to have it made by the police by election districts. The cost will be comparatively slight. The last local census was taken in 1891, when the indignation over the figures of the National census, as far as it referred to this city, was at its height. Charles H. Murray, who was the Republican Supervisor of the Census in this city, clearly underestimated the population. Mayor Grant ordered a police census, and it was made with success.

The returns were tabulated and handled by W. J. K. Kenny, Supervisor of the City Record. Mr. Murray is now a Police Commissioner.

Controller Fitch, at the meeting of the Sinking Fund, said that he had tried to get the ferry companies to pay increased rentals, but that business had fallen off, and they were able to pay only a few thousand more. The franchise of the Fourteenth Street Ferry will be offered for sale at a date to be yet determined on, for a rental of $8,584, the lease to run ten years, from March 1. The franchise of the Christopher Street Ferry will be offered at the upset price of $22,500, the lease to run ten years from March 1. The Barclay Street Ferry's franchise will be sold at the upset price of $20,104.25, the lease to run for ten years from March 1.

President Gerry of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children appeared and asked for two rooms in the new Criminal Courts Building for the use of children who are prisoners and witnesses in cases. He said that the present conditions were shocking. He said further that the Board of Health and the Street-Cleaning Department should be removed from the building, as the children were subjected to contagious diseases and annoyance by their presence. Recorder Goff moved that the rooms be set apart, which was ordered to be done. The Recorder asked that two rooms be set apart for female prisoners and witnesses from the House of Detention. The request was granted.

The Recorder suggested also that the Labor Bureau of the Street-Cleaning Department be put in the old brownstone General Sessions Building, in the City Hall Park, and a motion to that effect was passed. The Recorder named the following newspapers in which to advertise for work to be done in furnishing the Criminal Courts: The Times, The World, The Press, and The Staats-Zeitung.

Controller Fitch reported that the recent sale of the gold bonds was a gratifying evidence of the credit of the city. A communication from the Board of Health was received, asking that city land at the foot of East Sixteenth Street be given for the Hospital for Contagious Diseases that Mrs. John W. Minturn proposes building. The matter was referred to the Controller.

BROUGHT NEWS FROM BARGE 58

Libeled for $25,000 by the Steamer Kate, Which Towed the Vessel to Bermuda.

The steamship Trinidad, which arrived here yesterday from Bermuda, brought to Manager Veit of the Standard Oil Company a report from Capt. Farnham of Barge 58, which put into Bermuda after having been lost by her towing vessel, the Maverick.

In his report Capt. Farnham says that the blinding snowstorm and gale which prevailed at the time the barge broke adrift continued five days, during which time the foreboom was broken and the foresail carried away. The first sail sighted was on Feb. 16, when he fell in with the schooner Urbain B. of Weymouth, N. S., bound from that port for Barbados. She supplied Capt. Farnham with flour and potatoes, and told him he was about 700 miles east-southeast from Sandy Hook and 400 miles north by east from Bermuda. The barge was then headed for the island.

The steamer Kate, bound from New-Orleans for Marseilles, which was met Feb. 18, gave the barge a line and towed her to Bermuda, where she arrived Feb. 22.

Capt. Farnham says the damage to the barge consisted in the loss of foresail and foreboom, and a few minor injuries. She has enough coal to make the return voyage.

The barge has been libeled by the steamer Kate for $25,000 salvage. The Triton, Capt. Fred Luckenbach, will start from this port to-day for Bermuda, to represent the Standard Oil Company and look after the interests of Barge 58 in the matter of salvage and towage.

A Sound Currency.

From The Syracuse Courier.

The recommendation of The New-York Times, that "sound money" clubs be formed through the country, is an excellent one. It should be acted upon.

With the tariff out of the way, for a time at least, the issue of greatest importance to the country is that of a sound currency. The safety of the country, its standing, influence, and stability, depend in the largest degree upon a sound currency. The people need to be more fully enlightened upon the money question, and too many of them are tinctured with the free-silver heresy, which can only ultimately end in inflation of values upon a false and unstable basis, to be followed by business calamity and depression.

Tariff reduction was accomplished by educating the public as to its necessity and its beneficent effects upon all classes. The people can in a like manner be educated to comprehend the advantage of sound money, and there is no question which more vitally affects their interests to-day than that of the currency.

FOR GREATER NEW-YORK

A Hearing on the Consolidation Measure in Albany.

BROOKLYN'S OPPOSITION DECLARED

The Arguments Given For and Against a Combination of the Cities—Hearing on the Excise Bills.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 28.—A further hearing on the Greater New-York bills was given before the Senate Cities Committee this afternoon. The speeches for and against the measures did not differ much from those on previous occasions.

Corporation Counsel McDonald of Brooklyn opened by presenting the recent resolution of the Brooklyn Common Council, disapproving and condemning the Lexow bill. He said that the Common Council was without doubt near to the people, and represented the setiment of Brooklyn in this resolution. Mr. Grout interrupted, denying that the Common Council reflected public sentiment in anything. He asserted that the Aldermen passed the resolution because they feared to lose their places.

Mr. McDonald remarked that, as the Greater New-York bill preserved the places of the Aldermen, this could hardly be true. He continued by pointing out that Commissioner Linton was trying to get around the Constitutional objections by stating that the Lexow bill did not actually provide for consolidation. If this is so the bill should not be enacted. The people of Brooklyn insist on knowing in advance on what terms this consolidation is to be made. They have a right to this knowledge, and the Reynolds bill provides for it. He held that the very essence of the whole matter is lost sight of in the general propositions as to civic glory and commercial aggrandizement. This essence is the desirability of procuring good government for the whole territory concerned. Viewed in this light, how can the Legislature decide, as it is now asked to do, without knowing anything about the kind of government that will ensue. There are people who want consolidation on any terms, bad or good, but this is not the sentiment of the people of Brooklyn. If the people were guilty of a folly last Fall in voting as they did there is no reason why the Legislature should not deal with the present aspect of the case.

Dr. W. A. Short of Staten Island favored consolidation, but opposed the Lexow bill. He said the people who voted for consolidation last Fall did not vote for a mere name. He read the law under which they voted, which provides for consolidation "under any municipal government." But, as under Article 3 of the Constitution, there must still continue three separate Boards of Supervibors, such a condition would be impossible. It will be impossible to bring about any such unification.

Mr. W. C. Redfield asserted that the commission had deceived the people. He submitted pamphlets which they circulated before election, which said that, after the vote would come a discussion of terms and provisions. Now they come with a bill which provides nothing of the sort. He denied that all the leading merchants favored consolidation, and presented documents to prove it.

Mr. Grout, who favored the Lexow bills, admitted that there was a strong current against consolidation, but asserted that it was chiefly among the officeholders. He asserted that the people knew just what they voted on at the time.

Senator Bradley said he wanted to deny the frequent assertion that Brooklyn opposed consolidation on any condition.

He said they favored the Reynolds bill, with suitable amendments. The Kings County delegation in the Legislature had agreed unanimously to an amendment providing for a referendum. This he submitted to the committee.

Commissioner Green of the Greater New-York Commission recited the history of that body, and asserted that the whole question of consolidation had been favorably settled by the vote of the people.

Senator Bradley said that the City of Brooklyn with 1,500,000 population did not propose to go into this consolidation blindly. The people proposed to have the commission prepare a charter, have it published and circulated, and then voted on by the people. They did not propose to get caught napping by this commission again. The people want the American privilege of knowing what they are bargaining for.

Mr. Green said there was no earthly reason for submitting anything again. If the people had been caught napping it was their own fault. He believed that since the Tammany Hall bugbear had been disposed of, the question of consolidation would now get 50,000 majority in Brooklyn. He admitted the authorship of the pamphlets referred to by a previous speaker, but denied that it was misleading.

Commissioner Linton scored the Brooklyn Common Council for their resolution against consolidation on the ground that the action was hasty. He also doubted if the Mayor signed it. He said he personally paid more taxes on Brooklyn real estate than all the opponents of consolidation put together. How unlikely, then, that he would do anything opposed to Brooklyn's interests. The commission had given the present bill great thought and proposes an amendment to meet objections that have been raised. This amendment strikes out the word "enlarge" wherever it occurs in the bill before the word "cities."

Senator Lexow asserted that the committee was getting away from first principles. This Legislature is bound to pass a charter for the consolidated territory that was voted last Fall. Because of the good feeling toward Brooklyn, that is now to be taken in and absorbed into a great commonalty, this bill has been drawn as it is. He said the opponents of the bill are pleading the baby act. There is no truth in the statement that the people did not know what they were doing. The whole matter was the cause of a battle royal in the Senate last year, when the Brooklyn Senators tried by every means in their power to defeat the proposition.

He asserted that Brooklyn is not alone interested in the consolidation matter. The entire State is interested in having the proposed imperial city within our borders. He argued that the committee had nothing whatever to do with arguments for or against consolidation, but must report a charter, as the bill provides. He paid a high tribute to the commission, which has served five years without thanks or recompense. This question was their crowning reward, and they should not be cast aside. The Reynolds bill is opposed to the American idea in its restriction as to the property qualification for Commissioners. He asserted that he was himself born in Brooklyn, of foreign parents, and that such citizenship represented the best in that city. If, as was said at the previous meeting, Brooklyn was made up of native-born citizens chiefly, it would be a good thing to bring such an element over the river to mix with the foreign-born population of New-York. He warned the committee against halting in the work. Chicago is fast advancing, and if we are to keep in the van we must create this imperial city for which the bill provides.

Senator Bradley called these remarks a spread-eagle speech, and said no less a man than Edward M. Shepard was misled by the proposition on which the vote was taken last Fall. He told the committee flatly that there would be no bill passed unless there was a referendum clause in it.

Mr. Dykman enlarged on the promises of the pamphlet already referred to and which was circulated before the election. He said the bill was a combination of fraud and force, and the matter was not one for Nyack to decide for Brooklyn. He would not trust the Legislature or anybody else unless he first saw what it was proposed to do in the bill. Senator Lexow's attitude was that of being ready to take Brooklyn by the throat and thrust it, willing or unwilling, into this union. "We will look after Lexow," said Senator Stapleton.

"But who will look after you?" was the prompt reply.

In closing, Mr. Dykman said the amendments to the bill would not get around its unconstitutionality.

Mr. Alexander Cameron, representing the Brooklyn Loyal League, opposed the bill briefly. It was favored, in conclusion, by Andrew D. Parker, Mr. Williams, and John McKay of Bay Ridge. No action was taken.

Before the General Committee on Codes this afternoon, the hearing on the Gray Racing bill was continued. The crowd present was not so large as that at the first hearing, but among the well-known racing men present were William Bonner of Rochester, James W. Keene, August Belmont, Lawrence Kip, David Bonner, Newbold Morris, S. U. Taylor, and George W. Miller of New-York City, and ex-Fish Commissioner Bowman of Rochester. Anthony Comstock of New-York was also present.

William Bonner was the first speaker. He supposed, he said, that there was no necessity of speaking in regard to any of the other bills before the committee, as he supposed the Gray bill was the only one which the committee would report. He confined his remarks to the matter of private races. He trusted that the bill would be amended so that private races for wagers might be indulged in. The bill was much too severe in its terms and penalties. It precluded all possibility of a race, which every true American loved.

George W. Miller of New-York read a list of some of the most prominent men in the State who wished that the custom of racing be perpetuated for the benefit of the horses in which they had invested many fortunes. The State should encourage and not suppress honest sports. The privilege of hanging up purses and prizes should not be stricken from the laws of the State. Mr. Miller asked, in the name of owners of stock, that racing be perpetuated, even if the alleged dishonest features were taken away.

It was suggested by the speaker that the business of the exportation of stock be protected. It was but just that this business be encouraged, but, if laws were passed which certain people hoped, it would kill this business. The reputable racing men wished to do away with city poolrooms, in which the youth of the land were drawn into vice and destruction. The bill the racing people wanted was one that would divorce the evil in racing from the good. Many of the happiest moments in Mr. Miller's life had been passed behind a lively team of thoroughbreds, and he hoped that nothing would be done to injure that noblest of animals, the horse. Mr. Miller asked for an amendment that would give the New-York State Trotting Board equal rights with jockey clubs.

As the representative of John Sandford, Edward P. Waite of Amsterdam spoke in favor of the horse-breeding interests. Mr. Sandford had the largest breeding farm in the State. Legitimate racing was as honest as insurance or any other line of business in which there was a risk.

Anthony Comstock, when he began a continuation of his speech delivered at the first hearing upon the bill, said that he had never spoken a word against legitimate racing. A good horse was respected and beloved by all good men. Still, the Gray bill went further than that and permitted and legalized vice. In all the amendments proposed, Mr. Comstock said, he had not heard one that would prevent men from running a faro bank at night and breeding horses in the daytime. Those who argued in favor of the bill, he said, tried to make it appear that they could not engage in legitimate racing—at least that was the practical conclusion to be drawn. The bill cunningly legislates in favor of lawlessness. It authorized the selling of pools in violation of the Constitution. In 1893, Mr. Comstock claimed, the Coney Island Jockey Club had taken $240,000 from the gamblers. This was radically wrong, and this measure did not propose to do away with it. There was nothing in the bill that was calculated to punish those who operated illegally upon a racing track. Mr. Comstock closed his remarks by stating that the legislators could not bargain away the morals of the people they served.

President George Elliott of the Brooklyn Law and Order League followed Mr. Comstock in opposing the bill. The people of the State had spoken with a loud voice, he said, against legalized vice.

The Assembly Committee on Excise met this afternoon in the Assembly Chamber and listened to the arguments against the several Excise bills before the committee, especially those which allow the Sunday opening of saloons. The opponents of the bills were present from all sections of the State, including a large delegation of women. Each speaker was confined to ten minutes' time.

The argument of the speakers in opposition was largely against the bills authorizing Sunday opening. Robert Graham, representing the New-York City Temperance League, introduced the speakers in opposition. Bishop William Croswell Doane of Albany was the first speaker. He said that he opposed sneak legislation such as was embraced in the bills which allow saloons to keep their side doors open on Sunday. If there was to be drinking on Sunday the entrance to saloons should be by the main door and behind a plate-glass front, instead of behind drawn curtains. Then those who would be responsible for the desecration of the American Sabbath, such as would follow should the side-door bill become a law, would have to glory in their debasing work openly. "I am not a prohibitionist," he said, "but I do feel that the position of the advocates of Sunday opening is not tenable. I do not agree with them that our people must have liquor on Sunday. Allow them to sell on Sunday, and it will not be long before permission to do other servile work on Sunday will be petitioned for. It is to the interest of the laboring classes that our American Sabbath be preserved. The saloon keepers have rights, that I am prepared to admit; but they have no right to desecrate the Lord's day and interfere with the rights and peace of their neighbors and fellow-citizens."

Otto Kempner of New-York City was the first speaker in favor of Sunday opening. He presented a resolution favoring Sunday opening, which was adopted by 120 organizations in New-York City, representing 106,000 citizens. He said this question was of vital importance to the citizens of the metropolis or the country. He said that the anti-Sunday saloon opening law now on the statute books stopped the progress of civilization and restricted the rights of the citizen. The Sunday closing law, he said, is a dead letter.

Besides Mr. Kempner, ex-Senator Boyd, representing the Citizens' Alliance of this city; Felix Schwarzchild and Charles L. Miller, representing the United Singing Societies of New-York City, and Dr. John Friederick and C. T. Klein, representing the Swiss societies of New-York City, were all present, favoring Sunday opening.

At this point a letter was presented from the Mayor of Syracuse, denying a statement made at a previous hearing that the saloons of Syracuse were open on Sunday with the cognizance of the authorities.

The Rev. R. R. Meredith of Brooklyn opposed Sunday opening. He said it was within the memory of men that for the last fifty years efforts had each year been made to secure legislative assistance in breaking down the Sabbath. It is history that every one of the attempts was always unsuccessful. The Legislature each successive year has done nothing but strengthen our excise laws, as it realized that the great majority of our citizens demanded the preservation of the Sunday rest and quiet which was God's greatest gift to man. Even "Boss" Tweed, in 1870, when they revised the excise laws, dared not interfere with the Sunday closing law. If any of these bills are enacted into law, it means that we are to import from Europe a new scheme for Sunday liberty in preference to the American idea, which has been in practice since the foundation of the Government. The laws of the State have always discriminated against the liquor dealers. The proposition of these bills is to take the opposition course and discriminate in favor of the liquor interests. "The dragging in of the workingmen here, as in favor of Sunday opening," continued Mr. Meredith, "is a libel on them. It is an insult to the decent and industrious workingmen of the State to call the saloon their parlor on Sunday. This Sunday opening discussion is a State question, and is not to be settled by a vote of the people of New-York City. We shall insist that it shall be settled as a State question. If you want local option, take it by wards. Then in New-York City the Bowery and a few wards on the east side would accept Sunday opening, but that is all. It is a question as to whether the Americans shall be Germanized or the Germans Americanized."

Ex-Senator John Boyd said those who appeared here in the interests of labor came representing regularly organized labor organizations. "Is the laboring elements, residents of tenements in New-York City, to be restricted to the drinking of Croton water on the Sabbath day? The man of wealth has his palatial clubs and hotels; will you rob the poor man of his only opportunity of enjoyment on his day of rest?"

The speaker quoted from the Bible showing that the opening of saloons on Sunday was not in violation of the law of God.

The Rev. E. S. Halloway, representing the Baptist Ministerial Union of New-York City, strenuously opposed the encroachment of the saloon on the Sabbath day. He said his duty brought him in close communion with the working classes of New-York, and he could speak with knowledge that the request for Sunday opening did not spring from the honest toiling masses. "Our opponents," said he, "say that the Sunday closing law cannot be enforced. Let our public officials enforce the law and take away the licenses of those who violate it and its enforcement would be but a matter of a short time."

As a Republican he implored the defeat of the measure. The Democratic Party never dared to pass a Sunday-opening law, and the Republican Party could not afford to go before the people of the State if it did so.

Mrs. Mary Burt, President of the State Woman's Christian Temperance Union, appeared in opposition to Sunday opening. She represented 22,000 Christian women banded together in the cause of temperance.

"You are bound to consider not only the men, but the wives and children of these men," she said. "You are bound to consider not only the liberty of the workingmen, but the large amount of money of the laboring classes which finds its way into the coffers of the saloon keepers. You should remember how much improved would be the homes that had spent on their furnishings the money that is now spent for liquor. Any excise legislation this year should be in the direction of restriction, instead of granting greater liberties."

The Senate Cities Committee this afternoon heard Mr. Dykman of Brooklyn in opposition to Senator Bradley's bill legislating out of office the Brooklyn Bridge Trustees.

He said it was a personal matter between Senator Bradley and Mr. Howell, and that the Trustees object to being legislated out of office thus summarily. The bill violates the principles that ought to govern such legislation; it violates the unwritten law that there should be an equal division of Trustees. He said Senator Bradley had made statements against Mr. Howell that he would not have dared to make outside the Senate.

Mr. Bradley retorted that he quoted the words of others of good standing.

Mr. Dykman said another bill by Senator Bradley deprived the bridge policemen of the right of trial. It is evidently desired to put them all out, so as to get patronage under the new Trustees. And this is done under the guise of reform. Nobody but a reformer would have such a nerve.

Senator Bradley said he was not an office seeker.

"We know you too well," said Chairman Parsons, "to think to the low cost of material and production in proof that the cost should be reduced now. He asserted that one-dollar gas would pay a good return on the actual investment on the company's money.

Mr. Contillon asserted that the bill represented a demand on the part of the people of Brooklyn, who, if gas is made cheaper, will use it far more generally.

The bill was opposed briefly by Mr. Dykman, who said one-dollar gas would bankrupt the companies. The hearing was then closed, and no quorum being present, the committee took no action.

MYSTERY ABOUT A SHOPLIFTER.

Mr. Jerome Appeared for Her and She Was Evidently of Good Position and Family—No Complaint Made.

The young woman who was arrested Wednesday night in a store at Eighteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, for the alleged stealing of a shirt waist, valued at $1.48, and who gave her address as 38 East Twentieth Street, was discharged by Justice Taintor in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday.

She is evidently of good position and family. When arrested, she refused to make any statement, and was locked up.

William Travers Jerome and three other men interested themselves in the case yesterday morning. Mr. Jerome asserted that he did not know his client's real name, for he admitted that Emma Webster, which she gave, was an assumed name.

Mr. Jerome and his associates had a long conference with Justice Taintor. Policeman Cosgrove, who made the arrest, and the young woman who said she was the

WOMEN DISCUSS DIVORCE

Ways for Reform Suggested at the National Council.

MANY OF THE SPEAKERS UNMARRIED

Miss Kate Field Thinks More Strict Marriage Laws Are Needed—National Divorce Law Advocated.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Divorce was the topic for discussion at the meeting to-day of the National Council of Women, and it attracted almost as large an audience and commanded quite as much interest as the topic of yesterday—dress.

Mrs. Ellen B. Dietrick of Cambridge, Mass., presented the report of the Standing Committee on Divorce Reform, which contains seventeen replies to inquiries addressed to the Governors of forty-eight States on the divorce laws. The report said:

"The Governor of South Dakota replies that his time was so engrossed with State matters that he could not personally reply, but would give the matter due consideration when he had leisure. He has not yet had leisure.

"The Governor of Idaho wrote: 'At present I am too busy to give this matter my attention, but will try, at some future time, to take it up with you.' That future time has not yet arrived.

"The Governor of Iowa wrote: 'The divorce laws of Iowa I believe to be just and considerate, and highly satisfactory to the people of our State. My official duties are such as to occupy my entire time, so that it is impossible for me to be of any service to you in the direction indicated.'

"Ten Governors replied politely and evasively that they would give the request careful attention.'

"Only two, Gov. Greenhalge of Massachusetts and Gov. Brown of Rhode Island," the committee reported, "wrote cordial and manly responses, promising to do all in their power to carry out the moderate and just request of the Women's Council.

"We might as well face the fact that official servants of the United States cherish frank contempt for woman's opinions and wishes, and that, too, in regard to a matter which concerns the welfare of women far more vitally than it does the welfare of men, as the statistics given in the former report of your Divorce Committee bear witness."

Mrs. Dietrick followed her report on divorce reform with an address on "Equality in Legislation Concerning Divorce." She said:

"The question of divorce legislation is closely involved in that of marriage. That women are equally concerned with men in the provisions of marriage and divorce every thoughtful person will admit. That the laws men have made without conferring with women have been unequal and most cruel to women no student of history attempts to deny.

"The truth in this case is that every sane adult human being has a right to freely make his or her own contracts; that legislation has no right to interfere, save when one human being's liberty conflicts with the equal liberty of another, and that equal knowledge and equal capacity for self-support are the only sure foundations for equal right. Such a system of free contract worked well in one of the greatest civilizations of antiquity, and there seems to be no good reason why it might not work equally well now."

President Sewall introduced Mrs. Elizabeth B. Grannis, President of the National Civilization League for the Promotion of Social Purity. She favored the appointment of women on all tribunals dealing with marriage laws.

"Let us remember always," she said, "that it is the leaders in the Church and those powerful in social influence who set the example and create the standard which the masses are, alas, too apt to follow."

Miss Harriet A. Shinn of Illinois, delegate to the National Association of Loyal Women of American Liberty, said that she spoke for the children with relation to divorce. She said that recently a great hubbub had been created in the churches because a church woman had married after divorcing a worthless husband.

"Have you," she asked, "given the churches the right to say that because a woman has once sought happiness and failed she shall not attempt to get it again?

"Women," said Miss Shinn, "form two-thirds of the church members, yet a woman cannot be divorced and then re marry, while a man may."

She insisted that on account of the children it became necessary that unhappy relations between parents should be severed. Legislation was needed, but what was legislation doing for the children whose lives were made unhappy by the unhappiness of parents? Legislation was needed for the children as much as it was for the parents.

There were loud calls for Miss Susan B. Anthony to continue the discussion, and, responding, Miss Anthony told of how she had helped a woman to get free forty years ago, and since then she had helped other women to freedom. "The law," she said, "does not prevent people from marrying; therefore should it not give them release?"

Loud calls for Miss Kate Field were coupled with laughter over the fact that the unmarried women were chiefly discussing the marriage question.

Miss Field said that in remedying divorce laws we ought to begin at the other end and make marriages more difficult. She favored a national marriage law.

Another unmarried woman, the Rev. Ida C. Hultin of Illinois, maintained that marriage should be subjected to some educational influences. Boys and girls ought, she said, to be educated for possible fatherhood and motherhood as well as for business and profession.

The Rev. Anna H. Shaw was called on "to sum up the opinions of the spinsters." She advocated prevention of divorce through teaching young people more about home and marriage. Too much weight was given in these days to the worldly goods of the parties, and the principal reference to the estimable young lady of New-York who was to marry a titled foreigner was that she would ship her money out of this country to the Old World. There was no thought that she would ship her sweet, young self out of the country. Miss Shaw said she had no more respect for nine-tenths of the marriages than she had for the marriage relations established between men and women outside of the marriage rite.

Mrs. Isabella C. Davis of New-York said she was in favor of a national divorce law.

Mrs. Mary Wright Sewall maintained that women's little cruelties to men were as great as those of man to woman. Tyranny was practiced on men in the home. There was too much looking up to the man as provider. When the man came to be regarded merely as a source of supplies he was just as much degraded in his home as woman was in national affairs. [Applause and some dissent.]

Mrs. Kate Brownlee Sherwood maintained that most divorces in this country were caused by the dual life of men. Mrs. Dietrick, who closed the discussion, maintained that most unhappy marriages were caused by ignorance of nature's laws. She did not believe in the efficiency of marriage laws. They merely were good as guide posts.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

All of the Northern Pacific Receivership Certificates Taken Up.

The General Reorganization Committee of Northern Pacific bondholders has taken up the remainder of the issue of receivers' certificates. The fact will be recalled that this committee, of which Edward D. Adams is Chairman, originally took $2,500,000 and agreed to take the other half of the issue as the receivers might require the funds. The committee has since taken up $2,400,000, making the total amount now outstanding $4,900,000. The receivers asked to be relieved from delivering the last $100,000 of certificates for the reason that they were unable to furnish the collateral to secure the amount as required under the terms of the order authorizing the certificates.

All of the proceeds of the certificates have been used to conserve the trust estate. This recent contribution of the Reorganization Committee makes $6,000,000 that it has furnished within the last eight months to assist the receivers. The first $1,000,000 was provided to prevent a default upon the first mortgage bonds of the company last July, and the remainder has been used to prevent the sacrifice of valuable treasury assets that had been pledged as security for the floating debt.

The Committee on Stock List of the Stock Exchange has added the additional issue of certificates to the list, making the total amount listed $4,900,000.

The Atchison Situation.

The Atchison situation remains unchanged. The reorganization plan, so far as developed, was outlined in this newspaper yesterday morning. No complete plan has as yet been adopted. The joint Reorganization Committee is now in negotiation with the security holders of the auxiliary Atchison companies, and the outcome of such negotiations may cause some modifications in the scheme thus far approved by the New-York committee.

Mr. Pothonier, one of the English members of the joint committee, has taken the result of the committee's work to London, and final approvel of it depends largely upon the view that the British holders of Atchison securities may take of the scheme.

Herman Kobbe, Secretary of the joint Reorganization Committee, said yesterday: "There has been no adoption of any plan as yet, and final action is not likely to be taken for a week or ten days to come."

Against Electric Roads.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 28.—The policy of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company with regard to electric-road parallels was outlined in a legislative hearing here this afternoon by Henry C. Robinson, counsel of the road, and one of its principal Directors. Mr. Robinson said that the managers felt called upon in the interest of their stockholders to oppose all street railroads which will parallel the Consolidated or its branches. Vice President Hall is at present, he informed the Railroad Committee, engaged in preparing figures showing how the competition of existing street railroads parallel to the Consolidated have affected the receipts of the steam road and necessitated the taking off of several trains. He further said that Judge Hall and himself were also preparing a map, showing the paralleling street railroads everywhere in Connecticut from the New-York line to Springfield.

Controversy Involving $5,300,000.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 28.—The case of W. B. Worthen & Co. vs. The Little Rock and Fort Smith Railway Company was called up in the Supreme Court yesterday before a full bench. The plaintiffs seek to make the road pay for the $1,000,000 aid bonds issued by the State years ago. The decision of this case will settle a controversy involving $5,300,000 in bonds issued for the construction of the road and its branches. Counselor Carroll some time ago decided in favor of the railway company, and Worthen appealed. The arguments will continue until Saturday.

Judge John F. Dillon of New-York and Col. J. N. Moore of this city are counsel for the defendants, and John R. Dos Passos of New-York and Messrs. Rose, Hemingway & Rose and Judge McClure represent the plaintiffs.

A Road Changes Its Name.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—The Western New-York Railroad Company was incorporated with the Secretary of State to-day, with a capital of $10,000,000. The new corporation is a reorganization of the Western New-York and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, whose property was sold at public auction on Feb. 5 last, under the foreclosure of a mortgage held by the Fidelity Insurance Trust and Safe Deposit Company. The capital stock of the new company is divided into 200,000 shares of $50 each. The Directors are: Isaac N. Seligman, Gustav E. Kissel, David J. Seligman, Howard Mansfield, Henry A. James, Albert Symington, Emil Carlebach, Albert Strauss, Charles D. Lithgow, Edward D. Phillips, Charles C. Howard, Patrick F. Vaughn, and John E. Derby of New-York City.

Northwestern of Georgia.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 28.—Some time ago the State of Georgia took control of the Northwestern Railroad to secure itself, the State having guaranteed the road's bonds. Under an act of the last General Assembly, the Governor will sell the road at an early date. The road's indebtedness to the State is $260,000.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—Stockholders of the Northern Central Railroad Company held their annual meeting in Baltimore yesterday. A number of Pennsylvania Railroad men attended, and the old Board of Directors was re-elected. George B. Roberts was elected President; Frank Thomson, First Vice President; John P. Green, Second Vice President, and Charles E. Pugh, Third Vice President.

—Judge Allen of the United States Court in Denver yesterday granted the petition of Edward T. Jeffery, receiver of the Rio Grande Southern Railroad, to sign a contract with the Rio Grande Railroad by which the management and indebtedness of the Rio Grande Southern is to be assumed by the Rio Grande Road.

—The Missouri Pacific was not represented at yesterday's meeting of the Western Trunk Line Committee in Chicago, and as no progress could be made without that road, an adjournment was taken until to-morrow. General Passenger Agent Townsend telegraphed that he would be present at that time.

—A decrease of $8,362 is shown by the statement of earnings of the Atchison for the third week in February, as compared with the corresponding week the preceding year. The figures for 1895 are $684,780.

—Notice was yesterday sent to the Western lines by the Chicago, Great Western that it was not a party to the St. Paul-Minneapolis rate sheet, and would not be bound by it.

—Claus Spreckels has been elected President of the San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley Railroad Company, the new road which is to run between San Francisco and Bakersfield.

—The New-York Central has begun a series of tests of a system of electric train lighting. The electric power is to be taken from the axle.

—New-Jersey Central men say that the forthcoming annual report will show about 4 per cent. earned on the stock.

—An engine weighing 173,000 pounds has been completed for mountain traffic on the Central Pacific Road.

A Big Fee for Georgia.

From The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.

A Lexington lawyer has recently been retained in a case in a neighboring county, which will turn him in the largest fee that has probably been obtained by any lawyer in this section in a number of years, if ever before. It is the trial of a will case, in which $150,000 is involved, and the fee will be in the neighborhood of $15,000. Judge McWhorter is the lawyer.

GRAUER GUILTY OF ARSON

He Seemed Dazed When He Heard the Jury's Verdict.

ELEVEN OF HIS CHILDREN IN COURT

Judge Martine Says the Verdict Was Just--Commends the Fire Marshal for Breaking up the Firebug Gang.

Max H. Grauer, the insurance adjuster, was found guilty of arson in the first degree in Part III. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday before Judge Martine.

Before the court opened, clinging about the defendant's chair were his children, eleven in number, and ranging from three to seventeen years old, all girls. They cried incessantly. When court opened they were removed to the first row of seats, where they sat sobbing for hours.

Assistant District Attorney Davis began the closing argument in behalf of the people. He reviewed the evidence, and contended that the people had proved the defendent's connection with the fire in 178 Canal Street beyond the slightest doubt.

Mr. Davis said that he knew the characters of Weinberg and Rosenbaum were not such as would commend them to the average self-respecting citizen. But Rosenbaum, paint him as black as one could, had nothing to do with the fire the defendant was charged with being responsible for. The man Weinberg had returned of his own volition, had gone on the stand and told the truth, without any promise that he would not have to suffer punishment in some degree for the crime he had committed.

Judge Martine charged the jury after the noon recess. The jury was but forty minutes out when a decision was announced. The defendant, white, and trying hard to hide his trembling hands, was standing by the side of his counsel.

The foreman sai that the defendant was, according to the jury's verdict, guilty, as indicted, of arson in the first degree. The jury was polled, after which Mr. Friend asked that the defendant be remanded until such time as counsel could prepare proper affidavits to present to the court. Justice Martine said that the term ended to-day, and that he would set it for then.

The defendant, in a dazed manner, started toward the Clerk's desk, but an officer led him away to the detention cells. He did not speak either to his wife or counsel, and seemed much shocked at the verdict.

Justice Martine, in discharging the jury, said he thought the verdict was one that was warranted by the evidence. He also said: "I feel certain that Mr. House, one of the prisoner's counsel, is as certain of the defendant's guilt as you. I feel certain, in view of that fact, that he would have no objection if I were to sentence him to life imprisonment. It is one of the worst gangs of fire bugs that has ever disgraced and threatened a community, and the Fire Marshal deserves great credit for breaking it up."

SAYS THE HORSES WERE BAD.

Moreover, Mr. Guilfoyle Says He Was Cheated in Buying a Stable.

An action brought by James F. Guilfoyle against Catherine W. Pierce, to set aside a bill of sale on the ground of false and fraudulent representations, was brought to trial in the Special Term of the Supreme Court before Judge Russell yesterday.

The action grows out of the sale in April, 1893, of a livery stable by the defendant to the plaintiff, at 134, 135, and 137 West Thirty-eighth Street, for which the plaintiff paid $11,000, giving some cash, property in various places, and a chattel mortgage to the defendant for a balance of $4,500.

Guilfoyle claims that he made the purchase relying on the statements of the defendant; that the business was making then, and had made for some time, a weekly profit of $200. He says he told Mrs. Pierce that he had never had any experience in the business, but was willing to purchase it if the statements she made were true. He says that he was told the horses in the stable were worth over $150 each, and the carriages were in good order, and that the property in which the bushess was carried on was rented for $2,400 a year.

Guilfoyle goes on to state that all these representations were false, and were made with the intention of cheating him, as the defendant knew he had no experience. He says the horses were spavined and sick, and that the coaches were not fit for use, and also that the feeding of the horses cost more than they were worth, and that they were eating their heads off in the stable. Many articles mentioned in the bill of sale, he says, were never delivered, and that at the time when he brought the suit and asked for a receiver for the property and an injunction restraining the defendant from disposing of the property he had given her for the stable, he claimed that he had already lost $2,000 in the business, when, according to the statements of the defendant, he should have made a profit of $4,000.

David J. Lees was appointed receiver of the property on the motion, and is still in possession. The plaintiff asks that the sale be declared null and void, that the chattel mortgage held by Mrs. Pierce be set aside, and that she be compelled to return to him the money and the property she received for the stable, and be compelled to take the business back.

Mrs. Pierce denies all the statements of Guilfoyle, and says that she sold the property, worth $200 a week, for $11,000, because she was unable to take care of it.

Judge Russell reserved decision.

CHURCH AND ORGANIST AT ODDS

Mr. Shaw Puts in a Claim and the Church Brings Counter Suit.

An application was made yesterday to Chief Justice Ehrlich, in the City Court, Chambers, to place on the short cause calendar a suit brought by Thomas Shaw against the Tabernacle Baptist Church, at 162 Second Avenue.

Mr. Shaw had been employed as organist in the church, and now sues to recover $486 salary. The church has brought a counter suit, claiming from the organist $689. In his complaint Organist Shaw alleges that he was employed by the church to play the organ at its services and was to receive for doing so $75 a month. He entered upon his duties in January, 1894, and continued with the church until November, 1894.

By that time Organist Shaw claims that he had earned $707.50, of which amount he had received only $221, leaving unpaid $486. This amount, he says, he could not collect, and resigned his position and soon after brought suit.

In its answer the church claims that the organist owes more than the amount he sues for by reason of injury to the organ, falling off in the collections, and for room rent and care of room. The first amount claimed in the counter suit from the organist is $126 for room rent and care of room. The church alleges that it rented a room in the premises owned by it to Mr. Shaw for fifteen months. The defendant claims that the organist occupied the room and that it was kept in order for him.

The church further claims that Shaw agreed to play the organ every Sunday and at the Friday night services until May, 1895, but that without any warning Shaw, at the evening services on Nov. 14, 1894, resigned and refused longer to play.

The church then goes on to allege that, owing to Shaw's leaving them in the middle of the season they were unable to procure another organist for less than $150 a month, and that this would cost $412.50 more than Shaw's salary in the same period.

Another item in the defendant's counter claim was a charge of $150 for repairs to the organ, which, it is claimed, was damaged by Mr. Shaw. The defendant's lawyer also claimed that through Shaw's failure to play the collections had fallen off nearly half. All these claims foot up $689. The motion to the court was granted.

TUCZKEWITZ GUILTY OF MURDER

Had Declared He Would Rather Die than Go to Prison.

Tuefil Tuczkewitz, the Russian Pole who killed Adolph Balensiefer on Jan. 8, was found guilty yesterday of murder in the first degree before Justice Pardon C. Williams, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Balensiefer had sold Tuczkewitz a half interest in a bakery, and the Pole, declaring he had been swindled, hunted up his partner and shot him.

The defendant said on the witness stand the other day that he preferred death to life imprisonment, and he has said several times privately that he expected a conviction of murder in the first degree. Considering the insignificant appearance of the man, his nerve is remarkable. He himself smiled at the ridicule heaped by Assistant District Attorney Osborn upon the medical experts who tried to prove that his mind was weak.

The attorneys for the defense assigned by the court were Henry D. Sedgwick, Jr., Emanuel I. S. Hart, and Herman L. Roth. The foreman of the jury was John Ortgies of 366 Fifth Avenue. Sentence will be passed by Justice Williams next week.

Decided the Case of Mr. Hall.

The case of Thomas H. Hall, the cigarette manufacturer, before a commission and a Sheriff's jury, was continued yesterday.

Dr. E. C. Spitzka was the chief witness. He said that Mr. Hall's mental condition was such that he could remember well things of years ago, but he could not recall happenings of an hour before. He further said that Mr. Hall's trouble was due to too much liquor, adding that if the amount consumed by Mr. Hall were to be divided among the jurors they would be unable to stand it.

After being out for less than ten minutes the jury decided that Mr. Hall is not competent to manage his own affairs.

Appointment of Receivers Vacated.

Judge Pryor, in the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday vacated the appointment of James M. Gifford and C. B. Hillhouse as receivers of the Bankers' Loan and Investment Company.

The receivers were appointed on Jan. 17 last, and on Feb. 5 an order was obtained by Everett P. Wheeler, as counsel for Oswald Ottendorfer and Carl Schurz, who own one-sixth of the stock, to show cause why the order should not be vacated on the ground that it was granted in violation of law.

Buchanan Case Appeal.

Lawyer Charles W. Brooke said yesterday that he would take the case of Dr. Robert W. Buchanan, convicted of murder, to the United States Supreme Court. The Court of Appeals recently decided against the prisoner.

Mr. Brooke intends to bring up the argument as to whether Juror Paradise, who was taken ill while the case was under consideration, was eligible to deliberate on the merits of the evidence.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 1 P. M.

Adjourned Cases—1—Thames & Mersey Marine Insurance Company vs. Continental Insurance Company. 2—Mone vs. Steljes. 3—Fowler vs. Jarvis-Conklin Mortgage and Trust Company. 4—Cassidy vs. Connecticut Water Company. 5—Tait vs. Pillsbury. 6—Everett vs. Haulenbeck.

Cases Noticed—7—Sessions vs. Gould. 8—Fletcher vs. Deen. 9—Garner vs. Second National Bank of Providence. 10—Taylor vs. Blue Ridge Marble Company. 11—Albertson vs. Steamtug P. J. Nevins. 12—City of Carlsbad vs. Schultz. 13—Chappell vs. Crimora Manganese Company. 14—W. H. Hooker Company vs. Ensign. 15—Lalance & Grosjean Manufacturing Company vs. Haberman Manufacturing Company. 16—Imperial Chemical Manufacturing Company vs. Stein. 17—Carroll vs. Goldschmidt. 18—Williams vs. Ithaca Drop Forge Company. 19—Brunswick-Balke-Collendar Company vs. Phelan Billiard Ball Company. 20—Chable vs. Nicaragua Canal Construction Company. 21—Miller vs. Anglo-American Iron and Metal Company. 22—Butcher vs. Tennessee Cotton Oil Company. 23—Fowler vs. Jarvis-Conklin Mortgage and Trust Company. 24—Bolles vs. Harper. 25—Same vs. same. 26—Drummond vs. Riverside Bridge Iron Works. 27—Root vs. Press Publishing Company. 28—Kempton vs. Outcalt. 29—Taylor vs. Blue Ridge Marble Company. 30—Root vs. Press Publishing Company.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Margaret Byrne, as administratrix, &c., vs. Brooklyn City Railroad Company, appellant.—Argued by Matthew Hale for appellant, J. S. Ross for respondent.

Ludwig Baumann vs. Elizabeth Mosely, as administratrix, &c., appellant.—Argued by Henry L. Brant for appellant, W. H. Shepard for respondent.

Nellie Sisco, as administratrix, vs. Lehigh and Hudson River Railroad Company, appellant.—Argued by I. H. Maynard for appellant, J. W. Lyon for respondent.

Anne Goldsmith and others vs. Leopold Goldsmith, appellant.—Submitted.

James Walsh vs. Fitchburg Railroad Company, appellant.—Argued by T. E. Hamilton for appellant, Henry T. Nason for respondent.

In the matter of a claim for a ring of Mary L. Van Slooten vs. Edward Dodge, as administrator, &c., appellant.—Argued by H. B. Hubbard for appellant, M. E. Haviland for respondent.

The day calendar for Friday is Nos. 101, 103, 104, 106, 108, 110, 107, and 112.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. - Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Guyon vs. Cutler.

Class III.—2—Sprague vs. Reilly.

Class IV.—3—Manhattan Railway Company vs. McKee. 4—Société des Hulles d'Olive de Nice vs. Rorke. 5—Gager vs. McLean. 6—Catlin vs. McLean.

Class VI.—Boehm vs. Shea. 8—Fleischmann vs. Fleischmann.

Class VII.—9—Eldred vs. Scrymser. 10—American Fibre Chamois Company vs. O'Neill.

Class VIII.—11—Wells vs. Riley. 12—Peetsch vs. Minnick. 13—Cohn vs. Minnick. 14—Sonn vs. Minnick. 15—Kerr vs. Minnick. 16—Brown vs. Foster. 17—Mantell vs. Mantell. 18—Irving vs. Irving. 19—Lynch vs. Dickson. 20—Ulbricht vs. Ulbricht. 21—Smith vs. Edwards. 22—Mott vs. Mott. 23—Webster vs. Pritchard. 24—Colyers vs. Press Publishing Company. 25—Weir vs. Sullivan. 26—Heeb vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company. 27—United States Trust Company vs. Bill. 28—People vs. National Benefit Association. 29—McLean vs. Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company. 30—Johnston vs. Lowenstein. 31—Standard Agency Company vs. Roscoe Lumber Company. 32—McIntyre vs. Bornkamp.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Adjourned until March 4.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Part II.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

383—McElroy vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 384—Same vs. same. 387—Clarkson vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 838—Lauber vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 2351—Aron vs. same. 64—Newcombe vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 60—Bacharach vs. same. 810—Russell vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 160—West vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 152—Hurst vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 1284—Crumble vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 2546—Cornell vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Russell, J.—Held in General Term room. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on Law and Fact.—164—Vietor vs. Hertzfield. 1961—Page vs. Page.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1968.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar to be called in Part III. Cases to be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

Short Causes.—6018—Emmel vs. Baker. 6019—Same vs. same. 4805—Mechanics and Traders' Bank vs. Kelly. 5020—Same vs. same. 5778—Martin's Bank vs. Coffin. 5667—Patterson vs. Traum. 5686—Sarna vs. Levy.

CIRCUIT COURT—Parts I. and II.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

COMMON PLEAS (ADDITIONAL)—General Term—Bischoff and Giegerich, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. District Court Appeals.

26—New-York Small Stock Company vs. Klosset. 28—Zimmermann et al. vs. Bloch. 29—George vs. Trevellyn. 30—Howe vs. Robinson. 33—Pelletreau vs. United Electric Light and Power Company. 36—Carey vs. Gay Brothers & Co. 37—March vs. Gleason. 38—Sparling vs. Wack.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases answered ready will be sent from this calendar to Part II. for trial in the order in which they are called.

Short Causes.—2565—Davis vs. Clark. 2573 Myers vs. Levy. 2769—Guinzberg vs. Wengren. 1687—Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company vs. North and East River Railroad Company. 2754—White Malbrum.

Day Calendar.—1352—Carleton vs. Reed. 1309—Amsler vs. Maling. 1355—Kohn vs. Bauman. 1323—Hartmann vs. Lohdin. 1337—Cornish vs. Stokes. 1342—Reinheimer vs. Mohr. 1363—Wilson vs. Union Railway Company. 1367—Clark vs. Sonn. 1153—Hopkins vs. Clark. 1394—Turgerson vs. same. 846—Dieckerhoff vs. Heller. 1149—New-York Standard Watch Company vs. Claflin. 1317—Stott vs. Churchill. 1346—Silk vs. Dickinson. 1350—Hazard Manufacturing Company vs. Baird. 1351—Sterns vs. same. 1358—Neuchatel Asphalt Company vs. Christman. 2686—Marry vs. Hendrick. 1373—Opinaga vs. Hoyt. 1376—Hartley vs. Eighth Avenue Railroad Company. 1378—Bayer vs. Lloyd. 1382—Printy vs. Hoffman. 1391—Abrams vs. The Mayor, &c. 1392—Tito vs. Seabury. 1325—Cassidy vs. McElroy. 1209—Smith vs. Ufland. 1370—White vs. Salmon. 1397—Schaffer vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 1399—Smith vs. Mutual Benefit Life Association. 1400—Hewlett vs. Cheesebrough Manufacturing Company.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1400.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part II.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Causes to be sent from Part I. for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned until the first Monday of March.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1015—Contested will of John G. Adee. At 1 P. M., contested will of Amelia Helmken.

Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.: Thomas Hodgins, Jennie Carland, Antonio Dosso, Anton Huber, Maria L. St. John, Rosa Brausch. At 2 P. M.: Luke O'Brien. William H. Wisner, Anna Fuchs, Walter R. Long.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building 32 Chambers Street.

1026—Contested will of Margaret O'Neill.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Ehrlich, C. J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. District Attorney Fellows and Special Assistant District Attorneys Rollins and Fox for The People.

1—Michael Doherty.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Extraordinary Term—Williams, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Circuit Court Part I. room. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne and Miller for The People. No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Townsend for The People.

1—George Brennan. 2—Thomas Reilly. 3—Max Krause. 4—Lawrence Lawler. 5—Michael Burns. 6—William W. Peterkin. 7—James Cohogianer. 8—Michael D. Corcoran. 9—Andrew Roche.

Pleadings.—Jeremiah Norton. 2—William R. Warner. 3—Joseph Thompson and Charles Valenti. 4—Patrick J. Enright. 5—Bernard Lichtenberg. 6—Daniel T. Slattery. 7—Martin Morriskowsky.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for The People.

1—Salem Abooshacra and Skidner Burssson. 2—John Donovan. 3—John Reilly. 4—Mandel Bierman. 5—Curt Fleishauer. 6—John Brown. 7—Henry Schroeder. 8—John Howard. 9—Thomas J. Stein.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Martine, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Davis for The People. No day calendar.

Referees Named--New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Taylor vs. Lawrence—Edward T. Wood. Thomson vs. Crosby—Edward T. Wood.

SUPREME COURT—Russell, J.—Rankin vs. Miller—George C. Kobbe.

COMMON PLEAS—Pryor, J.—Kennedy vs. McKone—Wilbur Larremore. Matter of Cohen—O. H. Sanderson. Radley vs. Boehm—O. H. Sanderson.

SUPERIOR COURT—Freedman, J.—Albany Brewing Company vs. Halpin—Augustus H. Vanderpoel.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Louisa Schwegler vs. John C. Barth, (six actions)—William H. Ricketts. Eliza Clark vs. William M. Weed—E. F. Todd.

COMMON PLEAS—Bischoff, J.—J. Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Company vs. James M. Brownson—William P. Allen.

COMMON PLEAS—Pryor, J.—John P. Scherff vs. Henry Perdreaux—Clifford W. Hartridge.

SUPERIOR COURT—Freedman, J.—Robert Chambers vs. Charles E. Roach—George P. Houghtaling.

CITY COURT—Ehrlich, C. J.—James Murray vs. Robert D. Brown—George M. Leventritt. James T. Hall vs. Richard Meares—Leopold Pollock.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Smith, J.

Short Causes.—1763—Young vs. Malkums. 1329—Brooklyn Bank vs. Hoffschmidt. 1784—Martin vs. Breen. 1821—Moller vs. Kesler. 1675—Shea vs. Connolly. 1211—Seibel vs. Building Loan Company. 1890—Vaughan vs. Miller. 1808—Broadway Bank vs. Levy. 1852—Cobb vs. Muxlow. 1920—O'Rourke vs. Board of Supervisors.

Regular Calendar.—1617—Cahill vs. Joyce.

Highest number reached on regular call, 893.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Cullen, J.

162—Porter and Seaside vs. Brooklyn Bridge Elevated Railroad Company. 129—White vs. Rope and others.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Clement, C. J. 770—Meyer vs. Hardy. 103—Stoll vs. Keel.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

San Antonio, Texas, Feb. 28.—Two skeletons have been discovered in a cave near Comstock. They are believed to be those of two young men from Kansas City, who left here about six years ago for a horseback trip through West Texas. All trace of them was lost near Comstock, and nothing has been heard of them to this day. It is supposed that they were murdered.

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 28.—Gov. Morton today granted a commutation of sentence to Patrick Beahan, convicted in Monroe County in 1870 of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to imprisonment for life. Beahan will be released from prison to-morrow.

Rochester, N. Y., Feb. 28.—Mrs. Fannie P. Soulé, widow of Wilson Soulé, who was killed in a runaway accident a few months ago, is dead. Two orphans are left, who will inherit $1,000,000 from the estate of their grandfather, the late A. T. Soulé.

Denver, Col., Feb. 28.—The Colorado Senate to-day passed the bill prohibiting capital punishment in the State.

DEBATE ABOUT A COMMISSION

A Bill to Appoint Three Men to Examine Various State Laws Passes in the Jersey Assembly.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 28.—In the House this afternoon Mr. Codding's bill authorizing the Governor to appoint three Commissioners to examine the laws regulating divorce, insolvency, insurance, form of notarial certificates, &c., and inviting sister States to send delegates to a convention to revise a suitable act for the several Legislatures, was opposed on third reading by Mr. Robinson, who objected to the provision of the bill allowing the commission $5,000 per year for personal expenses.

"The object of the bill," he said, "is all right, but the State should finish the armories now nearly completed before appropriating money to such a commission."

Messrs. Drake and Lower also opposed the bill on the ground of economy. Mr. Codding and Mr. Storrs favored the bill and insisted that New-Jersey could not afford to act niggardly in the matter, especially when the conference would greatly benefit the whole country.

Mr. Bullock said the bill was in the interests of lawyers, who were looking for "soft snaps." The bill creating the new Board of Arbitration, he said, provided that the members thereof should serve without pay, and the lawyers should be willing to do the same thing. Messrs. Codding, Storrs, and Derousse fought persistently for the bill, but the opposition to the appropriation feature was so strong that Mr. Codding moved that the bill be placed back on second reading. This motion was lost by a vote of 5 to 40. The vote on the bill was next ordered, and it was passed, 34 to 12.

Bills were passed as follows: Authorizing Hoboken to issue $500,000 bonds for a water supply; authorizing Middlesex County to issue $150,000 bonds for a drawbridge across the Raritan at Perth Amboy; legislating out of office the Inspector of Factories and Workshops and his deputies, and providing for their appointment by a council of labor to consist of the Governor, Controller, Treasurer, President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House; providing that none but American citizens twenty-one years old shall be employed on electric or street cars, and that eleven hours, with forty-five minutes for lunch, constitute a day's work.

Mr. Gruber introduced a bill to enable Jersey City to use Newark's water supply for five years.

The select committee of the Senate which is investigating the manner in which the State House has been run during the past few years evidently anticipates trouble with some of the witnesses who will be called upon to testify. To be properly prepared to handle such witnesses, a bill is to be passed at once, enlarging the committee's powers. It was introduced by Mr. Codding to-day.

It provides that witnesses before any legislative investigating committee shall not be permitted to refuse to answer questions on the ground that the answers will tend to incriminate them, but they must answer, and that such evidence shall not be used in any criminal case against them, except for perjury. If any witness refuses so to answer or attend after service of subpoena, he shall be charged with committing a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction by a court of competent jurisdiction, be subject to the penalty thereto attaching.

The House adjourned till Monday night.

Sam Jones to Lecture.

From The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.

It has been announced by one who claimed to know that the Rev. Sam Jones is booked to lecture for the next three years at $200 a night.

Surrogate Notices.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to MARY ANN ROBERTS, Sarah Phillips, Stebbing Russell, Ann Russell, Mabel Russell, Frederick C. Boehmer, George L. Underwood, William T. Bedell, John Dwyer, M. D., George Scofield, Isaac Sommers & Co., F. A. Sprague, M. D., L. Curtis, Rosskam, Gerstley & Co., Acker, Merrall & Condit, Darius G. Crosby, Baker & Dubois, Matthew McGrath, I. M. Witkoski,

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

MANY TRANSACTIONS REPORTED BY THE BROKERS.

Lease of the Schermerhorn Building by the Surety Company—Several Dwellings Sold.

Messrs. Bennett & Graff have sold, for F. R. Walker, to F. C. Cannon, the four-story brick and brownstone dwelling 15 West Ninety-sixth Street, 20 by 56 by 102.2.

Mr. Thomas R. A. Hall has sold to Dr. Wendt the four-story brownstone dwelling 118 West Seventy-ninth Street, 22 by 102.2.

The American Surety Company has leased for a long term, from John Jacob Astor, the Schermerhorn Building, which is in the form of a T fronting on Broadway, Wall, and Pine Streets. It adjoins on Pine Street and Broadway the twenty-story building which the Surety Company is now erecting at the Broadway corner. The purposes in securing the Schermerhorn Building were twofold. One is to have the light secured for the upper twelve stories of the Surety Building. The other was to make use of a common steam plant. Additional advantages will also be obtained by connecting the floors of the two buildings, and thus giving the Surety Building additional entrances on Wall and Pine Streets and Broadway. The Schermerhorn Building measures 38.4 feet on Broadway, 40.1 on Pine Street, and 22.7 on Wall Street. It is seven stories high on Wall Street and eight stories on the other streets.

Mr. John N. Golding has sold, for W. K. Aston, to E. J. Berwind, at $35,000, the three-story stable 101 East Sixty-third Street.

Mr. Charles E. Runk has sold, to I. M. Helmke, for improvement, the block front on the west side of Eighth Avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-seventh and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Streets, 200 by 100.

Mr. L. Froehlich has sold, for the estate of S. Adler, the four-story brownstone dwelling 114 East Sixtieth Street, 20.6 by 50 by 100. For H. Wallach, he has sold the three-story brownstone dwelling 116 East Ninety-fifth Street, 20 by 50 by 100, and, for Mrs. J. Grosner, he has sold the similar dwelling 1,041 Lexington Avenue, 17 by 50 by 82.6.

Mr. J. M. Stewart has sold, for Mrs. Mary M. Stewart, two lots on the south side of West Sixty-fifth Street, 550 feet west of Central Park West, at about $29,000.

Messrs. Picken & Lilly have sold, for W. H. Picken, the two three-story dwellings 237 and 241 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, each 18 by 50 by 100, at $16,000 aplece. Mrs. A. E. Seely bought the first and William A. Dorsher the other.

Messrs. James Kyle & Sons have sold, for James L. Hutchinson, at about $55,000, the five-story apartment 143 East Thirtieth Street, 26.6 by 90 by 100.

Messrs. John D. Clancy & Co. have sold for Emma Colman, at $34,500, the four-story brownstone dwelling 332 West Fifty-sixth Street, 25 by 60 by 100.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Messrs. Smyth & Ryan sold, in partition, at $10,100, to George F. Pieper, the three-story front and rear frame dwellings 449 West Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 560.9 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 23.3 by 98.9.

In the Liberty Street salesroom Mr. George R. Read offered at auction the property at 298 Bowery, extending through to 290 Elizabeth Street, with two four-story brick buildings. The property rents for $5,900 per year. It was withdrawn on a bid of $61,000, the auctioneer having announced that he had received an offer for it of $65,000 at private sale.

No sales at auction are set down for today.

Charles Griffith Moses has sold for Mark Ash to John P. Leo two lots, 50 by 100, on the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, 30 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Seventy-fourth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Avenue A; five-story brick dwelling and stable, by Joseph Tauber of 422 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street; cost, $16,000.

Courtlandt Avenue, east side, 117.6 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, two-story frame dwelling, by William Wilken of 151 Willis Avenue; cost, $2,500.

Pier 15, North River, foot of Vesey Street, two-story iron and steel freight and passenger shed, by City of New-York; cost not given.

One Hundred and Ninth Street, northeast corner of First Avenue, one-story frame shed, by John Brady of 2,272 Second Avenue; cost, $15.

One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, southeast corner of Fifth Avenue, two five-story brick flats, by Morris Steinhardt of 648 Madison Avenue; cost, $43,000.

Third Avenue, west side, 49.11 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, by Ellen F. Hartley, alterations to four-story storage house, brick; cost, $1,000.

No. 322 Spencer Street and 50 Goerck Street, by Pincus Lowenfeld, alterations to two five-story brick tenements, &c.; cost, $600.

No. 160 Grand Street, by John Wandel estate, alterations to two-story and attic brick dwelling; cost, $150.

Bergen Avenue, southeast corner of Grove Street, by John L. Mead, alterations to two three-story brick tenements, &c.; cost, $100.

No. 335 West Forty-ninth Street, by Leonhard Daub, alterations to three-story brick stable; cost, $1,500.

No. 502 Washington Street, by Carroll & Langdon, alterations to one and a half-story brick stable; cost, $300.

No. 359 Canal Street, by Thomas Strasburger, alterations to five-story brick store; cost, $2,000.

No. 225 Avenue B, by Mrs. H. Baer, alterations to five-story brick tenement and store; cost, $900.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

The following have been elected as officers of the Brooklyn Mechanics and Traders' Exchange: President—B. C. Miller; Vice President—Ellis H. Baillie; Treasurer—Isaac P. Sutherland; Managers—W. C. Bush, George Ray, Jacob May, John W. Moran, J. W. Johnson, and F. Kelly, Jr.; Inspectors of Election—Charles H. Ridgway, Albert Morton, and W. L. Glidden.

At auction in Brooklyn yesterday, Mr. Jacob Cole sold to Andrew F. Kindberg, plaintiff, at $5,000, the two-story brick dwelling 293 Van Buren Street, 17.6 by 100.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Milliford Street, east side, 90 feet north of Sutter Avenue, two-story and attic frame dwelling for two families, 20 by 40; $2,000; Charles Weismantel, owner.

Driggs Avenue, northeast corner Sutton Street, three-story frame flat for five families, and store, 25 by 63; $5,500; O. W. Humphrey, owner.

Driggs Avenue, north side, 25 feet east of Sutton Street, three-story frame flat for six families, and two stories, $4,800; O. W. Humphrey, owner.

Butler Street, north side, 173.4 feet west of Troy Avenue, ten two-story and basement frame dwellings, 17.8 by 42 each; $2,000 each; William Herod, owner.

Grove Street, south side, 181.8½ feet east of Wyckoff Avenue, three three-story flats for six families each, 25 by 65 each; $4,500 each; Christina McIntosh, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Feb. 28.

16TH ST, n s, 216.40 ft e of 5th Av, 25x92; Robert H. Taller and wife to Jacob Hirsh..... $100

35TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Eugene Conkling and others to Ella S. Conkling..... 1

36TH ST, s s, 80 ft e of 7th Av, 40x98.9; Martha Holliday ot Theophile Kick..... 1

27TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of 8th Av, 25x98.9; Joseph Hassell and wife to Arthur J. Levy..... 38,500

18TH ST, n s, 315 ft w of Avenue A, 25x92; Lewis S. Samuel to Theresa Koehler..... 13,600

89TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Columbus Av, 100x100.8; Frederick Bornkamp and wife to Jacob A. Zimmermann and another..... 1

61ST ST, s s, 175 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to Addison Brown and another, executors, &c..... 15,000

88TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 75x100.8; Charles Gahren and wife to Isaac Van Winkle.. 1

76TH ST, s w corner of Columbus Av, 40x102.1; Joanna McSoreley to William Thurman..... 1

80TH ST, s s, 350 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x102.2; Frederick F. Woodward to Edwin D. Graff..... 1

61ST ST, s s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; Addison Brown and another, executors of Charles H. Noyes, to Charles P. Weissleder.. 17,150

95TH ST, n s, 80 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 27.6x100.8; Ann E. Mitchill and others, executors, &c., of Samuel L. Mitchill, to Gustavus L. Lawrence..... 26,500

95TH ST, n s, 113.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 27x100.8; Ann E. Mitchill and others, executors, &c., of Samuel L. Mitchill, to Gustavus L. Lawrence..... 26,500

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 96th St, 25.8x89.9; Julius Lipman and others to Emma S. Marsily.. 52,500

BEEKMAN PLACE, w s, 38 ft s e of 50th St, 19x90; Anna B. Hahn to Karolina Kahn..... 1

93D ST, n s, 425 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.8; Ignatz Weiss and wife to Louisa Cox..... 21,000

1ST AV, e s, 77.2 ft n of 83d St, 25x84; Louis M. Rosenthal and wife to Solomon Schwarz..... 26,000

71ST ST, n s, 338 ft e of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Emily Schimel to Ludwik Podolski..... 1

BEEKMAN PLACE, w s, 38 ft s e of 50th St, 19x90; Nathan Kann to Anna B. Kahn..... 1

59TH ST, s s, 233.4 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x100.5; Mary Muller and husband to Louis Heinsfurter..... 8,000

58TH ST, s s, 85 ft e of Lexington Av, 20x80.5; Lloyd McK. Garrison, referee, to Carrie H. Schnug.. 15,000

62 DST, n s, 155.9 ft e of 3d Av, 18.7x100.5; Karoline Fry to Josephine Bandman..... 1

57TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Park Av, 20x100.5; Eliza Brown, individually and as executrix of Sarah D. Brown, deceased, and others to Martha R. Townsend..... 31,100

128TH ST, n s, 136.4 ft w of 2d Av, 18.8x99.11; Annie E. Stevenson to Howard McWilliams..... 1

134TH ST, n e corner of Lenox Av, 24.11x85; Samuel Cohn and wife to William Fischer and wife..... 39,500

134TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; William Muller and wife to Hermann Tonyes..... 26,000

79TH ST, s s, 171 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 19x102.2; William W. Hall to Caesar Cone..... 1

105TH ST, 57 East; Frederick Weber and wife to Jacob Kann..... 21,000

COLUMBUS AV, s e corner of 125th St, 52x150x130.3, to Manhattan St, —x169.3; James M. Drake to Charles E. Schaffer..... 1

SUBURBAN ST, n s, 471.8 ft e of Marion Av, 25x100; William Kubln to Johanne Heps..... 1

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, w s, 16 ft n of Fordham Av, 80x65x50x127; Annie Naughton, widow and executrix of Eliza Naughton, (deceased,) and others to Annie Rehill..... 800

27TH ST, s s, 375 ft e of 10th Av, 25x102.2; Leo Studinski to Christian Biersack..... 35,000

CHERRY ST, s w corner of Rutgers Slip, 61.4x60; Christian Biersack and wife to Leo Studinski.. 65,000

12TH ST, n s, 206.4 ft w of Broadway, 50x103.3x52.1x117.5; Frank A. Seltz and wife to Philip Braender.. 1

77TH ST, n w corner of West End Av, 25x30x12x35x12x10x25x55; Frank Schleffer, referee, to Francis M. Jencks..... 50,000

11TH ST, 418 ft e of Avenue A, 25x94.9; John Frankenheimer, referee, to Amelia Utecht and another..... 16,000

CAULDWELL AV, e s, 156.2 ft n of 161st St, 18.9x100; Patrick J. Owens and wife to John J. O'Brien.... 7,000

UNION ST, n e corner of Bremer Av, 72.7x11.5x27.5x8.9x41.4x100x50; William N. Clark and wife to Union Reformed Church of High Bridge. 1

131ST ST, n s, 321 ft e of 8th Av, 18 x99.11; Curtis P. Harmon to Henrietta Wheeler..... 1

125TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of Boulevard, 25x99.11; Frederick P. Forster, referee, to Theodore De Witt..... 17,500

117TH ST, 272 and 274 West; Catharine York to Louis Lese..... 44,750

117TH ST, s s, 195 ft w of 8th Av, 26.3x80.11; Philip J. Ryan and wife to Charles J. McMahon..... 23,750

101ST ST, 70 and 72 West; Frank W. Jordan and wife to Jacob Willey..... 1

131ST ST, 143 West; Edward L. Parris, referee, to James M. Fitzsimons. 17,050

106TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11; W. D. Starr and wife to Matthew C. Kervan.. 10

133D ST, n s, 219 ft w of Lenox Av, 81x99.11; Matthew C. Kervan to W. D. Starr..... 10

162D ST, 429 West; William W., Joseph, and Charles Watkins and Agness to August Eckel..... 10

WILLIS AV, s e corner of 143d St, 25x100; Charles P. Faber and wife to Marie Eichler..... 36,500

MADISON AV, e s, 50 ft n of 12th St, 50x100; Mary A. Treanor to Mary A. McCahill..... 6,500

JANSEN PL, w s, 100 ft n of Bleecker Place, 75x75 and adjoining property; Joseph Fetterich and wife to Frederick P. Hummel..... 5,500

115TH ST, 234 East; Frederick Schuck and wife to Julia Goldstein. 17,500

117TH ST, n s, 219 ft w of Pleasant Av, 25x99.11; Louis Lese and wife to Catharine York..... 1

122D ST, s s, 120 ft w of Park Av, 20x100.11; Moses H. Grossman to Richard Wolf..... 1

WEST ST, 146; Ehler Osterholt and another, executors of Ehler Osterholt, to Edwin A. Stern..... 1

WALL ST, 45; Mary E. Knevels and others, Infants, by Martin Hermance, guardian, to Adele de Talleyrand Perigord, Duchess de Dino, infant's share..... 4,496

SAME PROPERTY; Samuel Ver Planck and others to same, all title. 86,052

SAME PROPERTY; Executor of William S. Ver Planck to same, all title..... 48,356

WEST ST, 146; Ehler Osterholt and others, heirs, &c., of Ehler Osterholt, to Edwin A. Stevens..... 1

MARKET ST, w s, Lot 457, map of Hendrick Rutgers 27x28; Daniel and Mitchell Logue and wives to Michael McCool..... 10

6TH ST, 230 East; Katharine Hartmann to Fritz Weber..... 37,500

4TH ST, 320 East; Henry F. Lohmann and wife to Esther Greenfield..... 15,000

3D ST, n s, 60 ft w of 1st Av, 20.1x48.1; Betti Blaut to Mary Strauss.. 9,500

BOWERY, e s, Lot 2, map of Burnell Brown, 23.4x150 to alley x23.9x89.2; Henry J. Schile to Romeo H. Schile. 1

142D ST, s s, 320 ft e of 11th Av, 20x99.11; Anna A. and Henry Fisher to Louise Ruprecht..... 1

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 103d St, 75.11x100; James G. Wallace and wife to Frederick F. Woodward 1

Recorded Mortgages.

AITKEN, Helen E., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 126th St, 142.10 ft w of Lenox Av, demand..... $9,000

BALDWIN, Frank S., and wife to Flora Sawyer; w s of Amsterdam Av, 49 ft n of 150th St, demand, (two mortgages)..... 7,000

BUCK, Charles, and wife to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; s w corner of Manhattan Av and 103d St, 1 year..... 65,000

BRAENDER, Philip, to F. A. Seitz; 41 East 12th St, 1 year..... 56,900

BLUMBERG, Bernard, and wife to Louis Blumberg; s s of Henry St, 82.6 ft e of Rutgers St, 2 years.... 1,000

COX, Louisa, to Theresa Weiss; n s of 93d St, 425 ft e of 3d Av, 2 years..... 5,500

COGSWELL, Edna M., to M. R. Schaffer; 282 Mott St, demand..... 1,800

DETRICK, Adeline F., to L. S. Stocker; n s of 86th St, 281 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year..... 2,000

DUBERNET, Lucien A., to Adon Smith; s e corner of Greene St and Clinton Place, lease..... 10,000

DE WITT, Theodore, to Mary J. Silvester; n s of 125th St, 250 ft e of Public Drive, 1 year..... 16,000

FRANK, David, and others to Adolph Openhym and others, trustees; 2,082 8th Av, 5 years..... 17,000

FENNELLY, Susan, and others to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 165 East 33d St, 3 years..... 9,000

FRANK, David, and others to Adolph Openhym and others, executors; e s of 8th Av, 50.11 ft s of 113th St, 5 years..... 17,000

FITZSIMMONS, James M., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society United States; 131st St, n s 300 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years..... 11,000

FRANK, David, and others to Solomon Loeb and another, trustees; 276 West 113th St, 5 years..... 20,000

GILLIE, James B., and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 87th St, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year..... 30,250

GREENFELD, Esther, and another to Society of St. Johniand; 320 East 4th St, 5 years..... 10,000

BREG, James, and wife, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 209 East 16th St, 5 years..... 5,000

GOLDSTEIN, Julia, to Frederick K. Schuck; 234 East 115th St, and other property..... 13,500

GARVIN, Michael J., and wife to Nathan A. Chedsey; s s of 163d St, 120.6 ft w of 3d Av, (two mortgages,) demand..... 15,000

COGSWELL, Edna M., to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; 282 Mott St, 3 years..... 15,000

HUBBARD, John E., to the Real Estate Trust Company of New-York; n e corner of Boulevard and 99th St, 3 years..... 45,000

HAMBURGER, Isaac, to Louis Danhauser; n s of 93d St, 146.9 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year..... 23,500

HIRSH, Jacob, to R. W. Tailer; n s of 16th St, 216.10 ft e of 5th Av, 2 years..... 42,500

HEPS, Catharine, to Caroline Schnath; n s of Suburban St, 471.8 ft e of Marion Av, 2 years..... 500

HURRY, Randolph, and wife to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 242 Lexington Av, 5 years..... 18,000

KERVAN, Matthew C., to Annie G. Smith; n s of 133d St, 200 ft w of Lenox Av, (four mortgages,) 3 years..... 86,500

KICK, Theophile, to Ernest C. Bliss and others; s s of 36th St, 80 ft e of 7th Av, and other property, 3 years..... 16,000

SAME to Paul Fuller, as guardian; s s of 36th St, 100 ft e of 7th Av, and other property, 3 years..... 18,000

LAWRENCE, Gustavus L., to Ann E. Mitchell and others, executors; 203 and 205 West 95th St, (two mortgages,) 3 years..... 41,000

LITTLEFIELD, Frederick M., and wife to C. L. D. Willing and another; s s of Lispenard St, 140.5 ft w of Broadway, 1 year..... 50,000

LEVY, Arthur J., to Joseph Hassell; n s of 27th St, 250 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years..... 7,000

LOHMANN, Bernhard, and another to Maria H. Mader; n s of 114th St, 140 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years..... 6,000

LEVENTRITT, David, and wife to New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company; s s of 77th St, 348 ft e of 9th Av, 5 years..... 30,000

MARTIN, John, to A. M. Moore and another; s s of 3d Av, 115 ft n e of 9th St, lease..... 4,000

MEADE, Margaret, and others to Sarah A. Williamson; s s of 149th St, 155 ft e of Robbins Av, 5 years..... 1,500

MORFORD, Eliza L., to J. W. Sandford; 39 West 17th St, 1 year..... 4,000

MANNELLA, Vincenzo, to Louis Parlato; s s of 120th St, 200 ft e of 3d Av, demand..... 1,000

OWENS, Patrick J., and wife to Nathan A. Chedsey; s e corner of Caulfield Av and 163d St, demand. 10,000

REHILL, Annie, to Mary E. Kelaher; w s of King's Bridge Road, 16 ft n of Fordham Av, 5 years... 1,000

STAR, Walter D., to M. C. Kervan; n s of 133d St, 219 ft w of Lenox Av, (three mortgages,) 1 year..... 7,500

STACK, Johanna, and another to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n w corner of Worth and Baxter Sts, 1 year..... 7,000

STEVENS, Edwin A., to Title Guaranty and Trust Company; 146 West St, 3 years..... 25,000

SOLOMON, Morris, and another to Lambert Suydam and another, executors; 312 3d St, lease..... 15,000

STUDINSKI, Leo, to Christian Biersack; s w corner of Cherry St and Rutgers Slip, 3 years..... 2,500

SIEGEL, Abraham, and wife to The Greenwich Savings Bank; 61 Canal St, 5 years..... 15,000

SCHNUGG, Carrie H., to Lambert Suydam and another, trustees; s s of 58th St, 85 ft e of Lexington Av, 3 years..... 11,000

WOOD, John W. and wife to Thomas W. Whittle; 537 and 539 East 118th St, 2 years..... 5,000

WEISSLEDER, Charles P., and wife to Addison Brown and another, executors; s s of 61st St, 175 ft w of 10th Av, 5 years..... 13,500

SAME to Helene Recknagel; 212 West 61st St, 2 years..... 2,000

STROUSS, Mary, to Bettie Blaut; n s of 3d St, 60 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years. 6,000

SCHUCK, Louisa, and another to John Aspinwall, as executor; s s of 11th St, 418 ft e of Avenue B, 5 years..... 10,000

SPENCE, Maggie, and another to Robert P. Lee, as executor; 134 West 132d St, 1 year..... 2,000

SELCHOW, Elisha G., to W. H. Sage; n s of 124th St, 222.6 ft w of 5th Av, 5 years..... 8,000

TAUBER, Joseph, to George Hollerith and another; 430 ft e of 73d St ..... secures notes

TRUEMAN, Charles, and wife to Charles E. Appleby and others, trustees; s s of 135th St, 185 ft e of Lenox Av, 5 years..... 24,000

VAN WINKLE, Isaac, to Charles Gahren; 45 and 47 Downing St and 11 to 17 West 88th St, (two mortgages,) 3 and 4 years..... 35,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BYRNE, Mary E., executrix, to M. S. Thompson, and another, trustees, 7 mortgages..... $80,500

BELKNAP, Robert L., guardian, to H. R. R. Coles, 2 mortgages..... 2

COHEN, Max, to Solomon Jacobs.... 7,500

CORNELL, George F., to Mary Clarkson..... 9,619

GOLDBERG, Bertha, to Charles I. Schanpan..... 6,100

JACOB & SKINNER COMPANY to Lucius A. Beers..... 1

KERWAN, Matthew C., to Bradley & Currier Company, Limited..... 1

LOEB, Solomon, and another, trustees, to The Hebrew Benevolent Orphan Asylum Society of the City of New-York..... 8,000

LAWSON, Jacob, to Francis P. Furnald..... 1

MEAD, Walter H., trustee, to E. T. Kirtland..... 1

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederick J., to S. E. Woodbury, and another, (two assignments)..... 22,506

SMITH-CLIFT, Elizabeth G., executrix, to Edith Baroness-Maupoint de Vandeul..... 15,142

SAWYER, Flora, to the Murray Hill Bank, (two assignments)..... 7,000

SMITH, Minnie M., to Margaret Houseman..... 2,400

THE TWENTY-THIRD WARD LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY to William R. Rose, trustee, (three assignments)..... 2,055

VAN WINKLE, Isaac, to Charles Gahren..... 10,194

WENTZ, James M., to Jacob Lawson..... 1

YORK, Catherine, to Louis Lese.... 5,000

Recorded Leases.

COHN, Manheim, to Lewis Jacobs and another; 611 3d St, 10 1-12 years..... $1,400

MOUNOT, Mrs. L. E., to Henry Dohrman; 171 William St and 35 Beekman St, 5 years..... 6,000

RICHARDS, Lawrence, to John A. L. Kempner; 224 West 28th St, 4 years..... 180

WITTENBERG, C. J., to J. R. Eakins; store, &c., 687 Columbus and 900

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SAILORS' SNUG HARBOR, CITY OF NEW-YORK, to Adon Smith; s e corner of Greene St and Clinton Place, 21 years..... 1,200

Lis Pendens.

102D ST and Manhattan Av, n e corner; George Mackenzie against Howard E. Van Orden, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

34TH ST, 152; Jane I. Washburne against Rufus Adams, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

DECATUR ST, n w s, 341.5 ft n e of Southern Boulevard, 37.6 ft front; Mount Morris Co-operative Building and Loan Association against Augusta Hammerstein, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

14TH ST, n s, 263.6 ft e of 3d Av, 28.6 ft front; Anna E. Crump against George W. Tubbs, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

SPRING ST and Monroe Av, n w corner; Anna M. Oesterheld against Mary E. Patterson, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

87TH ST, s s, 83.5 ft e of Madison Av, 20 ft front; Andrew J. Constantine against Simon Ottenberg, (action to procure judgment.)

DUANE ST, 213 and 215; Meta J. B. Caldwell against Laura B. Caldwell, (partition.)

101ST ST and Park Av, s e corner; Julius Katzenberg against James Duffy, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

62D ST, n s, 100 ft w of 10th Av, 25 ft front; Peter J. Murphy against Joseph Leavy, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

133D ST, s s, 250 ft w of 7th Av, 150 ft front; Isabella McCormack against Franklin A. Thurston, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office:

122D ST, s s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 375 ft front; Francesco Ippolito against James A. Britton, owner; Emilo Viqua, contractor..... $10

MORNINGSIDE AV, e s, 50.5 ft s of 118th St, 26.5 ft front; Raritan Hollow and Porous Brick Company against William Selfridge, owner and contractor..... 154

116TH ST, 71 and 73 East; Sargent & Co. against Doer & Angell, owners and contractors..... 224

GRAND ST, 415; Samuel D. Tomback against Strassbourger & Eickoff, owners; Samuel Strassbourger, con- 41

LEONARD ST, 50; John Borkel against Lewis S. Samuel, owner and contractor..... 181

The Hayward Brothers.

From The Washington Star.

Whatever faults the Hayward boys may have, excessive family pride is not among them.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.
Sun rises...6:24 | Sun sets...5:51 | Moon sets...11:09

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	10:33	11:04	4:29	4:41
Governors Island	10:47	11:28	5:08	5:09
Hell Gate	12:40	1:21	6:36	6:37

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) MARCH 1.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, MARCH 2.

Andes, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Athos, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Etruria, Liverpool	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Fontabelle, St. Thomas	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Island, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre	4:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Mobile, London	.....	.....
Norwegian, Glasgow	.....	.....
Prussia, Hamburg	.....	10:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Veendam, Amsterdam	.....	1:00 P. M.
Yucatan, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, MARCH 5.

Caracas, La Guayra	.....	1:00 P. M.
Cherokee, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kins, Bremen	.....	11:00 A. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) March 1.—Burgundia, Gibraltar, Feb. 14; Ems, Bremen, Feb. 20; Flaxman, St. Lucia, Feb. 20; Russia, Hamburg, Feb. 18; Stuttgart, Bremen, Feb. 18; Sueva, Gibraltar, Feb. 18; Tudor Prince, Gibraltar, Feb. 11; Zaandam, Amsterdam, Feb. 16.

SATURDAY, March 2.—Adriatic, Liverpool, Feb. 20; Madiana, St. Thomas, Feb. 24; New-York, Southampton, Feb. 23; Powhatan, Gibraltar, Feb. 15.

SUNDAY, March 3.—Auranla, Liverpool, Feb. 23; La Bretagne, Havre, Feb. 23; Scotia, Gibraltar, Feb. 17.

MONDAY, March 4.—Anchoria, Glasgow, Feb. 21; Aleppo, Gibraltar, Feb. 17; Bovic, Liverpool, Feb. 22; Finance, Colon, Feb. 24; Veendam, Rotterdam, Feb. 20; Yumuri, Havana, Feb. 28.

TUESDAY, March 5.—Adirondack, Kingston, Feb. 28; Belgenland, Antwerp, Feb. 23; Massachusetts, London, Feb. 21; Manhanset, Swansea, Feb. 19; Port Jackson, St. Lucia, Feb. 23.

Arrived—New-York, Thursday, Feb. 28

SS Stuttgart, (Ger.,) Kohlenbeck, Bremen Feb. 16, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:46 P. M.

SS Orizaba, Downs, Vera Cruz, &c., Feb. 18, with mdse. and passengers to J. E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:15 A. M.

SS Croatan, Hansen, Georgetown and Wilmington, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS California, (Br.,) Mitchell, Genoa, &c., Jan. 5, with mdse. to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS Schleswig, (Ger.,) Hackbarth, Cape Haiti Feb. 14, with mdse. and one passenger to W. P. Clyde & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:50 P. M.

SS Panama, (Fr.,) Chabot, Bordeaux Feb. 13, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M.

SS Ardangorm, (Br.,) Clyde, Cienfuegos Feb. 12, with mdse. to Waydell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Old Dominion, Couch, Newport News and West Point, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Bark America, Armstrong, Mazanilla 17 ds, with sugar to order—vessel to L. W. & P. Armstrong.

WIND.—Sandy Hook, 9:30 P. M.—S. W., light breeze, cloudy and very hazy.

Sailed.

SS Colombia and Advance, for Colon; Niagara, for Nassau, &c.; Jamestown, for Norfolk, &c.; Richmond, for West Point; Nacoochee, for Savannah; Bea Bellido, for Matanzas, &c.; El Sud, for New-Orleans; St. Oswald, for Fernandina; Ardanrose, for Matanzas, &c.; Antilla, for Nassau; Panama, for Havana, &c.; Letimbro, for Gibraltar, &c.

Ship Eclipse, for Los Angeles.

Bark Wallace B. Flint, for Cape Town, &c.

Notice to Mariners.

Manhattan Range Light Station, Ohio.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that, on the opening of navigation, 1895, a fixed red light, of the sixth order, will be established in each of the structures recently erected on the northerly side of the mouth of the Maumee River, below the City of Toledo, and on the southwesterly prolongation of the axis of the new straight channel in Maumee Bay leading S. W. by W. ¼ W. from the main crib of the Maumee Bay Ranges Light Station to the natural channel entrance to the river. Each light will be visible from S. 77 15 E. (E. S. E. ⅞ E.) through northward, eastward, and southward, to S. 12 45 E. (S. by E. ¼ E.,) or 135 to the northward and 135 to the southward of the range line. Each beacon is a square white pyramidal wooden structure with green window shutters, and is surmounted by an octagonal lantern with red roof. The front beacon is entirely inclosed, and stands on a platform, about 8 feet above the water, on a substructure of red iron piles in 3 feet of water, 25,549 feet (about 4 5-6 miles) S. W. by W. ⅛ W. from Maumee Bay Ranges (front for both) Light, and about 500 feet northeasterly from the southerly end of the marsh known as the Grassy Point. The focal plane of the front light will be 28 feet above the mean level of the river, and its approximate geographical position, as taken from Chart No. 73 (Lake Erie Coast Chart No. 7) of the United States Survey of the Northern and Northwestern Lakes, is: Latitude, north, 41 41 36; longitude, west, 83 28 26. The rear beacon is a skeleton structure, excepting that the section immediately below the lantern is inclosed, on a low foundation of concrete piers, near the water on the slope of the river bank and the old canal bed at Manhattan Point, North Toledo, and 3,470 feet S. W. by W. ¼ W. from the front beacon. The focal plane of the rear light will be 53 feet above the mean level of the river, and its approximate geographical position, as taken from the above-named chart, is; Latitude, north, 41 41 18; longitude, west, 83 29 04. Bearings of range, and distance is in statute miles. This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals," Northern Lakes and Rivers, 1894, Page 22, after No. 1,114, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys," Northern Lakes and Rivers, 1894, Page 38.

Notice is also given by the Lighthouse Board that the spindle and cage of beacon on Oyster Pond Point, off Orient Point, Plum Gut, Long Island Sound, New-York, have been carried away by ice. They will be replaced as soon as practicable.

Spoken.

Ship Hornby Castle, (Br.,) Davies, from New-York Jan. 12 for Rangoon, was spoken Jan. 29 in lat 27 N., long 34 W.

By Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—SS Teutonic, (Br.,) Capt. Cameron, from Liverpool, sld. from Queenstown for New-York at 1 P. M. today.

SS Normannia, (Ger.,) Capt. Barends, from New-York Feb. 16 for the Orient, arr. at Genoa at noon to-day.

SS Neustria (Fr.) sld. from Marseilles for New-York Feb. 26.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Steenken, sld. from Rotterdam for New-York yesterday.

SS Persia, (Ger.,) Capt. Winkler, from Hamburg, sld. from Havre for New-York yesterday.

SS Manitoba, (Br.,) Capt. Griffiths, sld. from London for New-York to-day.

SS Maasdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Potjer, from New-York Feb. 16, arr. at Boulogne yesterday.

SS Alecto, (Br.,) Capt. Marshall, from New-York Feb. 9 for London, passed Portland Hill to-day.

SS Armenia, (Br.,) Capt. Garrick, from New-York Feb. 12 for Glasgow, passed Malin Head to-day.

SS Marengo, (Br.,) Capt. Bingham, from New-York Feb. 13 for Antwerp and Newcastle, passed the Scilly Islands to-day.

SS Mississippi, (Br.,) Capt. Gates, from New-York Feb. 16 for London, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Oxford, (Br.,) Capt. James, sld. from Liverpool for New-York to-day.

SS Coleridge, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, from New-York Feb. 12, arr. at Pernambuco Feb. 26.

SS Darwin, (Br.,) Capt. Lacy, from New-York Jan. 17, arr. at Santander yesterday.

SS Saale, (Ger.,) Capt. Kessler, from New-York, arr. at Southampton at 8 P. M. yesterday, and proceeded for Bremen.

SS Britannic, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New-York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 11:15 A. M. to-day.

Evening Schools Closing.

The Senior Evening School for men in Grammar School No. 58, West Fifty-second Street, had its closing exercises on Wednesday evening before a large audience. Principal Ray had prepared an attractive programme. J. H. Herts, Chairman of the Twenty-second Ward Trustees, presided, and addresses were made by Trustee Begen, Commissioner Huat, Assistant Superintendent Farell, and others. The Female Evening School, in West Forty-seventh Street, held its closing exercises last evening at 8 o'clock.

Boston's New Yearning.

From The Boston Journal.

There is again a cry in Boston for a scientific club, where "men of many techniques, including archaeology, anthropology, ethnology, and economics," men of the exact and the inexact sciences, may be "an influence for good to others." It is a pleasure to find that the latest proposer insists strenuously on luncheon. This "admirable luncheon place" must, it appears, be "near the Athenaeum."

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

City Real Estate for Sale.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,
**REAL ESTATE

GORMAN'S LITTLE SCHEME

He Would Build but Two Battleships for the Navy.

THEN HE WOULD HAVE SIX GUNBOATS

Maryland's Senator Looks After the Interests of His Constituents at the Expense of Efficiency.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The advocates of the extension of the navy by the construction of three powerful battle ships have been balked by the Committee on Appropriations in the Senate, evidently at the dictation of Senator Gorman. The Naval Appropriation bill, as reported this afternoon, provides for two battle ships instead of three, and in place of the third battle ship provided by the House, Mr. Gorman puts in six light-draught gunboats of 1,000 tons displacement each, with the stipulation that not more than two of these gunboats shall be built in any one yard.

Every member of the Senate Naval Committee and every member of the Naval Affairs Committee of the House understands exactly what this means. The Columbian Iron Works, at Baltimore, Md., cannot build battle ships, but can build gunboats. One of the purposes for which Maryland elects Mr. Gorman to be a member of the Senate is to provide the Columbian Iron Works and other establishments in that State with business, by interfering with and deterring the plan of the Secretary of the Navy to increase the fighting force of the naval fleet, by depriving it of the battle ships which the House has voted shall be constructed, and by inserting in the bill the stipulations as to the number of ships to be built in each yard.

Mr. Gorman has given an assurance to his constituents that he thinks more of them than he does of the navy. The assurance will hold good until the Naval bill comes to be discussed in the Senate. While he may look for support of his proposition to add small gunboats to the navy instead of increasing its effective fighting power by battle ships, and may get it from the Senators from the Bath Iron Works and possibly from the Senators from Newport News, Va., every Senator who has been impressed with the interest of the House in such an extension of the navy as will bring it up to a degree of efficiency comparable with the navies of other powers will resent this selfishness on the part of Mr. Gorman and will vote to restore the provision for the building of three battle ships just as it came from the House.

The authorization of any battle ships at all by the House was surprising, in view of the necessity admitted in that body of restricting expenditures for some years, but the vote by which the battle ships were authorized demonstrated beyond any doubt that increased interest has recently been developed in the navy and that the proposition for extension was never stronger than it is in the present Congress.

In the report of the committee as made by Mr. Gorman, the gunboat provision, in detail, is for six light-draught composite gunboats of about 1,000 tons displacement, to be fixed by the Secretary of the Navy, no one of which shall cost more than $250,000, or in all, for six gunboats, $1,380,000, exclusive of armament. Not more than two of said gunboats shall be built in one yard or by one contracting party, and in each case the contract shall be awarded by the Secretary of the Navy to the lowest best-responsible bidder: and three torpedo boats, at a cost not exceeding $175,000 each. One of said torpedo boats shall be built on or near the coast of the Pacific Ocean or in the waters connecting therewith, one on the Mississippi River, and one on the Gulf of Mexico. If these torpedo boats cannot be built to the satisfaction of the President at the places named, he is authorized to have them built elsewhere, with the provision that any of the ships, gunboats, and torpedo boats provided for in this act may be constructed of steel or other metal or of alloy, except where it is otherwise provided in this act.

The items of increase over the House appropriations are as follows: For purchase of forgings and manufacture of guns for batteries for training ships, and a reserve supply of guns for ships of the navy, $100,000.

The reductions are: Pay of the navy, $175,000; naval station, Newport, $11,000; naval station, Coaster's Harbor Island, $20,000; modern battery for the Hartford, $150,000; reserve supply of guns for ships of the navy, $159,558; reserve projectiles for ships of the navy, $130,000; additional supply of torpedoes, $242,500; reserve guns for auxiliary cruisers, $500,000; Brooklyn Navy Yard, $110,240; League Island Navy Yard, $30,000; Washington Navy Yard, $8,000; Port Royal (S. C.) naval station, $80,000; dry dock at Algiers, La., $100,000; Mare Island Navy Yard, $40,000; dry dock at Puget Sound, $75,000; Key West (Fla.) naval station, $60,000; naval observatory, $10,000; construction and repairs of vessels, $100,000; purchase and preservation of stores, tools, &c., $75,000; new machinery for the Hartford, $100,000; same for the Chicago, $100,000; marine barracks at Mare Island, Call., $6,000; officers' quarters at Sitka Alaska, $2,500; marine barracks at League Island, Penn., $2,500; armor and armament of vessels, $450,000; total reductions, $2,736,798.

As passed by the House, the bill carried an appropriation of $31,686,823. As reported to the Senate, it carries $29,050,021.

Among the items of legislation allied to the bill is one authorizing the Treasury Department to credit Philip S. Wales, Medical Director, United States Navy, with the sum of $44,055 to relieve him from certain charges raised against him on the books of the Treasury in the settlement of Jan. 10, 1888.

The House gave the power to convene general courts-martial for the trial of cadets to the Superintendent of the Naval Academy. The Senate committee transfers that power to the Secretary of the Navy.

Another amendment remits the penalties on the gunboats Concord and Bennington.

TO HELP THE MERCHANT MARINE

Frye Measurement Bill Passed, but Free Ships Bill Not Voted On.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—If the members of the House Committee on Rules had manifested a sufficient degree of interest in the merchant marine of the United States to give a portion of the session, and a very small portion at that, to the consideration of the Free Ships bill, and that bill could have been passed by this Congress, the record of the session for the merchant marine would be one of great benefit to an interest that has been grossly neglected by many Congresses. It has not been by inadvertance that the Committee on Rules has prevented the House from having an opportunity to vote on the Free Ships bill. The committee has been reminded not only by the printed recommendations of President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle, but by verbal admonitions, of the necessity that a day should be granted for consideration of and action upon this neglected measure.

The legislation of the short session of Congress for the merchant marine was virtually concluded to-day by the passage of the Frye Measurement bill in the House. The new acts of the session provide, among other things, for the abolition of registry and license bonds, of which 29,400 were issued last year. The bonds, which have been required annually since 1792, have for years been a useless form, inconveniencing all owners and masters of American vessels, requiring unnecessary clerical work and fees in Custom Houses, and entailing other expenses. The annual saving to the Government and shipping interests effected by the new act is more than the annual cost of the Navigation Bureau.

The new Measurement act brings our law into accord with the advanced legislation of foreign maritime powers, and reduces navigation charges at home and abroad, based on net tonnage. It will enable the St. Louis this Summer to compete with foreign transatlantic liners on even terms, so far as these matters are involved.

Another act enables American vessels also to be measured at home, when desirable, according to methods in use in other nations, and thus makes it possible for American vessels in foreign trade to obtain all the advantages in this respect which foreign nations may undertake to give their vessels by future improvements in measurement laws.

The powers of the Secretary of the Treasury to remit or mitigate fines and penalties have been materially extended, so that in deserving cases prompt relief can be afforded. This act is especially for the benefit of owners and masters of sailing vessels, in whose cases the power of the Secretary was restricted under the old law and vexatious legal delays were often unavoidable.

To ameliorate the condition of American seamen acts have been passed abolishing imprisonment for breach of civil contract by a seaman in the coastwise trade; prohibiting allotments in the same trade by which it is believed the evils of "crimping" will be partly checked; prohibiting the attachment of a seaman's clothing for debt, requiring that on all vessels constructed after June 30, at least seventy-two cubic feet shall be set apart for the berthing and accommodation of each member of the crew, and after April 1 prohibiting the encumbrance of crew quarters with cargo or stores.

A complete scheme of navigation rules for the great lakes, establishing passing fog signals and based on the rapid increase of towing on those waters, recommended by the Lake Carriers' Association and Lake Masters and Pilots was passed and will go into force to-morrow, March 1.

The uncertainty under which Admiralty courts have labored for years as to the application of deep-sea or inland rules in collision cases on harbors has been removed by an act empowering the Secretary of the Treasury to define harbor lines wthin which inland rules shall apply, and beyond which the deep-sea rules shall control. Last April Congress enacted the legislation necessary to put into force on March 1 the revised international rules to prevent collisions at sea, drafted by the Washington conference. Subsequently the Administration secured the assent of nations representing five-sixths of the world's tonnage to the enforcement of those rules, beginning March 1. Great Britain, France, Russia, and other nations late in January withdrew their assents to the date, March 1, though not objecting to the rules, and to prevent vessels of the United States from navigating under rules recognized by only a minority of the world's tonnage. Congress passed, this session, an act postponing the enforcement of the revised rules, and enabling the President to fix a later date before the next Congress convenes, if desirable.

Special acts have been passed admitting to American registry the foreign steamships Claribel, Athos, and Empress, and the foreign sailing vessels Hamlen, Linda, and Archer.

ANOTHER OF M'CAFFREY'S WIVES.

A Discovery that Will Make Bother in the Distribution of a Big Estate—Will Cloud Land Titles.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—Attorney Beale of Georgetown, D. C., recently discovered the aged woman who was the first wife of the late John McCaffrey of Chicago, the mysterious old settler whose will revealed for the first time that he had had three separate families of children. This discovery of Attorney Beale not only will add complications for the probate court to dispose of in the settlement of the five-hundred-thousand-dollar estate left by McCaffrey, the first wife being entitled to one-third of the personal property, amounting to $165,000, but the fact that Mrs. McCaffrey No. 1 is still alive in Maryland will cloud the title to millions of dollars' worth of property, most of which is situated in the town of Lake, now part of the city, where McCaffrey lived.

He made a practice of investing his surplus money in the purchase of tax titles when lands were sold for default of payment of taxes. When the real owner paid McCaffrey for a tax deed, the latter signed his name as a bachelor, or the deeds were joined in by one of the two women whom he was supposed to have married at different times in this city, and who were recognized by him as his wives.

McCaffrey's will provided that, if necessary, five years should be devoted to finding the children by his first wife and their heirs. He believed that his first wife was dead.

CHAPPELL APPLIES FOR A FULL DIVORCE

Peculiar Allegations Made by a Baltimore Lawyer.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 28.—Thomas C. Chappell, the lawyer and clubman, who recently started a series of litigations that have ended in a suit by Mrs. Chappell for the annulment of the ante-nuptial agreement, an action by Mr. Chappell, charging that his wife was insane at the time of their marriage, and also charging her brother, Henry B. Bell, with undue influence in causing Mrs. Chappell to leave her husband and live in Boston, to-day applied to the Circuit Court for an absolute divorce. He also asks that the marriage be declared null and void from the beginning.

Mr. Chappell claims that, as Mrs. Chappell did not have the intellectual ability to comprehend an ordinary contract on the day of the wedding, the marriage was void from the beginning, according to the laws of Massachusetts, and, while it does not require a decree of a court to declare such a marriage void, "it is preferable," he adds, "to have such a decree in the interest of decency and morality."

He further claims that he has not sold or converted any of his wife's property; that she has an ample and separate estate, and that she receives, as custodian of her infant daughter, Alice, by a former marriage, an allowance of $1,200 a year for the child's support.

To Dismiss ex-Gov. Flower's Suit.

The suit of ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower against the General Improvement Commission of Long Island City and Contractor John O'Brien to enjoin them from proceeding with the work of widening and paving Borden Avenue was up before Justice Gaynor in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday on a motion by defendants' counsel to dismiss the complaint on the ground that it did not contain facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action.

It was claimed that the city was not made a party to the suit; that the complaint did not show that the plaintiff was in actual possession of the property, and that the action could not be maintained until an assessemnt had been levied against the property.

Justice Gaynor reserved decision, with leave to ex-Gov. Flower's counsel to hand in a brief.

Ex-Gov. Flower owns property in Borden Avenue, with a frontage of 3,000 feet.

DEPENDS ON IRRIGATION

Successful Farming in Nebraska Prevented by Lack of Water.

NECESSARY TO STORE SNOW AND RAIN

United States Government Asked to Make Surveys to Ascertain if the Project Is a Practicable One.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 28.—The great drought of 1894 has brought to very many people of the West the consideration of the very serious question of the future of Western Nebraska and certain portions of Colorado, Kansas, and South Dakota. The new portions of this State have not as yet attained agricultural success and the farming there is as yet an experiment. Upon the issue of this year depends, to a great degree, the future of a vast section of country, larger than New-England. It is becoming conceded that farming in Southwestern Kansas is a failure. This year will to a great degree decide whether farming in Western Nebraska and Northwestern Kansas and South Dakota is also a failure.

There has been a disposition on the part of many capitalists and some leading newspapers in this State to conceal the extent of the destitution in the western part, fearing the facts will injure the credit of the State. This is, of course, a very short-sighted policy and one which brings only reproach upon its advocates. If it is true that people cannot make a decent living in certain portions of this State, as yet very thinly settled, it will be only justice and humanity to make these facts public and so prevent more suffering and misery on account of the impossibility of existence in this section. It must be borne in mind that Nebraska is a very large State, with an area greater by one-half than the area of New-York, and that the section now blasted by drought is inhabited by only one-tenth of the people of the State. There is room for immigrants in Eastern Nebraska, and the population could be easily trebled without crowding.

The salvation which is open to Western Nebraska and the other regions above mentioned lies in irrigation, and that is as yet only experimental. There is no doubt that by diverting the waters of some of the great rivers by means of irrigating ditches and canals, a large portion of the State may be made fertile. This was proved last year. In counties which are known to be destitute the traveler will find many townships which are prosperous on account of an irrigating ditch. In Scotts Bluffs County, in the far western part, the Platte River has been tapped, and that county has over 200,000 acres irrigated. The consequence is that this year the crops were the greatest they had ever known, while in an adjoining county there was destitution.

But, while irrigation is a great success and sure to be employed wherever possible, in many sections there are no rivers or the land is so high above the rivers that water cannot be raised to irrigate it. But in these places another system can be employed if the rainfall continues to be insufficient. This system is that of the storage of the Winter snows and Spring waters in great basins or reservoirs. There is also the project of sinking great artesian wells, and using the water obtained in this way by means of aqueducts. Wonderful results have followed windmill irrigation in small areas. A large well has been fitted with a windmill pump and many large gardens have been tilled. But this is not to be the salvation of the great areas.

The only plan which now seems feasible is the reservoir plan. The Government has been asked to make an appropriation for a geological survey of this section to see whether this scheme is practicable. It would be a mammoth undertaking for private capitalists. There seems to be justice in the request that the Government take hold of it. The snows are usually very heavy, and in the Spring and Fall there descends much rain, which runs to waste. The plan is to arrange great drains by which this surplus may be directed into large basins and stand until the time for using it has come. It will be noted that the request is not for irrigation implements, but only a scientific inquiry into the practicability of the basin theory. Large sums of money have been squandered by private capitalists in ditches, where they have proved failures from one of many causes. If the reservoir plan is pronounced a success, abundant capital will be at hand to develop it. In several counties bonds were issued for irrigation ditches by special elections in September, and in one case work was begun on the ditch, but as the bonds could not be sold work was abandoned. Irrigation by ditches has been a great success in the vicinity of Sheridan, Wyoming, and, with its coal mines and irrigation ditches, that part of Wyoming is as an oasis. The extreme Northwestern part of Nebraska, around Chadron, was last year unusually prosperous and crops were very good.

If the rainfall in Western Nebraska is sufficient this year, this State will be sure to ask no more aid. Or if crops fail, and irrigation proves successful, Western Nebraska will not be abandoned. There are two chances of life, and the people remaining in the drought districts have the greatest confidence in its future.

From some of these counties, which are calling most pitifully for aid this year, there were sent many carloads of corn to the Russians in the Fall and Winter of 1891. This is an index of the reversed condition of affairs.

Bitter complaints are still coming in from over the whole western part of the State as to the insufficiency of the supplies. Perhaps the greatest distress unalleviated is found near Fairfax, S. D. This is in an unorganized county, and cannot be assisted by the State, owing to that fact. Learning of the supplies sent from the south for the destitute "in the West" the people there who have received no assistance whatever applied to Secretary Ludden for relief. The letter was not answered for two weeks, and then a curt note was sent declaring that the Legislature had demanded that only Nebraska people should be relieved. This is not strictly true, and the Southern people of course did not expect it to be restricted in this way. The most piteous letters came from Fairfax, and a movement will be set afoot to assist these unfortunates there.

The State Relief Commission has just reported that the warehouses are practically empty, and that relief to be effectual must come at once. The demand will again become very loud unless the supplies increase. The Governor wishes no State to appropriate funds for the suffering here, but will gladly receive private contributions. This is his position, and it is a quite logical one.

The number of failures in business in the drought district has been surprisingly small. This is due to careful provision on the part of merchants, the abandonment of some stores, and the leniency and credit extended by the wholesale houses and the banks. Many of these merchants are known to be honest, and they believe that their patrons will pay their debts if the next year is a good one. They all have confidence in the country "if this next year is a good one." That is a great and portentous "If."

COST OF CLEARING OFF THE SNOW

The City Would Have to Pay $4,000,000, Commissioner Waring Says—Uptown Streets.

Street-Cleaning Commisisoner Waring sent a letter to Controller Fitch yesterday. Mr. Waring has examined the up-town streets, of which the Controller complained. He found them in no worse condition than some other streets.

It will cost as much to remove the snow above Forty-second Street as below, the Commissioner says. This would make the cost of cleaning all the streets of snow $4,000,000. Mr. Waring says in his letter:

At the meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday, and in your capacity as a member of that board, you said of the streets in the upper part of the city: "They have not been touched. They are a foot deep in snow and slush. They are reeking with garbage and filth," or words to that effect.

You asked me to look into this myself, and to examine especially Eighty-ninth Street, near Lexington Avenue. You also asked me what proportion of paved streets are above Forty-second Street, and what would therefore be the cost of removing snow from these streets on the basis of $2,000,000 for the streets above Forty-second Street.

I have this morning examined the district in question. I find its condition to be very bad, but neither worse nor better than that of the cross streets between Third and Sixth Avenues, and between Fourteenth and Fifty-ninth Streets. There is practically no snow on any of these streets. There is ice in some cases, as in Eighty-ninth Street, where it is not more than six inches thick, not averaging over three inches thick. There is no reeking with garbage and filth"—things don't reek at snow temperature—but there is a very offensive display of the accumulations inevitable where snow and ice remains on the street for a long time. The condition of Eighty-ninth Street is in this respect outrageously bad. It will be made the subject of discipline for the foreman responsible for it.

Concerning your statement that the streets in the upper part of the city have "not been touched," I beg to report that since the last snow fell, on the 7th and 8th of February, it has been removed in the district above Seventy-second street from 27.48 miles of street, being as follows: First Avenue, One Hundred and Sixth Street to the Harlem River; Second Avenue, Seventy-second Street to Ninety-third Street, and One Hundred and Sixth Street to the Harlem River; Third Avenue, Seventy-second Street to One Hundred and Fifty-second Street; Lexington Avenue, One Hundred and Sixth to One Hundred and Thirtieth Street; Madison Avenue, One Hunder and Sixth to One Hundred and Thirty-second Street; Fifth Avenue, One Hundred and Tenth to One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street; Fifth Avenue, Seventy-second to Seventy-sixth Street; Eighth Avenue, One Hundred and Twelfth to One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street; Amsterdam Avenue, Seventy-second to One Hundred and Fifth Street; Columbus Avenue, Seventy-second to Ninety-seventh Street, and One Hundred and Third to One Hundred and Fifth Street; Pleasant Avenue, One Hundred and Fifteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street; Alexander Avenue, One Hundred and Thirty-third to One Hundred and Forty-third Street; Willis Avenue, One Hundred and Thirty-third to One Hundred and Forty-third Street; Lincoln Avenue, One Hundred and Thirty-third to One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street; Eighty-sixth Street, Fifth to Second Avenue; Eighty-seventh Street, Madison to Third Avenue; One Hundred and Tenth Street, Fifth Avenue to East River; One Hundred and Eleventh Street, Second Avenue to East River; One Hundred and Twelfth Street, Second Avenue to East River; One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, Second Avenue to East River; One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, Second Avenue to Third Avenue; One Hundred and Twentieth Street, Second to Third Avenue; One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, Lexington to Second Avenue; One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, Tenth Avenue to Harlem River; One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, Park to Third Avenue; One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, Amsterdam Avenue to Boulevard; One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, Broadway to Twelfth Avenue; One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, Courtlandt Avenue to Melrose Avenue; Manhattan Street, Tenth Avenue to Hudson River; Lawrence Street, Columbus Avenue to Boulevard; Broadway, Manhattan Street to One Hundred and Thirty-third Street. The total amount of snow removed from these streets was 31,867 cart loads.

I find that there is substantially about the same amount of paved streets above Forty-second Street that there is below. A large proportion of the amount is in broad north and south avenues, where the effect of the sun would be greatest, and there is a great deal of unbuilt land. This would also be favorable to the action of the sun. At the same time it would probably not be wise to calculate on less cost for the removal of snow above Forty-second Street than below it.

Eighty-ninth Street is one of the streets which Controller Fitch complained of as being in especially bad condition.

The City Improvement Society, whose headquarters are at 12 East Twenty-third Street, has made a call upon the citizens of New-York, asking them to aid the new Municipal Government by strictly conforming to the ordinance prohibiting the littering of streets with paper and rubbish.

It is the province of the society to instruct citizens in regard to such laws as may be in force, and to receive complaints regarding their violation. The society announces that it will be at home to all personal callers between 4 and 5 P. M., and that communication with it can be had at all times by mail.

THE NATIONAL GUARD IN BROOKLYN

Its Work Not Appreciated by the People of the City of Churches.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I voice the opinion of many others as well as my own in saying how much we appreciate your able and accurate account of the loyal and efficient service rendered by the National Guard during the late strike in Brooklyn. We also fully concur in the clear-sighted opinions expressed in your editorial article of the same date, Feb. 24. The civil authorities in that city were oblivious to the fact that peaceable citizens had a right to be protected in their various vocations, and seemed to be in sympathy with anarchy and crime.

Miscreants arrested in the very act of destroying property and brutally assaulting men employed on the cars were permitted by the Police Justices and Judges to escape the penalty of their crimes, and were free to engage in more deeds of violence. What a travesty it was on the true idea of law and order for the authorities to appoint special policemen from the ranks of the strikers; many of those who were thus invested with the power to protect life and property were found cutting trolley wires and committing other lawless deeds.

The good citizens of Brooklyn were very apathetic, and did next to nothing to promote the comfort of the guardsmen who went there at the call of duty to protect their property. What a lasting reproach to the City of Churches that not one building was offered to them as a shelter from the bitter cold of the streets, but the intrepid men of the National Guard who had left comfortable homes and business interests to protect their city from a lawless mob were, with a few exceptions, compelled to sleep in cold barns and stables, and in some instances to shiver in doorways all night, their lives imperiled from exposure to the inclement weather. E. P.

New-York, Feb. 25, 1895.

One Kind of Trolley-Car Accidents.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

In this morning's Times you refer editorially to the recent narrow escape of a trolley car crossing a steam road at grade. Boston has had similar experiences, and at one railroad crossing in that city horses are always hitched to the car before crossing the track. In the event of power failing or trolley slipping, the horses can pull the car out of danger. I would suggest that the Union Railway Company should keep horses for this purpose at the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Harlem Railroad crossing, as I understand similar failures of power have occurred there twice within a very recent period and accidents have been narrowly averted.

New-York, Feb. 25, 1895. G. N. W.

Hugo's Granddaughter Divorced.

From The London Daily News.

Poor Jeanne Hugo, the favorite granddaughter of the poet, who wrote in her honor his exquisite "Art of Being a Grandfather," has not been happy in her married life. It is not very long ago that all fashionable Paris was present at her wedding with M. Léon Daudet, a minor poet, and son of M. Alphonse Daudet. Since then the young couple have suffered from what is called, in the French legal phrase, incompatibility of temper, and at last they have sought the relief of the divorce court. A divorce has been granted on that ground.

WASHINGTON'S PRAYER BEFORE BATTLE

How A. Conan Doyle Made Use of It in One of His Novels.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

In your issue of Feb. 22 you devote considerable space to the various celebrations in memory of Washington's birth. No more interesting description than the account of the discovery of the prayer used by the "father of his country" at the old Valentine homestead just before the engagement at Chatterton Hill, in which he quoted the twenty-second verse of the twenty-second chapter of Joshua, as follows: "The Lord God of Gods, the Lord God of Gods, He knoweth, and Israel He shall know; if in transgression against the Lord, (save us not this day.)" If you will turn to a recent novel by A. Conan Doyle, "Micah Clarke," London edition, Longmans, Green & Co., 1889, Page 321, you will find the exact prayer offered up by the worthy Dr. Ferguson just before the forces of Monmouth engaged in that memorably disastrous fight at Sedgemoor.

It is rather a coincidence that this prayer should have been used for a similar occasion just before entering battle, and this would make something like a hundred years previous to its use by Washington. Could the writer of "Micah Clarke" have known its use and applied it to the mouth of Dr. Ferguson at the battle of Bridgewater? Others may have noticed the coincidence as I did. S. M. DAVIDSON.

Fishkill-on-Hudson, Feb. 25, 1895.

Readers of The Times who fail to find a copy on any news stand, or on any railroad train or boat where New-York papers are sold will

Confer a Favor

by notifying this office, stating where the paper could not be obtained and the hour . . . .

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending March 2 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

SATURDAY.—At 4 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Champagne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Champagne";) at 6 AM for Europe, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown; at 8 AM per Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 9 AM for Cape Gracias, per steamship Portia, (letters for Jamaica, Belize, Guatemala, and Puerto Cortez must be directed "per Portia,") at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, per steamship Athos, (letters for Colombia, via Carthagena, and Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Athos";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Andes; at 11 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Yucatan, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yucatan";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Island, (letters must be directed "per Island";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Cape Haiti, St. Domingo, and Turk's Island, per steamship New-York; at *3 PM for Santos, Martha, and Carthagena, per steamship Yumuri, from New-Orleans; at 3:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Feb. *25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March *3 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Aurania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 6 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after March 3 and up to March *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 6:30 PM. Correspondence for Jamaica, specially (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until ten minutes before the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

WHITE STAR LINE.

*Adriatic, Mar. 6, 1 P.M. | *Adriatic, April 3, noon.
*Teutonic, Mch. 13, 9 A.M. | *Teutonic, Ap. 10, 8:30 A.M.
Britannic, Mch. 20, 2 P.M. | Britannic, Apr. 17, noon.
*Majestic, Mch. 27, 8:30 A.M. | Majestic, Apr. 24, 7 AM.

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.

From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th St.

Saloon rates, $50 upward, according to steamer and location of berth. *Second cabin on these steamers from $30, according to steamer. Steerage from New-York, $10. Prepaid tickets, $15. 29 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut St. H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE.

LA CHAMPAGNE, Laurent..Sat., Mch. 2, 7 A.M.
LA BRETAGNE, Rupé.....Sat., Mch. 9, 2 P. M.
LA NORMANDIE, Poirot..Sat., Mch. 16, 9 A. M.

New-York to Alexandria, Egypt, via Paris, trip valid 60 days. First-class, $160; second-class, $116. A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

NETHERLANDS LINE
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.

S. S. Veendam, Saturday, March 9, 1:00 P. M.
S. S. Amsterdam, Saturday, March 16, 1:00 P. M.

First cabin, $45 and upward; second cabin, $36; steerage at very low rates. Apply for Tourist Guide and terms to Gen. Pass. Agent, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF
TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK—LONDON, Mobile, March 2.

For Freight and Passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.

Steamers leave Pier 57 N. R., foot West 27th St.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:

CITY OF PEKING.....March 14, 3 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....March 26, 3 P. M.
BELGIC.....April 4, 3 P. M.
PERU.....April 13, 3 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....April 23, 3 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamships sailing from Vancouver.
TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
EMPRESS OF INDIA, April 1; June 3; Aug. 5.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN, April 22; June 24; Aug. 26.
EMPRESS OF CHINA, May 13; July. 15; Sept. 16.
TO HONOLULU, FIJI, AND AUSTRALIA.
MIOWERA, March 16. WARRIMOO, April 16.
Second Cabin accommodations very low rates.
For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 69 Wall St., N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.
IROQUOIS.....Friday, March 1
CHEROKEE.....Tuesday, March 5
ALGONQUIN.....Friday, March 8
Stmrs. have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts.,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. and P. Line via Jacks., Grt. So. Frt. & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, Gen'l Agt., 391 Broadway, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE.—Three times weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to
J. D. HASHAGEN, E. A. | W. H. RHETT, Gen. Agt.
S. F. & W. R'y, 261 B'way. | Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
R. L. WALKER, Agt. | L. ADAMS, G. E. A.
O. S. S. Co., N. Pier 35 N. R. | F. C. & P. R. R., 353 B'way.
G. M. SORREL, Manager.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMAND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C. Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND, via JAMES RIVER, Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES.

Werra.....March 9...Algiers, Naples, Genoa
Fulda.....March 23..Algiers, Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II..March 30.....Genoa
Werra.....April 13.....Genoa
Kaiser W. II..May 4.....Genoa
Werra.....May 18.....Genoa

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $60 and upward; II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $85 and $100.

Ems, Tu., Mch. 5, 11 A.M. | Ems, Sat., Apr. 6, 7 A.M.
Havel, Tu., Mch. 12, 9 A.M. | Havel, Tu., Apr. 9, 9 A.M.
Trave, Tu., Mch. 19, 7 A.M. | Trave, Tu., Apr. 16, 9 A.M.
Lahn, Tu., Mch. 26, 4 P.M. | Lahn, Tu., Apr. 23, 4 P.M.
Saale, Tu., Apr. 2, 9 A.M. | Fulda, Sat., Apr. 27, 11 AM

SPRING SAILING, 1895.
to Southampton, (London,) BREMEN.

Saale, Tues., April 30 | Kaiser W. II., Sat., June 8
Ems, Sat., May 4 | Trave, Tues., June 11
Havel, Tues., May 7 | Lahn, Tues., June 18
Trave, Tues., May 14 | Aller, Tues., June 25
Lahn, Tues., May 21 | Ems, Sat., June 29
Saale, Tues., May 28 | Havel, Tues., July 2
Ems, Sat., June 1 | Saale, Sat., July 6
Havel, Tues., June 4 | Spree, Tues., July 9

NOTICE.

Beginning with S. S. Lahn, March 26, these steamers from New-York will land passengers at Southampton on the quay alongside special railway trains for London. No transfer by tender.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
THE ONLY LINE maintaining a regular service to the European Continent with Twin-Screw Steamers.
New-York-Southamoton-(London, Paris)-Hamburg.
Holding the record for fastest time on this route.
Spring Sailings, Express Steamers.

Normannia, Mh. 28, 11 AM | A. Victoria, My. 16, 9 AM
F. Bismarck, Ap. 11, 11 AM | Columbia, May 23, 11 AM
Columbia, Apr. 25, 11 AM | F. Bism'ck, My. 30, 11 AM
Normannia, May 9, 11 AM | Normannia, Je. 6, 11 AM

Besides DIRECT HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin-screw Mail S. S. and other S. S.
Prussia, Mch. 2, 10 AM. | Persia, Mch. 16, 10 A.M.
Russia, Mch. 9, 3 P. M. | Phoenicia, Mch. 23, 3½ PM
1st Cabin, $45. Intermediate, $27. Steerage, $16.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON (London—Paris.)

New-York..Mar. 6, 11 AM | New-York..Ap. 10, 11 AM
Berlin....Mar. 13, 11 AM | Paris....April 17, 11 AM
Paris....Mar. 27, 11 AM | Berlin...April 24, 11 AM
Berlin...April 3, 11 AM | New-York..My. 1, 11 AM

RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK—ANTWERP.

Waesland..March 6, M. | Noordland..Ap. 3, 11 AM
Belgenland..Mar. 13, 7 AM | Waesland..Ap. 10, 5 PM
Rhynland..Mar. 20, 1 PM | Friesland....Ap. 17, M.
Westland..Mar. 27, 4 PM | Rhynland..Apr. 24, 4 PM.

International Navigation Company.
Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

WINTER TOURS
TO THE
WEST INDIES
By the commodious passenger steamers of the
ATLAS LINE,
Weekly from